



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(As modified up to the 15th January, 1980)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

PREFACE

This revised edition reproduces the text of the Constitution of India, as amended by Parliament from time to time. All amendments made by Parliament up to and including the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 (except those which have not been brought into force) are incorporated in this edition. The foot notes below the text indicate the particular Constitution Amendment Acts by which such amendments have been made.

2. The Constitution applies to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with certain exceptions and modifications as provided in article 370 and the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954. This Order has been included in Appendix I. The exceptions and modifications specified in this Order are with reference to the text of the Constitution on the 20th day of June, 1964 as amended by the subsequent amendments to the Constitution which have been made applicable to the State (vide clause 2 of the Order). As some of the amendments made in the Constitution during the period from the 20th day of June, 1964 to the 10th day of August, 1975 [the date of assent of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975] and all the amendments made thereafter have not yet been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, a re-statement of the exceptions and modifications has been included in Appendix II.

NEW DELHI ;
January 15, 1980.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

CONTENTS

	PAGES
PREAMBLE	1
ARTICLE	
PART I	
THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY	
1. Name and territory of the Union	2
2. Admission or establishment of new States	2
2A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	2
3. Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States	2-3
4. Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters	3
PART II	
CITIZENSHIP	
5. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution	4
6. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan	4-5
7. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan	5
8. Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India	5-6
9. Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens	6
10. Continuance of the rights of citizenship	6
11. Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law	6
PART III	
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	
<i>General</i>	
12. Definition	7
13. Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights	7-8
<i>Right to Equality</i>	
14. Equality before law	8
15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth	8

ARTICLE	PAGES
16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	8-9
17. Abolition of Untouchability	9
18. Abolition of titles	9-10
<i>Right to Freedom</i>	
19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.	10—12
20. Protection in respect of conviction for offences	12
21. Protection of life and personal liberty	12
22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases	12—14
<i>Right against Exploitation</i>	
23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	14
24. Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.	15
<i>Right to Freedom of Religion</i>	
25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion	15
26. Freedom to manage religious affairs	15-16
27. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion	16
28. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions	16
<i>Cultural and Educational Rights</i>	
29. Protection of interests of minorities	16-17
30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	17
31. [Repealed.]	17
<i>Saving of certain laws</i>	
31A. Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.	17—20
31B. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations	20
31C. Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles	20-21
31D. [Repealed.]	21
<i>Right to Constitutional Remedies</i>	
32. Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part	21
32A. [Repealed.]	21
33. Power to Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to forces	22
34. Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area	22
35. Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part	22-23

PART IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. Definition	24
37. Application of the principles contained in this Part	24
38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people	24
39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State	24-25
39A. Equal justice and free legal aid	25
40. Organisation of village panchayats	25
41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases	26
42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief	26
43. Living wage, etc., for workers	26
43A. Participation of workers in management of industries	26
44. Uniform civil code for the citizens	26
45. Provision for free and compulsory education for children	26
46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections	27
47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health	27
48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry	27
48A. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life	27
49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance	27
50. Separation of judiciary from executive	28
51. Promotion of international peace and security	28

PART IVA

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

51A. Fundamental duties	29-30
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PART V

THE UNION

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE

The President and Vice-President

52. The President of India	31
53. Executive power of the Union	31
54. Election of President	31
55. Manner of election of President	32-33
56. Term of office of President	33
57. Eligibility for re-election	33
58. Qualifications for election as President	34
59. Conditions of President's office	34-35

ARTICLE	PAGES
60. Oath or affirmation by the President	35
61. Procedure for impeachment of the President	35-36
62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy	36
63. The Vice-President of India	36
64. The Vice-President to be <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Council of States	36-37
65. The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President	37
66. Election of Vice-President	37-38
67. Term of office of Vice-President	38-39
68. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy	39
69. Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President	39
70. Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies	40
71. Matters relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President	40
72. Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases	40-41
73. Extent of executive power of the Union	41-42
<i>Council of Ministers</i>	
74. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President	42
75. Other provisions as to Ministers	42-43
<i>The Attorney-General for India</i>	
76. Attorney-General for India	43
<i>Conduct of Government Business</i>	
77. Conduct of business of the Government of India	43-44
78. Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.	44
CHAPTER II.—PARLIAMENT	
<i>General</i>	
79. Constitution of Parliament	44-45
80. Composition of the Council of States	45-46
81. Composition of the House of the People	46-47
82. Readjustment after each census	47-48
83. Duration of Houses of Parliament	48
84. Qualification for membership of Parliament	48-49
85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution	49
86. Right of President to address and send messages to Houses	49
87. Special address by the President	49-50
88. Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses	50

ARTICLE	PAGES
<i>Officers of Parliament</i>	
89. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States	50
90. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman	50-51
91. Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman	51
92. The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration	51-52
93. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People	52
94. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	52
95. Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker	52-53
96. The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration	53
97. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker	53
98. Secretariat of Parliament	54
<i>Conduct of Business</i>	
99. Oath or affirmation by members	54
100. Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum	54-55
<i>Disqualifications of Members</i>	
101. Vacation of seats	55-56
102. Disqualifications for membership	56-57
103. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members	57
104. Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 99 or when not qualified or when disqualified	57-58
<i>Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members</i>	
105. Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof	58-59
105. Salaries and allowances of members	59
<i>Legislative Procedure</i>	
107. Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills	59
108. Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases	60-61
109. Special procedure in respect of Money Bills	61-62
110. Definition of "Money Bills"	62-64
111. Assent to Bills	64
<i>Procedure in Financial Matters</i>	
112. Annual financial statement	64-66
113. Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates	66

ARTICLE	PAGES
114. Appropriation Bills	66-67
115. Supplementary, additional or excess grants	67-68
116. Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants	68-69
117. Special provisions as to financial Bills	69
<i>Procedure Generally</i>	
118. Rules of procedure	70
119. Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business	70-71
120. Language to be used in Parliament	71
121. Restriction on discussion in Parliament	71
122. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament	71
CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT	
123. Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament	72
CHAPTER IV.—THE UNION JUDICIARY	
124. Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court	72—74
125. Salaries, etc., of Judges	75
126. Appointment of acting Chief Justice	75
127. Appointment of <i>ad hoc</i> Judges	75-76
128. Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court	76
129. Supreme Court to be a court of record	76
130. Seat of Supreme Court	76
131. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	77
131A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	77
132. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases	77-78
133. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters	78-79
134. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters	79
134A. Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court	79-80
135. Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court	80
136. Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court	80
137. Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court	81
138. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	81
139. Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs	81
139A. Transfer of certain cases	81-82
140. Ancillary powers of Supreme Court	82
141. Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts	82
142. Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.	82-83

ARTICLE	PAGES
143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court	83
144. Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court	83
144A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	83
145. Rules of Court, etc.	84—86
146. Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court	86-87
147. Interpretation	87
CHAPTER V.—COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA	
148. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	87-88
149. Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General	88
150. Form of accounts of the Union and of the States	89
151. Audit reports	89
PART VI	
THE STATES	
CHAPTER I.—GENERAL	
152. Definition	90
CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE	
<i>The Governor</i>	
153. Governors of States	90
154. Executive power of State	90
155. Appointment of Governor	90
156. Term of office of Governor	91
157. Qualifications for appointment as Governor	91
158. Conditions of Governor's office	91-92
159. Oath or affirmation by the Governor	92
160. Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies	92
161. Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases	92
162. Extent of executive power of State	93
<i>Council of Ministers</i>	
163. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor	93
164. Other provisions as to Ministers	93-94
<i>The Advocate-General for the State</i>	
165. Advocate-General for the State	94-95
<i>Conduct of Government Business</i>	
166. Conduct of business of the Government of a State	95
167. Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor, etc.	95-96

ARTICLE	PAGES
CHAPTER III.—THE STATE LEGISLATURE	
<i>General</i>	
168. Constitution of Legislatures in States	96
169. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States	97
170. Composition of the Legislative Assemblies	97-98
171. Composition of the Legislative Councils	98—100
172. Duration of State Legislatures	100-101
173. Qualification for membership of the State Legislature	101
174. Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution	101
175. Right of Governor to address and send messages to the House or Houses	102
176. Special address by the Governor	102
177. Rights of Ministers and Advocate-General as respects the Houses	102-103
<i>Officers of the State Legislature</i>	
178. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	103
179. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	103
180. Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker	103-104
181. The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration	104
182. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council	104-105
183. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman	105
184. Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman	105
185. The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration	105-106
186. Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman	106
187. Secretariat of State Legislature	106-107
<i>Conduct of Business</i>	
188. Oath or affirmation by members	107
189. Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum	107-108
<i>Disqualifications of Members</i>	
190. Vacation of seats	108-109
191. Disqualifications for membership	109-110
192. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members	110
193. Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified	110-111

ARTICLE	PAGES
<i>Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State Legislatures and their Members</i>	
194. Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Legislatures and of the members and committees thereof	111-112
195. Salaries and allowances of members	112
<i>Legislative Procedure</i>	
196. Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills	112-113
197. Restriction on powers of Legislative Council as to Bills other than Money Bills	113-114
198. Special procedure in respect of Money Bills	114-115
199. Definition of "Money Bills"	115-116
200. Assent to Bills	116-117
201. Bills reserved for consideration	117
<i>Procedure in Financial Matters</i>	
202. Annual financial statement	117-119
203. Procedure in Legislature with respect to estimates	119
204. Appropriation Bills	119-120
205. Supplementary, additional or excess grants	120-121
206. Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants	121-122
207. Special provisions as to financial Bills	122
<i>Procedure Generally</i>	
208. Rules of procedure	122-123
209. Regulation by law of procedure in the Legislature of the State in relation to financial business	123
210. Language to be used in the Legislature	123-124
211. Restriction on discussion in the Legislature	124
212. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature	124-125
CHAPTER IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR	
213. Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature	125-126
CHAPTER V.—THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES	
214. High Courts for States	127
215. High Courts to be courts of record	127
216. Constitution of High Courts	127
217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court	127-129
218. Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Courts	129
219. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts	129-130
220. Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge	130
221. Salaries, etc., of Judges	130

ARTICLE	PAGES
222. Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another	130-131
223. Appointment of acting Chief Justice	131
224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges	131
224A. Appointment of retired Judges at sittings of High Courts	132
225. Jurisdiction of existing High Courts	132-133
226. Power of High Courts to issue certain writs	133-134
226A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	134
227. Power of superintendence over all courts by the High Court	134-135
228. Transfer of certain cases to High Court	135-136
228A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	136
229. Officers and servants and the expenses of High Courts	136-137
230. Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to Union territories	137
231. Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States	137-138
 CHAPTER VI.—SUBORDINATE COURTS 	
233. Appointment of district judges	138-139
233A. Validation of appointments of, and judgments, etc., delivered by, certain district judges	139
234. Recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service	140
235. Control over subordinate courts	140
236. Interpretation	140
237. Application of the provisions of this Chapter to certain class or classes of magistrates	141
 PART VII THE STATES IN PART B OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE 	
238. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	142
 PART VIII THE UNION TERRITORIES 	
239. Administration of Union territories	143
239A. Creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union territories	143-144
239B. Power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature	144-145
240. Power of President to make regulations for certain Union territories	145-146
241. High Courts for Union territories	146-147
242. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	147
 PART IX THE TERRITORIES IN PART D OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE AND OTHER TERRITORIES NOT SPECIFIED IN THAT SCHEDULE 	
243. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	148

ARTICLE

PAGES

PART X

THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

244.	Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas	149
244A.	Formation of an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas in Assam and creation of local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both therefor	149-150

PART XI

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

Distribution of Legislative Powers

245.	Extent of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States	151
246.	Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States	151-152
247.	Power of Parliament to provide for the establishment of certain additional courts	152
248.	Residuary powers of legislation	152
249.	Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest	152-153
250.	Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to any matter in the State List if a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation	153
251.	Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament under articles 249 and 250 and laws made by the Legislatures of States	154
252.	Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State	154
253.	Legislation for giving effect to international agreements	154-155
254.	Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States	155
255.	Requirements as to recommendations and previous sanctions to be regarded as matters of procedure only	156

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS

General

256.	Obligation of States and the Union	156
257.	Control of the Union over States in certain cases	156-157
257A.	[Repealed.]	158
258.	Power of the Union to confer powers, etc., on States in certain cases	158
258A.	Power of the States to entrust functions to the Union	158-159
259.	[Repealed.]	159
260.	Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India	159
261.	Public acts, records and judicial proceedings	159

Disputes relating to Waters

262.	Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys	159-160
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ARTICLE	PAGES
<i>Co-ordination between States</i>	
263. Provisions with respect to an inter-State Council	160
PART XII	
FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS	
CHAPTER I.—FINANCE	
<i>General</i>	
264. Interpretation	161
265. Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law	161
266. Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States	161-162
267. Contingency Fund	162
<i>Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States</i>	
268. Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States	163
269. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States	163-164
270. Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States	164-165
271. Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union	165
272. Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union and may be distributed between the Union and the States	166
273. Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products	166
274. Prior recommendation of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which States are interested	166-167
275. Grants from the Union to certain States	167-169
276. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments	169-170
277. Savings	170
278. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	170
279. Calculation of "net proceeds", etc.	170-171
280. Finance Commission	171-172
281. Recommendations of the Finance Commission	172
<i>Miscellaneous Financial Provisions</i>	
282. Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues	172
283. Custody, etc., of Consolidated Funds, Contingency Funds and money credited to the public accounts	172-173
284. Custody of suitors' deposits and other moneys received by public servants and courts	173-174
285. Exemption of property of the Union from State taxation	174
286. Restrictions as to imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods	174-175
287. Exemption from taxes on electricity	175
288. Exemption from taxation by States in respect of water or electricity in certain cases	175-176
289. Exemption of property and income of a State from Union taxation	176-177

ARTICLE	PAGES
290. Adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions	177
290A. Annual payment to certain Devaswom Funds	178
291. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	178
CHAPTER II.—BORROWING	
292. Borrowing by the Government of India	178
293. Borrowing by States	178-179
CHAPTER III.—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, LIABILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND SUITS	
294. Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in certain cases	179-180
295. Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in other cases	180-181
296. Property accruing by escheat or lapse or as <i>bona vacantia</i>	181
297. Things of value within territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone to vest in the Union	181-182
298. Power to carry on trade, etc.	182
299. Contracts	182-183
300. Suits and proceedings	183-184
CHAPTER IV.—RIGHT TO PROPERTY	
300A. Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law	184
PART XIII	
TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA	
301. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse	185
302. Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse	185
303. Restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce	185
304. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States	185-186
305. Saving of existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies	186
306. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	186
307. Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304	186
PART XIV	
SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES	
CHAPTER I.—SERVICES	
308. Interpretation	187
309. Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State	187
310. Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State	187-188

ARTICLE	PAGES
311. Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State	188-189
312. All-India services	190
312A. Power of Parliament to vary or revoke conditions of service of officers of certain services	190—192
313. Transitional provisions	192
314. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	193
CHAPTER II.—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS	
315. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States	193-194
316. Appointment and term of office of members	194-195
317. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission	195-197
318. Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission	197
319. Prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Commission on ceasing to be such members	197-198
320. Functions of Public Service Commissions	198—200
321. Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions	200-201
322. Expenses of Public Service Commissions	201
323. Reports of Public Service Commissions	201-202
PART XIVA	
TRIBUNALS	
323A. Administrative tribunals	203-204
323B. Tribunals for other matters	204—206
PART XV	
ELECTIONS	
324. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission	207-208
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	208
326. Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage	209
327. Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures	209
328. Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature	209
329. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters	209-210
329A. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	210
PART XVI	
SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES	
330. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People	211-212

ARTICLE	PAGES
331. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People	212
332. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States	212-213
333. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States	213-214
334. Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after thirty years	214
335. Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts	214
336. Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services	214-215
337. Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community	215-216
338. Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.	216
339. Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	216-217
340. Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes	217-218
341. Scheduled Castes	218
342. Scheduled Tribes	218-219

PART XVII

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

343. Official language of the Union	220
344. Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language	220—222

CHAPTER II.—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

345. Official language or languages of a State	222
346. Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union	222
347. Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State	223

CHAPTER III.—LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC.

348. Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.	223-224
349. Special procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language	224-225

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL DIRECTIVES

350. Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances	225
350A. Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage	225
350B. Special Officer for linguistic minorities	225
351. Directive for development of the Hindi language	225-226

PART XVIII

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

352. Proclamation of Emergency	227—230
353. Effect of Proclamation of Emergency	230-231

ARTICLE	PAGES
354. Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation	231
355. Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance	232
356. Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States	232—235
357. Exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under article 356	235-236
358. Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies	236-237
359. Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during emergencies	237—239
360. Provisions as to financial emergency	239—241
PART XIX	
MISCELLANEOUS	
361. Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs	242-243
361A. Protection of publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures	243
362. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	244
363. Bar to interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.	244
363A. Recognition granted to Rulers of Indian States to cease and privy purses to be abolished	244-245
364. Special provisions as to major ports and aerodromes	245-246
365. Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union	246
366. Definitions	246—251
367. Interpretation	251
PART XX	
AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION	
368. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor	252-253
PART XXI	
TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS	
369. Temporary power to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in the State List as if they were matters in the Concurrent List	254-255
370. Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir	255—257
371. Special provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat	257
371A. Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland	258—263
371B. Special provision with respect to the State of Assam	263
371C. Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur	263-264
371D. Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh	264—269
371E. Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh	269
371F. Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim	269—274
372. Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation	274—276

ARTICLE	PAGES
372A. Power of the President to adapt laws	276
373. Power of President to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention in certain cases	277
374. Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council	277-278
375. Courts, authorities and officers to continue to function subject to the provisions of the Constitution	278
376. Provisions as to Judges of High Courts	278-279
377. Provisions as to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	279-280
378. Provisions as to Public Service Commissions	280
378A. Special provision as to duration of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly	280-281
379—391. [<i>Repealed.</i>]	281
392. Power of the President to remove difficulties	281

PART XXII

SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND REPEALS

393. Short title	282
394. Commencement	282
395. Repeals	282

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE—

I. The States	283—290
II. The Union territories	290-291

SECOND SCHEDULE—

PART A—Provisions as to the President and the Governors of States	292-293
PART B—[<i>Repealed.</i>]	293
PART C—Provisions as to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State	293-294
PART D—Provisions as to the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts	294—297
PART E—Provisions as to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	297-298

THIRD SCHEDULE—Forms of Oaths or Affirmations	299—302
--	----------------

FOURTH SCHEDULE—Allocation of seats in the Council of States	303-304
---	----------------

FIFTH SCHEDULE—Provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes—

PART A—General	305
PART B—Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes	305—307
PART C—Scheduled Areas	307-308
PART D—Amendment of the Schedule	308

	PAGES
SIXTH SCHEDULE—Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam and Meghalaya and in the Union territory of Mizoram	309—333
SEVENTH SCHEDULE—	
List I—Union List	334—342
List II—State List	342—347
List III—Concurrent List	347—351
EIGHTH SCHEDULE—Languages	352
NINTH SCHEDULE—Validation of certain Acts and Regulations	353—367
TENTH SCHEDULE—[Repealed.]	368
APPENDIX I—The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954	369—382
APPENDIX II—Re-statement, with reference to the present text of the Constitution, of the exceptions and modifications subject to which the Constitution applies to the State of Jammu and Kashmir	383—400
APPENDIX III—1. Extracts from the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978	401—403
2. Extracts from the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 (31 of 1979)	405
I N D E X	407—453

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens: Preamble.

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 2, for "SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by s. 2, *ibid.*, for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

PART I

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

Name and
territory
of the
Union.

1. (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

¹[(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.]

(3) The territory of India shall comprise—

(a) the territories of the States;

²[(b) the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and]

(c) such other territories as may be acquired.

Admission
or estab-
lishment
of new
States.

2. Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

³2A. [*Sikkim to be associated with the Union.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).*

Formation
of new
States and
alteration
of areas,
boundaries
or names
of existing
States.

3. Parliament may by law—

(a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

(b) increase the area of any State;

(c) diminish the area of any State;

(d) alter the boundaries of any State;

(e) alter the name of any State;

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2, for cl. (2).

²Subs. by s. 2, *ibid.*, for sub-clause (b).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-3-1975).

(Part I.—The Union and its territory.—Arts. 3–4.)

¹[Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States ²***, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired.]

³[*Explanation I.*—In this article, in clauses (a) to (e), “State” includes a Union territory, but in the proviso, “State” does not include a Union territory.

Explanation II.—The power conferred on Parliament by clause (a) includes the power to form a new State or Union territory by uniting a part of any State or Union territory to any other State or Union territory.]

4. (1) Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.

Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

(2) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 2, for the proviso.

²The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, s. 2.

PART II

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.

5. At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and—

(a) who was born in the territory of India; or

(b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(c) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement, shall be a citizen of India.

Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.

6. Notwithstanding anything in article 5, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the commencement of this Constitution if—

(a) he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted); and

(b)(i) in the case where such person has so migrated before the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(ii) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application

(Part II.—Citizenship.—Arts. 6—8.)

made by him therefor to such officer before the commencement of this Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by that Government:

Provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application.

7. Notwithstanding anything in articles 5 and 6, a person who has after the first day of March, 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India:

Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.

Provided that nothing in this article shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, has returned to the territory of India under a permit for resettlement or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law and every such person shall for the purposes of clause (b) of article 6 be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after the nineteenth day of July, 1948.

8. Notwithstanding anything in article 5, any person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), and who is ordinarily residing in any country outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where he is for the time being residing on an application made by him therefor to such diplomatic or consular representative, whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution, in the form and manner prescribed by the

Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.

(Part II. —Citizenship.—Arts. 8—11.)

Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India.

Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.

9. No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

Continuance of the rights of citizenship.

10. Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.

Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

11. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.

PART III
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

General

12. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

Definition.

13. (1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

(3) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "law" includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law;

(b) "laws in force" includes laws passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 13—16.)

¹[(4) Nothing in this article shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under article 368.]

Right to Equality

Equality before law.

14. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

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

15. (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—

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

(b) 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.

²[(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 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.]

Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

16. (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 2.

²Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 2.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 16—18.)

(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 of, 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 favour 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.

17. "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.

Abolition of
Untouchability.

18. (1) No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.

Abolition of
titles.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that State".

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 18–19.)

(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.

Right to Freedom

Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.

19. (1) All citizens shall have the right—
- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
 - (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
 - (c) to form associations or unions;
 - (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
 - (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; ¹[and]
- 2* * * * *
- (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

³[(2) Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 2 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Sub-clause (f) omitted by s. 2, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 3, for cl. (2) (with retrospective effect).

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Art. 19.)

interests of ¹[the sovereignty and integrity of India,] the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.]

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of ¹[the sovereignty and integrity of India or] public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(4) Nothing in sub-clause (c) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of ¹[the sovereignty and integrity of India or] public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(5) Nothing in ²[sub-clauses (d) and (e)] of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

(6) Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 2.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 2, for "sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f)" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 19—22.)

the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, ¹[nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,—

(i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

(ii) the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise].

Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

20. (1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(3) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Protection of life and personal liberty.

21. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

²22. (1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 3, for certain words.

²On the enforcement of s. 3 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 art. 22 shall stand amended as directed in s. 3 of that Act. For the text of s. 3 of the Act, see Appendix III.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Art. 22.)

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

(a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or

(b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(a) an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention:

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7); or

(b) such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (7).

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 22-23.)

grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

(6) Nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

(7) Parliament may by law prescribe—

(a) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (4);

(b) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; and

(c) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under sub-clause (a) of clause (4).

Right against Exploitation

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

23. (1) Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 24—26.)

24. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Right to Freedom of Religion

25. (1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;

(b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Explanation I.—The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II.—In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

26. Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—

Freedom to manage religious affairs.

(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 26—29.)

(b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(d) to administer such property in accordance with law.

Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

27. No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

28. (1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution.

(3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.

Cultural and Educational Rights

Protection of interests of minorities.

29. (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 29—31A.)

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

¹[(1A) In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.]

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

2* * *

31. [*Compulsory acquisition of property.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 6 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).*

³[*Saving of Certain Laws*]

⁴[31A. ⁵[(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law providing for—

Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.

(a) the acquisition by the State of any

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 4 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²The sub-heading "*Right to Property*" omitted by s. 5 *ibid.* (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 3 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

⁴Ins. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 4 (with retrospective effect).

⁵Subs. by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 3, for clause (1). (with retrospective effect).

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Art. 31A.)

estate or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights, or

(b) the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property, or

(c) the amalgamation of two or more corporations either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of any of the corporations, or

(d) the extinguishment or modification of any rights of managing agents, secretaries and treasurers, managing directors, directors or managers of corporations, or of any voting rights of shareholders thereof, or

(e) the extinguishment or modification of any rights accruing by virtue of any agreement, lease or licence for the purpose of searching for, or winning, any mineral or mineral oil, or the premature termination or cancellation of any such agreement, lease or licence,

shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by ¹[article 14 or article 19]:

Provided that where such law is a law made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent:]

Provided further that where any law makes any provision for the acquisition by the State of

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 7, for "article 14, article 19 or article 31" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964, s. 2.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Art. 31A.)

any estate and where any land comprised therein is held by a person under his personal cultivation, it shall not be lawful for the State to acquire any portion of such land as is within the ceiling limit applicable to him under any law for the time being in force or any building or structure standing thereon or appurtenant thereto, unless the law relating to the acquisition of such land, building or structure, provides for payment of compensation at a rate which shall not be less than the market value thereof.]

(2) In this article,—

'[(a) the expression "estate" shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression or its local equivalent has in the existing law relating to land tenures in force in that area and shall also include—

(i) any *Jagir*, *inam* or *muafi* or other similar grant and in the States of Tamil Nadu] and Kerala, any *janmam* right;

(ii) any land held under ryotwari settlement;

(iii) any land held or let for purposes of agriculture or for purposes ancillary thereto, including waste land, forest land, land for pasture or sites of buildings and other structures occupied by cultivators of land, agricultural labourers and village artisans;]

(b) the expression "rights", in relation to an estate, shall include any rights vesting in a proprietor, sub-proprietor, under-proprietor,

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964, s. 2, for sub-clause (a) (with retrospective effect).

²Subs. by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968), s. 4, for "Madras" (w.e.f. 14-1-1969).

(Part III.— Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 31A—31C.)

tenure-holder, ¹[*raiyat, under-raiyat*] or other intermediary and any rights or privileges in respect of land revenue.]

Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

²[31B. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this Part, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force.]

Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.

³[31C. Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing ⁴[all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV] shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by ⁵[article 14 or article 19]; ⁶*and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy :*

Provided that where such law is made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this article

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 3 (with retrospective effect).

²Ins. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 5.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3 (w.e.f. 20-4-1972)

⁴Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 4, for "the principle specified in clause (b) or clause (c) of article 39" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

⁵Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 8, for "article 14, article 19 or article 31" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

⁶In *Kesavananda Bharati vs. The State of Kerala*, (1973) Supp. S.C.R. 1, the Supreme Court held the provision in italics to be invalid.

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 31C—32A.)

shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.]

¹31D. [*Saving of laws in respect of anti-national activities.*] Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 2 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

Right to Constitutional Remedies

32. (1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.

Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part.

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2).

(4) The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

²32A. [*Constitutional validity of State laws not to be considered in proceedings under article 32.*] Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 3 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 5 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by s. 6, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Arts. 33—35.)

Power to Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces.

33. Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area.

34. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, Parliament may by law indemnify any person in the service of the Union or of a State or any other person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area within the territory of India where martial law was in force or validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such area.

Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part.

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, power to make laws—

(i) with respect to any of the matters which under clause (3) of article 16, clause (3) of article 32, article 33 and article 34 may be provided for by law made by Parliament; and

(ii) for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under this Part;

and Parliament shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Constitution, make laws for prescribing punishment for the acts referred to in sub-clause (ii) ;

(Part III.—Fundamental Rights.—Art. 35.)

(b) any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in the territory of India with respect to any of the matters referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) or providing for punishment for any act referred to in sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall, subject to the terms thereof and to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament.

Explanation.—In this article, the expression “law in force” has the same meaning as in article 372.

PART IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Definition

36. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" has the same meaning as in Part III.

Application of the principles contained in this Part.

37. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

38. ¹[(1)] The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

²[(2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.]

Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.

39. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

¹Art. 38 renumbered as cl. (1) thereof by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s.9 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Ins. by s. 9, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part IV.—Directive Principles of State Policy.—
Arts. 39–40.)

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

¹[(f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.]

²[39A. The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.]

Equal justice
and free legal
aid.

40. The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Organisation
of village
panchayats.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 7, for cl. (f) (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by s. 8, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part IV.—Directive Principles of State Policy.—
Arts. 41—45.)

Right to work,
to education
and to public
assistance in
certain cases.

41. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Provision for
just and
humane condi-
tions of work
and maternity
relief.

42. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Living wage,
etc., for
workers.

43. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

Participation
of workers
in management
of industries.

[43A. The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry.]

Uniform civil
code for the
citizens.

44. The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

Provision for
free and
compulsory
education for
children.

45. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

¹Inas. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 9 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part IV.—Directive Principles of State Policy.—
Arts. 46—49.)

46. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

47. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

48. The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.

¹[48A. The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.]

Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.

49. It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, ²[declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 10 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 27, for "declared by Parliament by law".

*(Part IV.—Directive Principles of State Policy.—
Arts. 50–51.)*

Separation of
judiciary from
executive.

50. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

Promotion of
international
peace and
security.

51. The State shall endeavour to—

(a) promote international peace and security;

(b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;

(c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and

(d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

[PART IVA
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

51A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

Fundamental
duties.

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(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;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 11 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part IVA.--Fundamental Duties.--Art. 51A.)

(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.]

PART V
THE UNION

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE

The President and Vice-President

52. There shall be a President of India.

The President
of India.

53. (1) The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

Executive
power of the
Union.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.

(3) Nothing in this article shall—

(a) be deemed to transfer to the President any functions conferred by any existing law on the Government of any State or other authority; or

(b) prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President.

54. The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of—

Election of
President.

(a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and

(b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 55.)

Manner of
election of
President.

55. (1) As far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President.

(2) For the purpose of securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected member of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:—

(a) every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly;

(b) if, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in sub-clause (a) shall be further increased by one;

(c) each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under sub-clauses (a) and (b) by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded.

(3) The election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

(Part. V.—The Union.—Arts. 55—57.)

¹[*Explanation.*—In this article, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

Provided that the reference in this *Explanation* to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

56. (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Term of office
of President.

Provided that—

(a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office;

(b) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61;

(c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

(2) Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People.

57. A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office.

Eligibility for
re-election.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 12, for *Explanation* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 58–59.)

Qualifications
for election as
President.

58. (1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India,

(b) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(c) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor^{1***} of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

Conditions of
President's
office.

59. (1) The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.

(2) The President shall not hold any other office of profit.

(3) The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by

¹The words "or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 59—61.)

Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office.

60. Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

Oath or affirmation by the President.

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India.”

61. (1) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

Procedure] for impeachment of the President.

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

(a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and

(b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 61—64.)

investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

(4) If as a result of the investigation a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House by which the charge was investigated or caused to be investigated, declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office as from the date on which the resolution is so passed.

Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.

62. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

The Vice-President of India.

The Vice-President to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States.

63. There shall be a Vice-President of India.

64. The Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit:

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 64—66.)

any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

65. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office.

The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President.

(2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

(3) The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

66. (1) The Vice-President shall be elected by the [members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament] in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

Election of Vice-President.

(2) The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961, s. 2, for "members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting".

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 66-67.)

Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.

(3) No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-President unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) has completed the age of thirty-five years; and

(c) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States.

(4) A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor¹ * * of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

Term of office
of Vice-
President.

67. The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that—

(a) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

¹The words "or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 67—69.)

(b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(c) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

68. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

69. Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God that
solemnly affirm

I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.

Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President.

(Part V.—The Union—Arts. 70—72.)

Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies.

70. Parliament may make such provision as it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the President in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President.

¹[71. (1) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may by law regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President.

(4) The election of a person as President or Vice-President shall not be called in question on the ground of the existence of any vacancy for whatever reason among the members of the electoral college electing him.]

Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

72. (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—

(a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;

¹Art. 71 has been successively subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 2 (w.e.f. 10-3-1975) and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 10. to read as above (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 72-73.)

(b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;

(c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the power conferred by law on any officer of the Armed Forces of the Union to suspend, remit or commute a sentence passed by a Court Martial.

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) shall affect the power to suspend, remit or commute a sentence of death exercisable by the Governor^{1***} of a State under any law for the time being in force.

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend—

Extent of executive power of the Union.

(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws; and

(b) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by the Government of India by virtue of any treaty or agreement:

Provided that the executive power referred to in sub-clause (a) shall not, save as expressly provided in this Constitution or in any law made by Parliament, extend in any State^{2***} to matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has also power to make laws.

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 73—75.)

(2) Until otherwise provided by Parliament, a State and any officer or authority of a State may, notwithstanding anything in this article, continue to exercise in matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for that State such executive power or functions as the State or officer or authority thereof could exercise immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

Council of Ministers

Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.

74. ¹[(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice:]

²[Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.]

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

Other provisions as to Ministers.

75. (1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 13, for cl. (1) (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 11 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 75—77.)

and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as Parliament may from time to time by law determine and, until Parliament so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

The Attorney-General for India

76. (1) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.

Attorney-
General for
India.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

(4) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

Conduct of Government Business

77. (1) All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

Conduct of
business of
the Govern-
ment of India.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 77—79.)

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules¹ to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

* * * * *

Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.

78. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister—

(a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation;

(b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and

(c) if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

CHAPTER II.—PARLIAMENT

General

Constitution of Parliament.

79. There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses

¹See Notification No. S.O. 2297, dated the 3rd November, 1958, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1958, Pt. II, Sec. 3(ii), p. 1315, as amended from time to time.

²Cl. (4) was ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 14 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 12 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.— Arts. 79-80.)

to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

80. (1) ¹[^{2***} The Council of States] shall consist of—

Composition
of the Council
of States.

(a) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and

(b) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States ³[and of the Union territories].

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States ³[and of the Union territories] shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State ^{4***} in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 3, for "The Council of States" (w.e.f. 1-3-1975).

²The words "Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Tenth Schedule," omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

³Added by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3.

⁴The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by s. 3, *ibid.*

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 80-81.)

(5) The representatives of the ¹[Union territories] in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

Composition
of the House
of the
People.

²[81. (1) ³[Subject to the provisions of article 331 ⁴***], the House of the People shall consist of—

(a) not more than ⁵[five hundred and twenty-five members] chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States, and

(b) not more than [twenty members] to represent the Union territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law provide.

(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (1),—

(a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States; and

(b) each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State:

⁷[Provided that the provisions of sub-clause (a) of this clause shall not be applicable for the purpose

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3, for "States specified in Part C of the First Schedule".

²Subs. by s. 4, *ibid.*, for arts. 81 and 82.

³Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 4, for "Subject to the provisions of article 331" (w.e.f. 1-3-1975).

⁴The words and figure "and paragraph 4 of the Tenth Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

⁵Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 2, for "five hundred members".

⁶Subs. by s. 2, *ibid.*, for "twenty-five members".

⁷Ins. by s. 2, *ibid.*

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 81-82.)

of allotment of seats in the House of the People to any State so long as the population of that State does not exceed six millions.]

(3) In this article, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

¹[Provided that the reference in this clause to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

82. Upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine:

Readjust-
ment after
each census.

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House :

¹[Provided further that such readjustment shall take effect from such date as the President may, by order, specify and until such readjustment takes effect, any election to the House may be held on the basis of the territorial constituencies existing before such readjustment:

Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 15 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by s. 16, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 82—84.)

States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies under this article.]

Duration of
Houses of
Parliament.

83. (1) The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for '[five years] from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of '[five years] shall operate as a dissolution of the House:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

Qualification
for mem-
bership of
Parliament.

84. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he—

²[(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;]

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 13, for "six years" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979). The words "six years" were subs. for the original words "five years" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 17 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 3, for cl. (a).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 84—87.)

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

[85. (1) The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.

(2) The President may from time to time—

- (a) prorogue the Houses or either House;
- (b) dissolve the House of the People.]

86. (1) The President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members.

Right of President to address and send messages to Houses.

(2) The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

87. (1) At the commencement of ²[the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year] the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Special address by the President.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment

¹Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 6, for art. 85.

²Subs. by s. 7, *ibid.*, for "every session".

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 87—90)

of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address^{1***}.

Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses.

88. Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote.

Officers of Parliament

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States.

89. (1) The Vice-President of India shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States.

(2) The Council of States shall, as soon as may be, choose a member of the Council to be Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Deputy Chairman thereof.

Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman.

90. A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council;

(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen

¹The words "and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House" omitted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 7.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 90—92.)

days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

91. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, or during any period when the Vice-President is acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman, or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the Council of States as the President may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council of States the Deputy Chairman, or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman.

92. (1) At any sitting of the Council of States, while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 91 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman, is absent.

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Council of States while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration in the Council, but, notwithstanding anything in article 100, shall not be entitled

Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman.

The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 92—95.)

to vote at all on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings.

The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.

93. The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

94. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;

(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House;

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the House of the People is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.

Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker.

95. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the House of the People as the President may appoint for the purpose.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 95—97.)

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the House, shall act as Speaker.

96. (1) At any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 95 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent.

The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the House of the People while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the House and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 100, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

97. There shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States, and to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Secretariat of
Parliament.

98. (1) Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament.

(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

(3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause.

Conduct of Business

Oath or affir-
mation by
members.

99. Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Voting in
Houses, power
of Houses to
act notwith-
standing
vacancies and
quorum.

100. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 100–101.)

have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) Either House of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Disqualifications of Members

101. (1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.

Vacation
of seats.

(2) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State¹ * * *, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of² [a State], then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules³ made by the President, that

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "such a State".

³See the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, 1950, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. F. 46/50-C, dated the 26th January, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, p. 678.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 101–102.)

person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State.

(3) If a member of either House of Parliament—

(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, or

¹[(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, and his resignation is accepted by the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,]

his seat shall thereupon become vacant:

²[Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.]

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Disqualifications for membership.

102. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 2, for Sub-clause (b).

²Ins. by s. 2, *ibid.*

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 102—104.)

of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State.

[103. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.

Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.]

104. If a person sits or votes as a member of either House of Parliament before he has complied with the requirements of article 99, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from

Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 99 or

¹Art. 103 has been successively subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 20 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 14 to read as above (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 104-105.)

when not
qualified or
when dis-
qualified.

so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the Union.

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members

Powers, privi-
leges, etc.,
of the Houses
of Parliam-
ent and of
the members
and commit-
tees thereof.

105. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.

(2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, ¹[shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978].

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 15, for certain words, (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 105—107.)

of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament.

106. Members of either House of Parliament shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India.

Salaries and allowances of members.

Legislative Procedure

107. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.

Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 108 and 109, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

(4) A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

(5) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 108.)

Joint sitting
of both Houses
in certain
cases.

108. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or

(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or

(c) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it,

the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill.

(2) In reckoning any such period of six months as is referred to in clause (1) no account shall be taken of any period during which the House referred to in sub-clause (c) of that clause is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

(3) Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly.

(4) If at the joint sitting of the two Houses the Bill, with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting, is passed by a majority of the total

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 108–109.)

number of members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to have been passed by both Houses:

Provided that at a joint sitting—

(a) if the Bill, having been passed by one House, has not been passed by the other House with amendments and returned to the House in which it originated, no amendment shall be proposed to the Bill other than such amendments (if any) as are made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill;

(b) if the Bill has been so passed and returned, only such amendments as aforesaid shall be proposed to the Bill and such other amendments as are relevant to the matters with respect to which the Houses have not agreed;

and the decision of the person presiding as to the amendments which are admissible under this clause shall be final.

(5) A joint sitting may be held under this article and a Bill passed thereat, notwithstanding that a dissolution of the House of the People has intervened since the President notified his intention to summon the Houses to meet therein.

109. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.

Special procedure
respect
Money Bills.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recom-

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 109–110.)

mendations and the House of the People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States.

(3) If the House of the People accepts any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council of States and accepted by the House of the People.

(4) If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States.

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

**Definition of
“Money
Bills”.**

110. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 110.)

or to be undertaken by the Government of India;

(c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;

(d) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

(e) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;

(f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or

(g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 110—112.)

President for assent under article 111, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

Assent to
Bills.

111. When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.

Procedure in Financial Matters

Annual financial statement.

112. (1) The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement".

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India; and

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 112.)

(b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India,

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India:—

(a) the emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office;

(b) the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People;

(c) debt charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;

(d) (i) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court;

(ii) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Federal Court;

(iii) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court which exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area included in the territory of India or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised jurisdiction in relation to any area included in ¹[a Governor's Province of the Dominion of India];

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "a Province corresponding to a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule".

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 112—114.)

(e) the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;

(f) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;

(g) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution or by Parliament by law to be so charged.

Procedure
in Parlia-
ment with
respect to
estimates.

113. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

Appropriation
Bills.

114. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 113 have been made by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants so made by the House of the People; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India but not exceeding in any

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 114–115.)

case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before Parliament.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final.

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

115. (1) The President shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the People a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

Supplemen-
tary, addi-
tional or ex-
cess grants.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 115–116.)

(2) The provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or grant.

Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants.

116. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relation to that expenditure;

(b) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement;

(c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year;

and Parliament shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India for the purposes for which the said grants are made.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 116–117.)

(2) The provisions of articles 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure.

117. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States:

Special provisions as to financial Bills.

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.

*(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 118–119.)**Procedure Generally*

Rules of
procedure.

118. (1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.

(3) The President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses.

(4) At a joint sitting of the two Houses the Speaker of the House of the People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under clause (3), shall preside.

Regulation
by law of
procedure in
Parliament
in relation
to financial
business.

119. Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 119—122.)

relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.

120. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English:

Language to be used in Parliament.

Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue.

(2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

121. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided.

Restriction on discussion in Parliament.

122. (1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

(Part V.—The Union—Arts. 123-124.)

CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE
PRESIDENT

Power of
President
to promul-
gate Ordi-
nances dur-
ing recess of
Parliament.

123. (1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance—

(a) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions; and

(b) may be withdrawn at any time by the President.

Explanation.—Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which Parliament would not under this Constitution be competent to enact, it shall be void.

1* * * *

CHAPTER IV.—THE UNION JUDICIARY

Establishment
and consti-

124. (1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until

¹Cl. (4) was ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 2 and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 16 (w.e.f 20-6-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 124.)

Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven¹ other Judges.

tution of
Supreme
Court.

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years:

Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted:

Provided further that—

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Judge may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (4).

²[(2A) The age of a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be determined by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law provide.]

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(a) has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(b) has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(c) is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

¹Now "seventeen", *vide* Act 48 of 1977.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 2.

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 124.)

Explanation I.—In this clause “High Court” means a High Court which exercises, or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised, jurisdiction in any part of the territory of India.

Explanation II.—In computing for the purpose of this clause the period during which a person has been an advocate, any period during which a person has held judicial office not inferior to that of a district judge after he became an advocate shall be included.

(4) A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

(5) Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under clause (4).

(6) Every person appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(7) No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 125—127.)

125. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Salaries, etc.,
of Judges.

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the privileges nor the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

126. When the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Appointment
of acting
Chief Justice.

127. (1) If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an *ad hoc* Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

Appointment
of *ad hoc*
Judges.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Judge who has been so designated, in priority to other duties of

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 127—130.)

his office to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance is required, and while so attending he shall have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges, and shall discharge the duties, of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Attendance
of retired
Judges at
sittings of
the Supreme
Court.

128. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Federal Court ¹[or who has held the office of a Judge of a High Court and is duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court] to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that Court:

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that Court unless he consents so to do.

Supreme
Court to
be a court
of record.

129. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Seat of
Supreme
Court.

130. The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time, appoint.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 3.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 131—132.)

131. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—

Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or

(b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or

(c) between two or more States,

if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends:

¹[Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to a dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which, having been entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution, continues in operation after such commencement, or which provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute.]

²131A. [*Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to questions as to constitutional validity of Central laws.*] Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 4 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

132. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, ³[if the High

Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 5, for the proviso.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 23 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

³Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 17, for "if the High Court certifies" (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 132–133.)

from High
Courts in
certain cases.

Court certifies under article 134A] that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution.

1* * * * *

(3) Where such a certificate is given, **** any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question as aforesaid has been wrongly decided ****.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, the expression “final order” includes an order deciding an issue which, if decided in favour of the appellant, would be sufficient for the final disposal of the case.

Appellate
jurisdiction of
Supreme
Court in
appeals from
High Courts
in regard
to civil
matters.

133. ³[(1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order in a civil proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India ⁴[if the High Court certifies under article 134A—]

(a) that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance; and

(b) that in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything in article 132, any party appealing to the Supreme Court under clause (1) may urge as one of the grounds in such appeal that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution has been wrongly decided.

¹Cl. (2) omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 17 (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

²Certain words omitted by s. 17, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

³Subs. by the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972, s. 2, for cl. (1) (w.e.f. 27-2-1973).

⁴Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 18, for “if the High Court certifies—”(w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 133—134A.)

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, no appeal shall, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment, decree or final order of one Judge of a High Court.

134. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court—

Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

(a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or

(b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or

(c) ¹[certifies under article 134A] that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court:

Provided that an appeal under sub-clause (c) shall lie subject to such provisions as may be made in that behalf under clause (1) of article 145 and to such conditions as the High Court may establish or require.

(2) Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in such law.

²[134A. Every High Court, passing or making a judgment, decree, final order, or sentence, referred

Certificate for appeal to the

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 19, for "certifies" (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

²Ins. by s. 20, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 134A—136.)

Supreme
Court.

to in clause (1) of article 132 or clause (1) of article 133, or clause (1) of article 134,—

(a) may, if it deems fit so to do, on its own motion; and

(b) shall, if an oral application is made, by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing or making of such judgment, decree, final order or sentence,

determine, as soon as may be after such passing or making, the question whether a certificate of the nature referred to in clause (1) of article 132, or clause (1) of article 133 or, as the case may be, sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 134, may be given in respect of that case.]

Jurisdiction
and powers
of the Federal
Court
under existing
law to be
exercisable
by the
Supreme
Court.

135. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the Supreme Court shall also have jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter to which the provisions of article 133 or article 134 do not apply if jurisdiction and powers in relation to that matter were exercisable by the Federal Court immediately before the commencement of this Constitution under any existing law.

Special leave
to appeal
by the
Supreme
Court.

136. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 137—139A.)

137. Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.

138. (1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer.

Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter as the Government of India and the Government of any State may by special agreement confer, if Parliament by law provides for the exercise of such jurisdiction and powers by the Supreme Court.

139. Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for any purposes other than those mentioned in clause (2) of article 32.

Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs.

¹[139A. ²[(1) Where cases involving the same or substantially the same questions of law are pending before the Supreme Court and one or more High Courts or before two or more High Courts and the Supreme Court is satisfied on its own motion or on an application made by the Attorney-General of India or by a party to any such case that such questions are substantial questions of general importance, the Supreme Court may withdraw the case or cases pending before the High Court or the High Courts and dispose of all the cases itself;

Transfer of certain cases.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 24 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 21, for cl. (1) (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 139A—142.)

Provided that the Supreme Court may after determining the said questions of law return any case so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such questions to the High Court from which the case has been withdrawn, and the High Court shall on receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.]

(2) The Supreme Court may, if it deems it expedient so to do for the ends of justice, transfer any case, appeal or other proceedings pending before any High Court to any other High Court.]

Ancillary powers of Supreme Court.

140. Parliament may by law make provision for conferring upon the Supreme Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under this Constitution.

Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts.

141. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.

142. (1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order¹ prescribe.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court

¹See the Supreme Court (Decrees and Orders) Enforcement Order, 1954 (C. O. 47).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 142—144A.)

shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India, have all and every power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself.

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

Power of
President
to consult
Supreme
Court.

(2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in ¹* * * the proviso to article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the ²[said proviso] to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

144. All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Civil and
judicial
authorities
to act in
aid of the
Supreme
Court.

³144A. [*Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of laws.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 5 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).*

¹The words, brackets and figure "clause (i) of" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "said clause".

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 25 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 145.)

Rules of
Court, etc.

145. (1) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court including—

(a) rules as to the persons practising before the Court ;

(b) rules as to the procedure for hearing appeals and other matters pertaining to appeals including the time within which appeals to the Court are to be entered;

(c) rules as to the proceedings in the Court for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III;

¹[(cc) rules as to the proceedings in the Court under ²[article 139A];]

(d) rules as to the entertainment of appeals under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 134;

(e) rules as to the conditions subject to which any judgment pronounced or order made by the Court may be reviewed and the procedure for such review including the time within which applications to the Court for such review are to be entered;

(f) rules as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings in the Court and as to the fees to be charged in respect of proceedings therein;

(g) rules as to the granting of bail;

(h) rules as to stay of proceedings;

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 26 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 6, for "articles 131A and 139A" (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

(Part V.—The Union.—Art. 145.)

(i) rules providing for the summary determination of any appeal which appears to the Court to be frivolous or vexatious or brought for the purpose of delay;

(j) rules as to the procedure for inquiries referred to in clause (1) of article 317.

(2) Subject to the '[provisions of ^{2*} * * * clause (3)], rules made under this article may fix the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for any purpose, and may provide for the powers of single Judges and Division Courts.

(3) ^{3[2***} The minimum number] of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five:

Provided that, where the Court hearing an appeal under any of the provisions of this Chapter other than article 132 consists of less than five Judges and in the course of the hearing of the appeal the Court is satisfied that the appeal involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the appeal, such Court shall refer the question for opinion to a Court constituted as required by this clause for the purpose of deciding any case involving such a question and shall on receipt of the opinion dispose of the appeal in conformity with such opinion.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 26, for "provisions of clause (3)" (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

²Certain words, figures and letters, omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 6, (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

³Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 26, for "The minimum number" (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 145–146.)

(4) No judgment shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save in open Court, and no report shall be made under article 143 save in accordance with an opinion also delivered in open Court.

(5) No judgment and no such opinion shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save with the concurrence of a majority of the Judges present at the hearing of the case, but nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent a Judge who does not concur from delivering a dissenting judgment or opinion.

Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court.

146. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of India or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct :

Provided that the President may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule, no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court, save after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice of India to make rules for the purpose:

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President.

(3) The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 146—148.)

payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund.

147. In this Chapter and in Chapter V of Part VI, references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution shall be construed as including references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935 (including any enactment amending or supplementing that Act), or of any Order in Council or order made thereunder, or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, or of any order made thereunder.

Interpreta-
tion.

CHAPTER V.—COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-
GENERAL OF INDIA

148. (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Comptroller
and Audi-
tor-General
of India.

(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(3) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule:

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 148–149.)

Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor-General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(6) The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

149. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively.

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 150–151.)

¹[150. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, ²[on the advice of] the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe.]

Form of accounts of the Union and of the States.

151. (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Audit reports.

(2) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor ^{3***} of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 27, for art. 150 (w.e.f. 1-4-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 22, for "after consultation with" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

PART VI

THE STATES ^{1***}

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL

Definition.

152. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “State” ²[does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir].

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor

Governors of States.

153. There shall be a Governor for each State :

³[Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States.]

Executive power of State.

154. (1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

(2) Nothing in this article shall—

(a) be deemed to transfer to the Governor any functions conferred by any existing law on any other authority; or

(b) prevent Parliament or the Legislature of the State from conferring by law functions on any authority subordinate to the Governor.

Appointment of Governor.

155. The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

¹The words “IN PART A OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for “means a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule”.

³Added by s. 6, *ibid.*

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 156—158.)

156. (1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Term of office of Governor.

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

157. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years.

Qualifications for appointment as Governor.

158. (1) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any such State be appointed Governor, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor.

Conditions of Governor's office.

(2) The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.

(3) The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

¹[(3A) Where the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more States, the emoluments

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 7.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 158—161.)

and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine.]

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Oath or affirmation by the Governor.

159. Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God that I will solemnly affirm faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of..... (*name of the State*) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of(*name of the State*).”

Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies.

160. The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

161. The Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 162—164.)

162. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of a State shall extend to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make laws:

Extent of executive power of State.

Provided that in any matter with respect to which the Legislature of a State and Parliament have power to make laws, the executive power of the State shall be subject to, and limited by, the executive power expressly conferred by this Constitution or by any law made by Parliament upon the Union or authorities thereof.

Council of Ministers

163. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor.

(2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

164. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor:

Other provisions as to Ministers.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 164–165.)

Provided that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.

(2) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(3) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(4) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(5) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time by law determine and, until the Legislature of the State so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

The Advocate-General for the State

Advocate-
General for
the State.

165. (1) The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 165—167.)

(3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

Conduct of Government Business

166. (1) All executive action of the Government of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor.

Conduct of
business of the
Government
of a State.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Governor shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Governor, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Governor.

(3) The Governor shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of the State, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business in so far as it is not business with respect to which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion.

1* * * * *

167. It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State—

(a) to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation;

Duties of
Chief Minister
as respects
the furnishing
of information
to Governor,
etc.

¹Cl. (4) was ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 28 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 23 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 167–168.)

(b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for; and

(c) if the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

CHAPTER III.—THE STATE LEGISLATURE

General

Constitution
of Legisla-
tures in States.

168. (1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and

(a) in the States of ¹[Andhra Pradesh], Bihar,^{2*} * * ³[Tamil Nadu], ⁴[Maharashtra], ⁵[Karnataka], ^{7*} * * ⁸[and Uttar Pradesh], two Houses;

(b) in other States, one House.

(2) Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State, one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.

¹Ins. by the Legislative Councils Act, 1957 (37 of 1957), s. 3 (w.e.f. 1-7-1958).

²The word "Bombay" omitted by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 20 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

³No date has been appointed under s. 8(2) of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 for the insertion of the words "Madhya Pradesh" in this sub-clause.

⁴Subs. by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968), s. 4, for "Madras" (w.e.f. 14-1-1969).

⁵Ins. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 20 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

⁶Subs. by the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (31 of 1973), s. 4, for "Mysore" (w.e.f. 1-11-1973), which was inserted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 8(1).

⁷The word "Punjab" omitted by the Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969 (46 of 1969), s. 4 (w.e.f. 7-1-1970).

⁸Subs. by the West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969 (20 of 1969), s. 4, for "Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal" (w.e.f. 1-8-1969).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 169–170.)

169. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

Abolition or
creation of
Legislative
Councils in
States.

(2) Any law referred to in clause (1) shall contain such provisions for the amendment of this Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament may deem necessary.

(3) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

¹[170. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred, and not less than sixty, members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Composition
of the
Legislative
Assemblies.

(2) For the purposes of clause (1), each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

²[*Explanation.*—In this clause, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 9, for art. 170.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 29, for the *Explanation* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 170–171.)

the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

Provided that the reference in this *Explanation* to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

(3) Upon the completion of each census, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine:

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the Legislative Assembly until the dissolution of the then existing Assembly:]

¹[Provided further that such readjustment shall take effect from such date as the President may, by order, specify and until such readjustment takes effect, any election to the Legislative Assembly may be held on the basis of the territorial constituencies existing before such readjustment:

Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of such State into territorial constituencies under this clause.]

Composition of
the Legislative
Councils.

171. (1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 29 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part VI.—The States.—Art. 171.)

shall not exceed ¹[one-third] of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

(2) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3).

(3) Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State—

(a) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify;

(b) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university;

(c) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament;

(d) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assem-

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 10, for "one-fourth".

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 171–172.)

bly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly;

(e) the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of clause (5).

(4) The members to be elected under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament, and the elections under the said sub-clauses and under sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The members to be nominated by the Governor under sub-clause (e) of clause (3) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

Duration of
State
Legislatures.

172. (1) Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for ¹[five years] from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of ¹[five years] shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 24, for "six years" (w.e.f. 6-9-1979). The words "six years" were subs. for the original words "five years" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 30 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 172—174.)

(2) The Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

173. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature of a State unless he—

Qualification
for membership
of the
State
Legislature.

¹[(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;]

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

²[174. (1) The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

Sessions of
the State
Legislature,
prorogation
and dis-
solution.

(2) The Governor may from time to time—

(a) prorogue the House or either House;

(b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly.]

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 4, for cl. (a).

²Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 8, for art. 174.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 175—177.)

Right of
Governor to
address and
send
messages to
the House or
Houses.

175. (1) The Governor may address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, either House of the Legislature of the State, or both Houses assembled together, and may for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The Governor may send messages to the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

Special
address
by the
Governor.

176. (1) At the commencement of ¹[the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year], the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address ^{2***}.

Rights of
Ministers
and Advocate-
General as
respects the
Houses.

177. Every Minister and the Advocate-General for a State shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly of the State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses, and to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, any committee of the Legislature

¹Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 9, for "every session."

²The words "and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House" omitted by s. 9, *ibid.*

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 177—180.)

of which he may be named a member, but shall not, by virtue of this article, be entitled to vote.

Officers of the State Legislature

178. Every Legislative Assembly of a State shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

179. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of an Assembly—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

180. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker

Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 180—182.)

to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker.

is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the Assembly the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly, shall act as Speaker.

The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

181. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Assembly, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 180 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Assembly and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.

182. The Legislative Council of every State having such Council shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Council to be respectively Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 182—185.)

member to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be.

183. A member holding office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman of a Legislative Council—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Chairman, to the Deputy Chairman, and if such member is the Deputy Chairman, to the Chairman, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

184. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the Council as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council the Deputy Chairman or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman.

185. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Council, while any resolution for the removal of the Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal

Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman.

The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while ?

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 185—187.)

resolution for
his removal
from office
is under
consideration.

of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 184 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman is absent.

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Council while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Council and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

Salaries and
allowances of
the Speaker
and Deputy
Speaker and
the Chairman
and Deputy
Chairman.

186. There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Secretariat
of State
Legislature.

187. (1) The House or each House of the Legislature of a State shall have a separate secretarial staff:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall, in the case of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council, be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of such Legislature.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 187—189.)

of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State.

(3) Until provision is made by the Legislature of the State under clause (2), the Governor may, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the Assembly or the Council, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause.

Conduct of Business

188. Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Oath or affirmation by members.

189. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such.

Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum.

The Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) A House of the Legislature of a State shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall be valid notwith-

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 189–190.)

standing that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) Until the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Disqualifications of Members

Vacation of seats.

190. (1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of the Legislature of a State and provision shall be made by the Legislature of the State by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.

(2) No person shall be a member of the Legislatures of two or more States specified in the First Schedule and if a person is chosen a member of the Legislatures of two or more such States, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules¹ made by the President, that person's seat in the Legislatures of all such States shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislatures of all but one of the States.

¹See the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, 1950 published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. F. 46/50-C, dated the 26th January, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, p. 678.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 190-191.)

(3) If a member of a House of the Legislature of a State—

(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191; or

¹[(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, and his resignation is accepted by the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be,]

his seat shall thereupon become vacant:

²[Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.]

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of a House of the Legislature of a State is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

191. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State—

Disqualifications for membership.

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 3, for sub-clause (b).

²Ins. by s. 3, *ibid.*

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 191—193.)

any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder;

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State.

Decision
on questions
as to
disqualifi-
cations of
members.

[192. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.]

Penalty for
sitting and

193. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council

¹Art. 192 has been successively subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 33 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 25 to read as above (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 193–194.)

of a State before he has complied with the requirements of article 188, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the State.

voting before making oath or affirmation under article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified.

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State Legislatures and their Members

194. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature of every State.

Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Legislatures and of the members and committees thereof.

(2) No member of the Legislature of a State shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a House of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, ¹[shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 26 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978].

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 26, for certain words w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 194—196.)

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of the Legislature of a State or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of that Legislature.

Salaries and allowances of members.

195. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, salaries and allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding Province.

Legislative Procedure

Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills.

196. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 198 and 207 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 197 and 198, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House or Houses thereof.

(4) A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 196–197.)

Assembly shall not lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly.

(5) A Bill which is pending in the Legislative Assembly of a State, or which having been passed by the Legislative Assembly is pending in the Legislative Council, shall lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly.

197. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(b) more than three months elapse from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

Restriction on powers of Legislative Council as to Bills other than Money Bills.

the Legislative Assembly may, subject to the rules regulating its procedure, pass the Bill again in the same or in any subsequent session with or without such amendments, if any, as have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Legislative Council and then transmit the Bill as so passed to the Legislative Council.

(2) If after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(b) more than one month elapses from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 197-198.)

the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of the State in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the second time with such amendments, if any, as have been made or suggested by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Nothing in this article shall apply to a Money Bill.

Special
cedure
respect
Money

pro-
in
of
Bills.

198. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council, it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, and the Legislative Council shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with its recommendations, and the Legislative Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council.

(3) If the Legislative Assembly accepts any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council and accepted by the Legislative Assembly.

(4) If the Legislative Assembly does not accept any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly without any of the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 198–199.)

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

199. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely —

Definition of
“Money Bills.”

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the State, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the State;

(c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of the State, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;

(d) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(e) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;

(f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public account of the State or the custody or issue of such money; or

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 199–200.)

(g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill introduced in the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of such State thereon shall be final.

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Legislative Council under article 198, and when it is presented to the Governor for assent under article 200, the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

Assent to
Bills.

200. When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President:

Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of the Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the House or Houses will reconsider the Bill or any specified pro-

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 200—202.)

visions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the House or Houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom:

Provided further that the Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill.

201. When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Bills reserved
for consi-
deration.

Provided that, where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Governor to return the Bill to the House or, as the case may be, the Houses of the Legislature of the State together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to article 200 and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the House or Houses with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration.

Procedure in Financial Matters

202. (1) The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of

Annual finan-
cial statement.

(Part VI.—The States.—Art. 202.)

the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this Part referred to as the “annual financial statement”.

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

(b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State—

(a) the emoluments and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office;

(b) the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council;

(c) debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;

(d) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of any High Court;

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 202—204.)

(e) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;

(f) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution, or by the Legislature of the State by law, to be so charged.

203. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Legislature of any of those estimates.

Procedure in
Legislature
with respect
to estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

204. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

Appropriation
Bills.

(a) the grants so made by the Assembly; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the House or Houses.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the House or either House of the Legislature

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 204–205.)

of the State which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final.

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 205 and 206, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Supplementary,
additional or
excess grants.

205. (1) The Governor shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 204 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of articles 202, 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 205–206.)

expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or grant.

206. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—

Votes on account, of and exceptional votes credit grants.

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 204 in relation to that expenditure;

(b) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of the State when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement;

(c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year; and the Legislature of the State shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the purposes for which the said grants are made.

(2) The provisions of articles 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 206—208.)

clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure.

Special provisions as to financial Bills.

207. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor, and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council:

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be passed by a House of the Legislature of the State unless the Governor has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.

Procedure Generally

Rules of procedure.

208. (1) A House of the Legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the pro-

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 208—210.)

visions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the corresponding Province shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be.

(3) In a State having a Legislative Council the Governor, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman [of the Legislative Council, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to communications between the two Houses.

209. The Legislature of a State may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by the House or either House of the Legislature of the State under clause (1) of article 208 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to the Legislature of the State under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.

Regulation by law of procedure in the Legislature of the State in relation to financial business.

210. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348,

Language to be used in the Legislature.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 210—212.)

business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.

(2) Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words “or in English” were omitted therefrom:

¹[Provided that in relation to the ²[Legislatures of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura] this clause shall have effect as if for the words “fifteen years” occurring therein, the words “twenty-five years” were substituted.]

Restriction on discussion in the Legislature.

211. No discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature.

212. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No officer or member of the Legislature of a State in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in the Legislature shall be subject to the jurisdiction

¹Ins. by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970), s. 46 (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

²Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for “Legislature of the State of Himachal Pradesh” (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 212–213.)

of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

CHAPTER IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

213. (1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

Provided that the Governor shall not, without instructions from the President, promulgate any such Ordinance if—

(a) a Bill containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have required the previous sanction of the President for the introduction thereof into the Legislature; or

(b) he would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President; or

(c) an Act of the Legislature of the State containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have been invalid unless, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, it had received the assent of the President.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, but every such Ordinance—

(a) shall be laid before the Legislative

(Part VI.—The States.—Art. 213.)

Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council, if any, upon the passing of the resolution or, as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council; and

(b) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor.

Explanation.—Where the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, it shall be void:

Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the effect of an Act of the Legislature of a State which is repugnant to an Act of Parliament or an existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, an Ordinance promulgated under this article in pursuance of instructions from the President shall be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of the State which has been reserved for the consideration of the President and assented to by him.

1* * * *

¹Cl. (4) was ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 3 (retrospectively) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 27 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 214—217.)

CHAPTER V.—THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES

214. ^{1***} There shall be a High Court for each State. High Courts for States.

2* * * * *

215. Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. High Courts to be courts of record.

216. Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. Constitution of High Courts.

3* * * * *

217. (1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and ⁴[shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of ⁵[sixty-two years]]: Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.

Provided that—

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

¹The brackets and figure "(1)" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Cls. (2) and (3) omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³Proviso omitted by s. 11, *ibid.*

⁴Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 12, for "shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years".

⁵Subs. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 4, for "sixty years".

(Part VI.—The States.—Art. 217.)

(b) a Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(c) the office of a Judge shall be vacated by his being appointed by the President to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or by his being transferred by the President to any other High Court within the territory of India.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(a) has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India; or

(b) has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court ^{1***} or of two or more such Courts in succession; ^{2***}

* * * * *

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

³[(a) in computing the period during which a person has held judicial office in the territory of India, there shall be included any period, after he has held any judicial office, during which the person has been an advocate of a High Court or has held the office of a member of a tribunal or any post, under the Union or a State, requiring special knowledge of law;]

¹The words "in any State specified in the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The word "or" and cl. (c) were ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 36 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 28 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 28 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 217—219.)

¹[(aa)] in computing the period during which a person has been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period during which the person ²[has held judicial office or the office of a member of a tribunal or any post, under the Union or a State, requiring special knowledge of law] after he became an advocate;

(b) in computing the period during which a person has held judicial office in the territory of India or been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which he has held judicial office in any area which was comprised before the fifteenth day of August, 1947, within India as defined by the Government of India Act, 1935, or has been an advocate of any High Court in any such area, as the case may be.

³[(3) If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the decision of the President shall be final.]

218. The provisions of clauses (4) and (5) of article 124 shall apply in relation to a High Court as they apply in relation to the Supreme Court with the substitution of references to the High Court for references to the Supreme Court.

Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Courts.

219. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court ⁴*** shall, before he enters upon his

Oath or a firmation by

¹Cl. (a) re-lettered as cl. (aa) by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 28 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 36, for "has held judicial office" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 4 (with retrospective effect).

The words "in a State" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 219—222.)

Judges of
High Courts.

office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Restriction on
practice after
being a perma-
nent Judge.

¹[220. No person who, after the commencement of this Constitution, has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts.

Explanation.—In this article, the expression “High Court” does not include a High Court for a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule as it existed before the commencement² of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956.]

Salaries, etc.,
of Judges.

221. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Transfer of
a Judge
from one
High Court
to another.

222. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court ^{3***}.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 13, for art. 220.

²1st November, 1956.

³The words “within the territory of India” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 14.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 222—224.)

¹[(2) When a Judge has been or is so transferred, he shall, during the period he serves, after the commencement of the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, as a Judge of the other High Court, be entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until so determined, such compensatory allowance as the President may by order fix.]

223. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Appointment
of acting
Chief Justice.

²[224. (1) If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, the President may appoint duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

Appointment
of additional
and acting
Judges.

(2) When any Judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office or is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Justice, the President may appoint a duly qualified person to act as a Judge of that Court until the permanent Judge has resumed his duties.

(3) No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of ³[sixty-two years].

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 5. Original cl. (2) was omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 14.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 15, for art. 224.

³Subs. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 6, for "sixty years".

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 224A-225.)

Appointment
of retired
Judges at
sittings of
High Courts.

¹[224A. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that Court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court for that State, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that High Court:

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that High Court unless he consents so to do.]

Jurisdiction of
existing High
Courts.

225. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by this Constitution, the jurisdiction of, and the law administered in, any existing High Court, and the respective powers of the Judges thereof in relation to the administration of justice in the Court, including any power to make rules of Court and to regulate the sittings of the Court and of members thereof sitting alone or in Division Courts, shall be the same as immediately before the commencement of this Constitution:

²[Provided that any restriction to which the exercise of original jurisdiction by any of the High Courts with respect to any matter concerning the

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 7.

² Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 29 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979). Original proviso was omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 37 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 225–226.)

revenue or concerning any act ordered or done in the collection thereof was subject immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall no longer apply to the exercise of such jurisdiction.]

¹[226. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 32^{2***}, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including³[writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose.]

Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.

(2) The power conferred by clause (1) to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government, authority or person may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.

⁴[(3) Where any party against whom an interim order, whether by way of injunction or stay or in any other manner, is made on, or in any proceedings relating to, a petition under clause (1), without—

(a) furnishing to such party copies of such

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 38, for art. 226 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

²The words, figures and letters “but subject to the provisions of article 131A and article 226A” omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 7 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

³Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 30, for the portion beginning with the words “writs in the nature of *Habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them” and ending with the words “such illegality has resulted in substantial failure of justice.” (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

⁴Subs. by s. 30, *ibid.*, for cls. (3), (4), (5) and (6) (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 226—227.)

petition and all documents in support of the plea for such interim order; and

(b) giving such party an opportunity of being heard,

makes an application to the High Court for the vacation of such order and furnishes a copy of such application to the party in whose favour such order has been made or the counsel of such party, the High Court shall dispose of the application within a period of two weeks from the date on which it is received or from the date on which the copy of such application is so furnished, whichever is later, or where the High Court is closed on the last day of that period, before the expiry of the next day afterwards on which the High Court is open; and if the application is not so disposed of, the interim order shall, on the expiry of that period, or, as the case may be, the expiry of the said next day, stand vacated.]

¹[(4)] The power conferred on a High Court by this article shall not be in derogation of the power conferred on the Supreme Court by clause (2) of article 32.]

²226A. [*Constitutional validity of Central laws not to be considered in proceedings under article 226.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 8 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).*

Power of
superinten-
dence over

227. ³[(1) Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout

¹Cl. (7) renumbered as cl. (4) by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 30 (w.e.f. 1-8-1979).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 39 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

³Cl. (1) has been successively subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 40 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977) and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 31 to read as above (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—*The States.*—Arts. 227—228.)

the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.]

all courts
by the High
Court.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the High Court may—

(a) call for returns from such courts;

(b) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts; and

(c) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such courts.

(3) The [High Court may also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the sheriff and all clerks and officers of such courts and to attorneys, advocates and pleaders practising therein:

Provided that any rules made, forms prescribed or tables settled under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law for the time being in force, and shall require the previous approval of the Governor.

(4) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to confer on a High Court powers of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

· 1* * * * *

228. If the High Court is satisfied that a case pending in a court subordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which

Transfer of
certain cases
to High
Court.

¹Cl. (5) was ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 40 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 31 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 228—229.)

is necessary for the disposal of the case, ¹[it shall withdraw the case and ²*** may—]

(a) either dispose of the case itself, or

(b) determine the said question of law and return the case to the court from which the case has been so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such question, and the said court shall on receipt thereof proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

³228A. [*Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of State laws.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 10 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).*

Officers and servants and the expenses of High Courts.

229. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct:

Provided that the Governor of the State ⁴*** may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court save after consultation with the State Public Service Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of the State, the conditions of service of officers and servants of a High Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 41, for "it shall withdraw the case and may—" (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

²The words, figures and letter, "subject to the provisions of article 131A," omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 9 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 42 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

⁴The words "in which the High Court has its principal seat" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 229—231.)

the Chief Justice of the Court or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice to make rules for the purpose:

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the Governor of the State ^{1***}.

(3) The administrative expenses of a High Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund.

²[230. (1) Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory.

Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to Union territories.

(2) Where the High Court of a State exercises jurisdiction in relation to a Union territory,—

(a) nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as empowering the Legislature of the State to increase, restrict or abolish that jurisdiction; and

(b) the reference in article 227 to the Governor shall, in relation to any rules, forms or tables for subordinate courts in that territory, be construed as a reference to the President.

231. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this Chapter, Parliament may by law establish a common High Court

Establishment of a common High Court

¹The words "in which the High Court has its principal seat" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by s. 16, *ibid.*, for arts. 230, 231 and 232.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 231—233.)

for two or
more States.

for two or more States or for two or more States and a Union territory.

(2) In relation to any such High Court,—

(a) the reference in article 217 to the Governor of the State shall be construed as a reference to the Governors of all the States in relation to which the High Court exercises jurisdiction;

(b) the reference in article 227 to the Governor shall, in relation to any rules, forms or tables for subordinate courts be construed as a reference to the Governor of the State in which the subordinate courts are situate; and

(c) the references in articles 219 and 229 to the State shall be construed as a reference to the State in which the High Court has its principal seat:

Provided that if such principal seat is in a Union territory, the references in articles 219 and 229 to the Governor, Public Service Commission, Legislature and Consolidated Fund of the State shall be construed respectively as references to the President, Union Public Service Commission, Parliament and Consolidated Fund of India.]

CHAPTER VI.—SUBORDINATE COURTS

Appointment
of district
judges.

233. (1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed a district judge if he has been for not less

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 233–233A.)

than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment.

¹[233A. Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court,—

(a) (i) no appointment of any person already in the judicial service of a State or of any person who has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader, to be a district judge in that State, and

(ii) no posting, promotion or transfer of any such person as a district judge,

made at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of article 233 or article 235 shall be deemed to be illegal or void or ever to have become illegal or void by reason only of the fact that such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer was not made in accordance with the said provisions;

(b) no jurisdiction exercised, no judgment, decree, sentence or order passed or made, and no other act or proceeding done or taken, before the commencement of the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966 by, or before, any person appointed, posted, promoted or transferred as a district judge in any State otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of article 233 or article 235 shall be deemed to be illegal or invalid or ever to have become illegal or invalid by reason only of the fact that such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer was not made in accordance with the said provisions.]

Validation of appointments of, and judgments, etc., delivered by, certain district judges.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966, s. 2.

(Part VI.—The States.—Arts. 234—236.)

Recruitment
of persons
other than
district judges
to the judicial
service.

234. Appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

Control over
subordinate
courts.

235. The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law.

Interpretation.

236. In this Chapter—

(a) the expression “district judge” includes judge of a city civil court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small cause court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge;

(b) the expression “judicial service” means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge.

(Part VI.—The States.—Art. 237.)

237. The Governor may by public notification direct that the foregoing provisions of this Chapter and any rules made thereunder shall with effect from such date as may be fixed by him in that behalf apply in relation to any class or classes of magistrates in the State as they apply in relation to persons appointed to the judicial service of the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification.

Application of the provisions of this Chapter to certain class or classes of magistrates.

PART VII.—[The States in Part B of the First Schedule.] Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

PART VIII

[THE UNION TERRITORIES]

²[239. (1) Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union territory shall be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify.

Administra-
tion of
Union
territories.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Part VI, the President may appoint the Governor of a State as the administrator of an adjoining Union territory, and where a Governor is so appointed, he shall exercise his functions as such administrator independently of his Council of Ministers.

³[239A. (1) Parliament may by law create for any of the Union territories of **** ⁵**** [Goa, Daman and Diu, ⁷[Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh]]—

Creation
of local
Legislatures
or Coun-
cil of
Ministers
or both
for certain
Union
territories.

(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the Union territory, or

(b) a Council of Ministers,

or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 17, for the heading "THE STATES IN PART C OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE".

²Subs. by s. 17, *ibid.*, for arts. 239 and 240.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 4.

⁴The words "Himachal Pradesh," omitted by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970), s. 46 (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

⁵The words "Manipur, Tripura," omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

⁶Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 2, for "Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry" (w.e.f. 15-2-1972).

⁷Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 2, for "Pondicherry and Mizoram".

(Part VIII.—The Union territories.—Arts. 239A–239B.)

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution.]

Power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

[239B. (1) If at any time, except when the Legislature of a Union territory referred to in clause (1) of article 239A is in session, the administrator thereof is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Provided that no such Ordinance shall be promulgated by the administrator except after obtaining instructions from the President in that behalf:

Provided further that whenever the said Legislature is dissolved, or its functioning remains suspended on account of any action taken under any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, the administrator shall not promulgate any Ordinance during the period of such dissolution or suspension.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article in pursuance of instructions from the President shall be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of the Union territory which has been duly enacted after complying with the provisions in that behalf contained in any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, but every such Ordinance—

(a) shall be laid before the Legislature of the Union territory and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3 (w.e.f. 30-12-1971).

(Part VIII.—The Union territories.—Arts. 239B-240.)

of the Legislature or if, before the expiration of that period, a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislature, upon the passing of the resolution; and

(b) may be withdrawn at any time by the administrator after obtaining instructions from the President in that behalf.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the Legislature of the Union territory made after complying with the provisions in that behalf contained in any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, it shall be void.]

* * * * *

240. (1) The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory of—

(a) the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

²[(b) Lakshadweep;]

³[(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli;]

⁴[(d) Goa, Daman and Diu;]

⁵[(e) Pondicherry;]

⁶[(f) Mizoram;

(g) Arunachal Pradesh:]

Power of President to make regulations for certain Union territories.

¹Cl. (4) was ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 4 (retrospectively) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 32 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Subs. by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (34 of 1973), s. 4, for "(b) the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands;" (w.e.f. 1-11-1973).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961, s. 3.

⁴Ins. by the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 3.

⁵Ins. by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, ss. 5 and 7 (w.e.f. 16-8-1962).

⁶Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 4 (w.e.f. 15-2-1973).

(Part VIII.—The Union territories.—Arts. 240–241.)

¹[Provided that when any body is created under article 239A to function as a Legislature for the ²[Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, ³[Pondicherry, Mizoram or Arunachal Pradesh]], the President shall not make any regulation for the peace, progress and good government of that Union territory with effect from the date appointed for the first meeting of the Legislature:]

⁴[Provided further that whenever the body functioning as a Legislature for the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, ³[Pondicherry, Mizoram or Arunachal Pradesh] is dissolved, or the functioning of that body as such Legislature remains suspended on account of any action taken under any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, the President may, during the period of such dissolution or suspension, make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of that Union territory.]

(2) Any regulation so made may repeal or amend any Act made by Parliament or ⁵[any other law] which is for the time being applicable to the Union territory and, when promulgated by the President shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament which applies to that territory.]

High Courts
for Union
territories.

241. (1) Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a ⁶[Union territory] or declare any court in any ⁷[such territory] to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 5.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 4, for "Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or Pondicherry" (w.e.f. 15-2-1972).

³Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 3, for "Pondicherry or Mizoram".

⁴Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 4 (w.e.f. 15-2-1972).

⁵Subs. by s. 4, *ibid.*, for "any existing law" (w.e.f. 15-2-1972).

⁶Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "State specified in Part C of the First Schedule".

⁷Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "such State".

(Part VIII.—The Union territories.—Arts. 241–242.)

(2) The provisions of Chapter V of Part VI shall apply in relation to every High Court referred to in clause (1) as they apply in relation to a High Court referred to in article 214 subject to such modifications or exceptions as Parliament may by law provide.

¹[(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by or under this Constitution, every High Court exercising jurisdiction immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, in relation to any Union territory shall continue to exercise such jurisdiction in relation to that territory after such commencement.

(4) Nothing in this article derogates from the power of Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court for a State to, or from, any Union territory or part thereof.]

242. [Coorg.] *Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.*

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for cls. (3) and (4).

PART IX.—[The territories in Part D of the First Schedule and other territories not specified in that Schedule.] Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

PART X

THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

244. (1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State ^{1***} other than ²[the States of Assam and Meghalaya].

Administra-
tion of
Scheduled
Areas and
Tribal Areas.

(2) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in ²[the States of Assam and Meghalaya and the Union territory of Mizoram].

³[244A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in ⁴[Part I] of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor—

Formation of
an autonomous
State compris-
ing certain
tribal areas
in Assam and
creation of
local Legisla-
ture or Coun-
cil of Minis-
ters or both
therefor.

(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the autonomous State, or

(b) a Council of Ministers,

or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for "the State of Assam" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 2.

⁴Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for "Part. A" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

*(Part X.—The Scheduled and Tribal Areas.—
Art. 244A.)*

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) may, in particular,—

(a) specify the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List with respect to which the Legislature of the autonomous State shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise;

(b) define the matters with respect to which the executive power of the autonomous State shall extend;

(c) provide that any tax levied by the State of Assam shall be assigned to the autonomous State in so far as the proceeds thereof are attributable to the autonomous State;

(d) provide that any reference to a State in any article of this Constitution shall be construed as including a reference to the autonomous State; and

(e) make such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as may be deemed necessary.

(3) An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

(4) Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution.]

PART XI

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

Distribution of Legislative Powers

245. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State.

Extent of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States.

(2) No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.

246. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List").

Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State¹ * * * also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List").

(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State¹ * * * has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 246—249.)

Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List").

(4) Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included '[in a State] notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List.

Power of Parliament to provide for the establishment of certain additional courts.

247. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List.

Residuary powers of legislation.

248. (1) Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

(2) Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest.

249. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 249-250.)

(2) A resolution passed under clause (1) shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein:

Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause (1), such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to be in force.

(3) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the passing of a resolution under clause (1) have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

250. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

(2) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to any matter in the State List if a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 251—253.)

Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament under articles 249 and 250 and laws made by the Legislatures of States.

251. Nothing in articles 249 and 250 shall restrict the power of the Legislature of a State to make any law which under this Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament has under either of the said articles power to make, the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State, shall prevail, and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall to the extent of the repugnancy, but so long only as the law made by Parliament continues to have effect, be inoperative.

Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State.

252. (1) If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State.

(2) Any Act so passed by Parliament may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament passed or adopted in like manner but shall not, as respects any State to which it applies, be amended or repealed by an Act of the Legislature of that State.

Legislation for giving

253. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 253-254.)

make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

effect to international agreements.

254. (1) If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, subject to the provisions of clause (2), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such State, or, as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States.

(2) Where a law made by the Legislature of a State ¹* * * with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier law made by Parliament or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, the law so made by the Legislature of such State shall, if it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, prevail in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State.

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956. s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 255—257.)

Requirements as to recommendations and previous sanctions to be regarded as matters of procedure only.

255. No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State ^{1***}, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by this Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

(a) where the recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the President;

(b) where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President;

(c) where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President, by the President.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS

General

Obligation of States and the Union.

256. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

Control of the Union over States in certain cases.

257. (1) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Art. 257.)

appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be taken as restricting the power of Parliament to declare highways or waterways to be national highways or national waterways or the power of the Union with respect to the highways or waterways so declared or the power of the Union to construct and maintain means of communication as part of its functions with respect to naval, military and air force works.

(3) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the State.

(4) Where in carrying out any direction given to a State under clause (2) as to the construction or maintenance of any means of communication or under clause (3) as to the measures to be taken for the protection of any railway, costs have been incurred in excess of those which would have been incurred in the discharge of the normal duties of the State if such direction had not been given, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of the extra costs so incurred by the State.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 257A—258A.)

¹257A. [Assistance to States by deployment of armed forces or other forces of the Union.] Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 33 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

Power of the Union to confer powers, etc., on States in certain cases.

258. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

(2) A law made by Parliament which applies in any State may, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter with respect to which the Legislature of the State has no power to make laws, confer powers and impose duties, or authorise the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the State or officers and authorities thereof.

(3) Where by virtue of this article powers and duties have been conferred or imposed upon a State or officers or authorities thereof, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of any extra costs of administration incurred by the State in connection with the exercise of those powers and duties.

Power of the States to entrust functions to the Union.

²[258A. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor of a State may, with the consent of the Government of India, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 43 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 18.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 258A—262.)

its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the State extends.]

259. [*Armed Forces in States in Part B of the First Schedule.*] Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

260. The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory not being part of the territory of India undertake any executive, legislative or judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory, but every such agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, any law relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction for the time being in force.

Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India.

261. (1) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.

Public acts, records and judicial proceedings.

(2) The manner in which and the conditions under which the acts, records and proceedings referred to in clause (1) shall be proved and the effect thereof determined shall be as provided by law made by Parliament.

(3) Final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law.

Disputes relating to Waters

262. (1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.

(Part XI.—Relations between the Union and the States.—Arts. 262-263.)

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).

Co-ordination between States

Provisions with respect to an inter-State Council.

263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;

(b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or

(c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure.

PART XII

FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS

CHAPTER I.—FINANCE

General

¹[264. In this Part, “Finance Commission” means a Finance Commission constituted under article 280.]

Interpretation.

265. No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.

Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law.

266. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 267 and to the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the assignment of the whole or part of the net proceeds of certain taxes and duties to States, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of India”, and all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of the State”.

Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States.

(2) All other public moneys received by or on

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for art. 264.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 266-267.)

behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

(3) No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution.

Contingency
Fund.

267. (1) Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of India" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under article 115 or article 116.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of the State" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor^{1***} of the State to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislature of the State by law under article 205 or article 206.

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 268-269.)

Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States

268. (1) Such stamp duties and such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied by the Government of India but shall be collected—

Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States.

(a) in the case where such duties are leviable within any ¹[Union territory], by the Government of India, and

(b) in other cases, by the States within which such duties are respectively leviable.

(2) The proceeds in any financial year of any such duty leviable within any State shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to that State.

269. (1) The following duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of India but shall be assigned to the States in the manner provided in clause (2), namely:—

Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.

(a) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land;

(b) estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land;

(c) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air;

(d) taxes on railway fares and freights;

(e) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock-exchanges and futures markets;

(f) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein;

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "State specified in Part C of the First Schedule".

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 269-270.)

¹[(g) taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.]

(2) The net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to ²[Union territories], shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that duty or tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law.

¹[(3) Parliament may by law formulate principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.]

Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States.

270. (1) Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (2).

(2) Such percentage, as may be prescribed¹, of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to ²[Union territories] or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that tax is leviable in that year, and shall

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. for "States specified in Part C of the First Schedule".

³See the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1979 (C.O. 112).

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 270-271.)

be distributed among those States in such manner and from such time as may be prescribed.

(3) For the purposes of clause (2), in each financial year such percentage as may be prescribed of so much of the net proceeds of taxes on income as does not represent the net proceeds of taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be deemed to represent proceeds attributable to '[Union territories].

(4) In this article—

(a) "taxes on income" does not include a corporation tax;

(b) "prescribed" means—

(i) until a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order, and

(ii) after a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission;

(c) "Union emoluments" includes all emoluments and pensions payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India in respect of which incometax is chargeable.

271. Notwithstanding anything in articles 269 and 270, Parliament may at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "States specified in Part C of the First Schedule".

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 272—274.)

Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union and may be distributed between the Union and the States.

272. Union duties of excise other than such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied and collected by the Government of India, but, if Parliament by law so provides, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends sums equivalent to the whole or any part of the net proceeds of that duty, and those sums shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by such law.

Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products.

273. (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, in lieu of assignment of any share of the net proceeds in each year of export duty on jute and jute products to those States, such sums as may be prescribed.

(2) The sums so prescribed shall continue to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India so long as any export duty on jute or jute products continues to be levied by the Government of India or until the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier.

(3) In this article, the expression "prescribed" has the same meaning as in article 270.

Prior recommendation of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which States are interested.

274. (1) No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression "agricultural income" as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 274–275.)

of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.

(2) In this article, the expression “tax or duty in which States are interested” means—

(a) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any State; or

(b) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are for the time being payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India to any State.

275. (1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States:

Grants from the Union to certain States.

Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State:

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Art. 275.)

Provided further that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to—

(a) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution in respect of the administration of the tribal areas specified in ¹[Part I] of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule; and

(b) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.

²[(1A) On and from the formation of the autonomous State under article 244A,—

(i) any sums payable under clause (a) of the second proviso to clause (1) shall, if the autonomous State comprises all the tribal areas referred to therein, be paid to the autonomous State, and, if the autonomous State comprises only some of those tribal areas, be apportioned between the State of Assam and the autonomous State as the President may, by order, specify;

(ii) there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the autonomous State sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to the costs of such

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for "Part A" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 3.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 275-276.)

schemes of development as may be undertaken by the autonomous State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of that State to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam.]

(2) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (1), the powers conferred on Parliament under that clause shall be exercisable by the President by order and any order made by the President under this clause shall have effect subject to any provision so made by Parliament:

Provided that after a Finance Commission has been constituted no order shall be made under this clause by the President except after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

276. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 246, no law of the Legislature of a State relating to taxes for the benefit of the State or of a municipality, district board, local board or other local authority therein in respect of professions, trades, callings or employments shall be invalid on the ground that it relates to a tax on income.

Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

(2) The total amount payable in respect of any one person to the State or to any one municipality, district board, local board or other local authority in the State by way of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum:

Provided that if in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution there was in force in the case of any State or any such municipality, board or authority a tax on pro-

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 276—279.)

professions, trades, callings or employments the rate, or the maximum rate, of which exceeded two hundred and fifty rupees per annum, such tax may continue to be levied until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law, and any law so made by Parliament may be made either generally or in relation to any specified States, municipalities, boards or authorities.

(3) The power of the Legislature of a State to make laws as aforesaid with respect to taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not be construed as limiting in any way the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to taxes on income accruing from or arising out of professions, trades, callings and employments.

Savings.

277. Any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were being lawfully levied by the Government of any State or by any municipality or other local authority or body for the purposes of the State, municipality, district or other local area may, notwithstanding that those taxes, duties, cesses or fees are mentioned in the Union List, continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law.

278. [Agreement with States in Part B of the First Schedule with regard to certain financial matters.]
Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

Calculation of "net proceeds", etc.

279. (1) In the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, "net proceeds" means in relation to any tax or duty the proceeds thereof reduced by the

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 279-280.)

cost of collection, and for the purposes of those provisions the net proceeds of any tax or duty, or of any part of any tax or duty, in or attributable to any area shall be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, whose certificate shall be final.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, and to any other express provision of this Chapter, a law made by Parliament or an order of the President may, in any case where under this Part the proceeds of any duty or tax are, or may be, assigned to any State, provide for the manner in which the proceeds are to be calculated, for the time from or at which and the manner in which any payments are to be made, for the making of adjustments between one financial year and another, and for any other incidental or ancillary matters.

280. (1) The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.

Finance Commission.

(2) Parliament may by law determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 280—283.)

them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;

(b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

1* * * *

*[(c)] any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

(4) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.

Recommendations of the Finance Commission.

281. The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Miscellaneous Financial Provisions

Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues.

282. The Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws.

Custody, etc., of Consolidated Funds, Contingency Funds and

283. (1) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India and the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys

¹Sub-clause (c) omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Sub-clause (d) was re-lettered as sub-clause (c) by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 283-284.)

other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of India, their payment into the public account of India and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by Parliament, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the President.

moneys credited to the public accounts.

(2) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of a State and the Contingency Fund of a State, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of the State, their payment into the public account of the State and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by the Legislature of the State, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the Governor ¹ *** of the State.

284. All moneys received by or deposited with—

(a) any officer employed in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State in his capacity as such, other than revenues or public moneys raised or received by the Government of India or the Government of the State, as the case may be, or

(b) any court within the territory of India to the credit of any cause, matter, account or persons,

Custody of suitors' deposits and other moneys received by public servants and courts.

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 284—286.)

shall be paid into the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

Exemption of property of the Union from State taxation.

285. (1) The property of the Union shall, save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, be exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or by any authority within a State.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, prevent any authority within a State from levying any tax on any property of the Union to which such property was immediately before the commencement of this Constitution liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied in that State.

Restrictions as to imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods.

286. (1) No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place—

(a) outside the State; or

(b) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India.

1* * * * *

²[(2) Parliament may by law formulate principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in any of the ways mentioned in clause (1).

(3) Any law of a State shall, in so far as it imposes, or authorises the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in

¹Explanation to cl. (1) omitted by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 4.

²Subs. by s. 4, *ibid.*, for cls. (2) and (3).

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 286—288.)

inter-State trade or commerce, be subject to such restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidents of the tax as Parliament may by law specify.]

287. Save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the consumption or sale of electricity (whether produced by a Government or other persons) which is—

Exemption from taxes on electricity.

(a) consumed by the Government of India, or sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government; or

(b) consumed in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway by the Government of India or a railway company operating that railway, or sold to that Government or any such railway company for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway,

and any such law imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale of electricity shall secure that the price of electricity sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government, or to any such railway company as aforesaid for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway shall be less by the amount of the tax than the price charged to other consumers of a substantial quantity of electricity.

288. (1) Save in so far as the President may by order otherwise provide, no law of a State in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax in respect of any water or electricity

Exemption from taxation by States in respect of water or electricity in certain cases.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 288–289.)

stored, generated, consumed, distributed or sold by any authority established by any existing law or any law made by Parliament for regulating or developing any inter-State river or river-valley.

Explanation.—The expression “law of a State in force” in this clause shall include a law of a State passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law impose, or authorise the imposition of, any such tax as is mentioned in clause (1), but no such law shall have any effect unless it has, after having been reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent; and if any such law provides for the fixation of the rates and other incidents of such tax by means of rules or orders to be made under the law by any authority, the law shall provide for the previous consent of the President being obtained to the making of any such rule or order.

Exemption of property and income of a State from Union taxation.

289. (1) The property and income of a State shall be exempt from Union taxation.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the Union from imposing, or authorising the imposition of, any tax to such extent, if any, as Parliament may by law provide in respect of a trade or business of any kind carried on by, or on behalf of, the Government of a State, or any operations connected therewith, or any property used or occupied for the purposes of such trade or business, or any income accruing or arising in connection therewith.

(Part XII.—*Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.*—Arts. 289–290.)

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall apply to any trade or business, or to any class of trade or business, which Parliament may by law declare to be incidental to the ordinary functions of Government.

290. Where under the provisions of this Constitution the expenses of any court or Commission, or the pension payable to or in respect of a person who has served before the commencement of this Constitution under the Crown in India or after such commencement in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State, then, if—

Adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions.

(a) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of a State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of a State; or

(b) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of a State, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of the Union or another State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of the Union or another State,

there shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the other State, such contribution in respect of the expenses or pension as may be agreed, or as may in default of agreement be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 290A—293.)

Annual payment to certain Devaswom Funds.

¹[290A. A sum of forty-six lakhs and fifty thousand rupees shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Fund; and a sum of thirteen lakhs and fifty thousand rupees shall be charged on, and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of ²[Tamil Nadu] every year to the Devaswom Fund established in that State for the maintenance of Hindu temples and shrines in the territories transferred to that State on the 1st day of November, 1956, from the State of Travancore-Cochin.]

291. [*Privy purse sums of Rulers.*] Rep. by the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 2.

CHAPTER II.—BORROWING

Borrowing by the Government of India.

292. The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

Borrowing by States.

293. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 19.

²Subs. by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968), s. 4, for "Madras" (w.e.f. 14-1-1969)

(Part XII.—*Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 293–294.*)

(2) The Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by or under any law made by Parliament, make loans to any State or, so long as any limits fixed under article 292 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State, and any sums required for the purpose of making such loans shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(3) A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government.

(4) A consent under clause (3) may be granted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Government of India may think fit to impose.

CHAPTER III.—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, LIABILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND SUITS

294. As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(a) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion of India and all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of each Governor's Province shall vest respectively in the Union and the corresponding State, and

(b) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of the Dominion of India and

Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in certain cases.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 294-295.)

of the Government of each Governor's Province, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations respectively of the Government of India and the Government of each corresponding State,

subject to any adjustment made or to be made by reason of the creation before the commencement of this Constitution of the Dominion of Pakistan or of the Provinces of West Bengal, East Bengal, West Punjab and East Punjab.

Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in other cases.

295. (1) As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(a) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall vest in the Union, if the purposes for which such property and assets were held immediately before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Union relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List, and

(b) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of India, if the purposes for which such rights were acquired or liabilities or obligations were incurred before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Government of India relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List,

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 295—297.)

subject to any agreement entered into in that behalf by the Government of India with the Government of that State.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the Government of each State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall, as from the commencement of this Constitution, be the successor of the Government of the corresponding Indian State as regards all property and assets and all rights, liabilities and obligations, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, other than those referred to in clause (1).

296. Subject as hereinafter provided, any property in the territory of India which, if this Constitution had not come into operation, would have accrued to His Majesty or, as the case may be, to the Ruler of an Indian State by escheat or lapse, or as *bona vacantia* for want of a rightful owner, shall, if it is property situate in a State, vest in such State, and shall, in any other case vest in the Union:

Property accruing by escheat or lapse or as *bona vacantia*.

Provided that any property which at the date when it would have so accrued to His Majesty or to the Ruler of an Indian State was in the possession or under the control of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall, according as the purposes for which it was then used or held were purposes of the Union or of a State, vest in the Union or in that State.

Explanation.—In this article, the expressions “Ruler” and “Indian State” have the same meanings as in article 363.

[297. (1) All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial

Things of value within territorial

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 2, for art. 297 (w.e.f. 17-5-1976).

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 297—299.)

waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone to vest in the Union.

waters, or the continental shelf, or the exclusive economic zone, of India shall vest in the Union and be held for the purposes of the Union.

(2) All other resources of the exclusive economic zone of India shall also vest in the Union and be held for the purposes of the Union.

(3) The limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone, and other maritime zones, of India shall be such as may be specified, from time to time, by or under any law made by Parliament.]

Power to carry on trade, etc.

¹[298. The executive power of the Union and of each State shall extend to the carrying on of any trade or business and to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the making of contracts for any purpose:

Provided that—

(a) the said executive power of the Union shall, in so far as such trade or business or such purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament may make laws, be subject in each State to legislation by the State; and

(b) the said executive power of each State shall, in so far as such trade or business or such purpose is not one with respect to which the State Legislature may make laws, be subject to legislation by Parliament.]

Contracts.

299. (1) All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State shall be expressed to be made by the President, or by the

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 20, for art. 298.

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 299-300.)

Governor^{1***} of the State, as the case may be, and all such contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of that power shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor^{1***} by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorise.

(2) Neither the President nor the Governor^{2***} shall be personally liable in respect of any contract or assurance made or executed for the purposes of this Constitution, or for the purposes of any enactment relating to the Government of India heretofore in force, nor shall any person making or executing any such contract or assurance on behalf of any of them be personally liable in respect thereof.

300. (1) The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State may sue or be sued by the name of the State and may, subject to any provisions which may be made by Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of such State enacted by virtue of powers conferred by this Constitution, sue or be sued in relation to their respective affairs in the like cases as the Dominion of India and the corresponding Provinces or the corresponding Indian States might have sued or been sued if this Constitution had not been enacted.

Suits and proceedings.

(2) If at the commencement of this Constitution—

(a) any legal proceedings are pending to which the Dominion of India is a party, the Union of India shall be deemed to be substituted for the Dominion in those proceedings; and

¹The words "or the Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "nor the Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part XII.—Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.—Arts. 300-300A.)

(b) any legal proceedings are pending to which a Province or an Indian State is a party, the corresponding State shall be deemed to be substituted for the Province or the Indian State in those proceedings.

¹[CHAPTER IV.—RIGHT TO PROPERTY

Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law.

300A. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.]

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 34 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

PART XIII

TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA

301. Subject to the other provisions of this Part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.

Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse.

302. Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest.

Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse.

303. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 302, neither Parliament nor the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.

Restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India.

304. Notwithstanding anything in article 301 or article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law—

Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States.

(a) impose on goods imported from other

(Part XIII.—Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India.—Arts. 304—307.)

States ¹[or the Union territories] any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced; and

(b) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest:

Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (b) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President.

Saving of existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies.

²[305. Nothing in articles 301 and 303 shall affect the provisions of any existing law except in so far as the President may by order otherwise direct; and nothing in article 301 shall affect the operation of any law made before the commencement of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, in so far as it relates to, or prevent Parliament or the Legislature of a State from making any law relating to, any such matter as is referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (6) of article 19.]

306. [Power of certain States in Part B of the First Schedule to impose restrictions on trade and commerce.] Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304.

307. Parliament may by law appoint such authority as it considers appropriate for carrying out the purposes of articles 301, 302, 303 and 304, and confer on the authority so appointed such powers and such duties as it thinks necessary.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 4.

PART XIV
SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—SERVICES

308. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" ¹[does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir].

Interpretation.

309. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State:

Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State.

Provided that it shall be competent for the President or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and for the Governor ²* * * of a State or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, to make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to such services and posts until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under this article, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any such Act.

310. (1) Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connec-

Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—
Arts. 310-311.)

ted with defence or any civil post under the Union holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor ¹* * * of the State.

(2) Notwithstanding that a person holding a civil post under the Union or a State holds office during the pleasure of the President or, as the case may be, of the Governor ²* * * of the State, any contract under which a person, not being a member of a defence service or of an all-India service or of a civil service of the Union or a State, is appointed under this Constitution to hold such a post may, if the President or the Governor ³* * *, as the case may be, deems it necessary in order to secure the services of a person having special qualifications, provide for the payment to him of compensation, if before the expiration of an agreed period that post is abolished or he is, for reasons not connected with any misconduct on his part, required to vacate that post.

Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State.

311. (1) No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

⁴[(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after

¹The words "or, as the case may be, the R jpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³The words "or the Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁴Subs. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 10, for cls. (2) and (3).

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—
Art. 311.)

an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges ¹* * *:

²[Provided that where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed on the basis of the evidence adduced during such inquiry and it shall not be necessary to give such person any opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed:

Provided further that this clause shall not apply—]

(a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge; or

(b) where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry; or

(c) where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry.

(3) If, in respect of any such person as aforesaid, a question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry as is referred to in clause (2), the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank shall be final.]

¹Certain words omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 44 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by s. 44, *ibid.*, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 312–312A.)

All-India services.

312. (1) Notwithstanding anything in ¹[Chapter VI of Part VI or Part XI], if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services ²[(including an all-India judicial service)] common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.

(2) The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.

²[(3) The all-India judicial service referred to in clause (1) shall not include any post inferior to that of a district judge as defined in article 236.]

(4) The law providing for the creation of the all-India judicial service aforesaid may contain such provisions for the amendment of Chapter VI of Part VI as may be necessary for giving effect to the provisions of that law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.]

Power of Parliament to vary or revoke condi-

³[312A. (1) Parliament may by law—

(a) vary or revoke, whether prospectively or retrospectively, the conditions of service as

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 45, for "Part XI" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by s. 45, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972, s. 2 (w.e.f. 29-8-1972).

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Art. 312A.)

respects remuneration, leave and pension and the rights as respects disciplinary matters of persons who, having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India before the commencement of this Constitution, continue on and after the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972, to serve under the Government of India or of a State in any service or post;

tions of service of officers of certain services.

(b) vary or revoke, whether prospectively or retrospectively, the conditions of service as respects pension of persons who, having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India before the commencement of this Constitution, retired or otherwise ceased to be in service at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972:

Provided that in the case of any such person who is holding or has held the office of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Chairman or other member of the Union or a State Public Service Commission or the Chief Election Commissioner, nothing in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) shall be construed as empowering Parliament to vary or revoke, after his appointment to such post, the conditions of his service to his disadvantage except in so far as such conditions of service are applicable to him by reason of his being a person appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 312A–313.)

(2) Except to the extent provided for by Parliament by law under this article, nothing in this article shall affect the power of any legislature or other authority under any other provision of this Constitution to regulate the conditions of service of persons referred to in clause (1).

(3) Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in—

(a) any dispute arising out of any provision of, or any endorsement on, any covenant, agreement or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed by any person referred to in clause (1), or arising out of any letter issued to such person, in relation to his appointment to any civil service of the Crown in India or his continuance in service under the Government of the Dominion of India or a Province thereof;

(b) any dispute in respect of any right, liability or obligation under article 314 as originally enacted.

(4) The provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in article 314 as originally enacted or in any other provision of this Constitution.]

‡ Transitional provisions.

313. Until other provision is made in this behalf under this Constitution, all the laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or any post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution, as an all-India service or as service or post under the Union or a State shall continue in force so far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 314–315.)

314. [Provision for protection of existing officers of certain services.] Rep. by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972, s. 3 (w.e.f. 29-8-1972).

CHAPTER II.—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

315. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States.

(2) Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each House of the Legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (referred to in this Chapter as Joint Commission) to serve the needs of those States.

(3) Any such law as aforesaid may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the purposes of the law.

(4) The Public Service Commission for the Union, if requested so to do by the Governor^{1***} of a State, may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the State.

(5) References in this Constitution to the Union Public Service Commission or a State Public Service Commission shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Commission serving the needs of the Union or, as the case may

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 315–316.)

be, the State as respects the particular matter in question.

Appointment
and term of
office of mem-
bers.

316. (1) The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor ^{1***} of the State:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, and in computing the said period of ten years any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which a person has held office under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State shall be included.

²[(1A) If the office of the Chairman of the Commission becomes vacant or if any such Chairman is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office, those duties shall, until some person appointed under clause (1) to the vacant office has entered on the duties thereof or, as the case may be, until the Chairman has resumed his duties, be performed by such one of the other members of the Commission as the President, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, and the Governor of the State in the case of a State Commission, may appoint for the purpose.]

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 11.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 316–317.)

(2) A member of a Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of sixty-five years, and in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of ¹[sixty-two years], whichever is earlier:

Provided that—

(a) a member of a Public Service Commission may, by writing under his hand addressed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, to the President, and in the case of a State Commission, to the Governor ^{2***} of the State, resign his office;

(b) a member of a Public Service Commission may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (1) or clause (3) of article 317.

(3) A person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office.

317. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (3), the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the

Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 2, for "sixty years".

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Art. 317.)

Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.

(2) The President, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, and the Governor^{1***}, in the case of a State Commission, may suspend from office the Chairman or any other member of the Commission in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under clause (1) until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be—

(a) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(c) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

(4) If the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission is or becomes in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 317—319.)

purposes of clause (1), be deemed to be "guilty of misbehaviour.

318. In the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, the President and, in the case of a State Commission, the Governor ^{1***} of the State may by regulations—

Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission.

(a) determine the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of service; and

(b) make provision with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service :

Provided that the conditions of service of a member of a Public Service Commission shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

319. On ceasing to hold office—

(a) the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

Prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Commission on ceasing to be such members.

(b) the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(c) a member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 319–320.)

eligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(d) a member other than the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of that or any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.

Functions of
Public Service
Commissions.

320. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.

(2) It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission, if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted—

(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;

(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Art. 320.)

service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;

(d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, that any costs incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, or, as the case may be, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(e) on any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, and any question as to the amount of any such award,

and it shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the President, or, as the case may be, the Governor^{1***} of the State, may refer to them:

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 320–321.)

Provided that the President as respects the all-India services and also as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and the Governor ^{1***}, as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, may make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted.

(4) Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.

(5) All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the President or the Governor ^{2***} of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid.

Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions.

321. An Act made by Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of a State may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service

¹The words “or Rajpramukh, as the case may be” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Arts. 321—323.)

Commission as respects the services of the Union or the State and also as respects the services of any local authority or other body corporate constituted by law or of any public institution.

322. The expenses of the Union or a State Public Service Commission, including any salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the members or staff of the Commission, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Expenses of
Public Service
Commissions.

323. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Reports of
Public Service
Commissions.

(2) It shall be the duty of a State Commission to present annually to the Governor^{1***} of the State a report as to the work done by the Commission, and it shall be the duty of a Joint Commission to present annually to the Governor^{1***} of each of the States the needs of which are served by the Joint Commission a report as to the work done by the Commission in relation to that State, and in either case the Governor^{2***}, shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *i bid.*

(Part XIV.—Services under the Union and the States.—Art. 323.)

memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

PART XIVA TRIBUNALS

Administra-
tive tribunals.

323A. (1) Parliament may, by law, provide for the adjudication or trial by administrative tribunals of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State or of any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or of any corporation owned or controlled by the Government.

(2) A law made under clause (1) may—

(a) provide for the establishment of an administrative tribunal for the Union and a separate administrative tribunal for each State or for two or more States;

(b) specify the jurisdiction, powers (including the power to punish for contempt) and authority which may be exercised by each of the said tribunals;

(c) provide for the procedure (including provisions as to limitation and rules of evidence) to be followed by the said tribunals;

(d) exclude the jurisdiction of all courts, except the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under article 136, with respect to the disputes or complaints referred to in clause (1);

(e) provide for the transfer to each such administrative tribunal of any cases pending

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 46 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part XIVA.—Tribunals.—Arts. 323A-323B.)

before any court or other authority immediately before the establishment of such tribunal as would have been within the jurisdiction of such tribunal if the causes of action on which such suits or proceedings are based had arisen after such establishment;

(f) repeal or amend any order made by the President under clause (3) of article 371D;

(g) contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to fees) as Parliament may deem necessary for the effective functioning of, and for the speedy disposal of cases by, and the enforcement of the orders of, such tribunals.

(3) The provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other provision of this Constitution or in any other law for the time being in force.

Tribunals for other matters.

323B. (1) The appropriate Legislature may, by law, provide for the adjudication or trial by tribunals of any disputes, complaints, or offences with respect to all or any of the matters specified in clause (2) with respect to which such Legislature has power to make laws.

(2) The matters referred to in clause (1) are the following, namely:—

(a) levy, assessment, collection and enforcement of any tax;

(b) foreign exchange, import and export across customs frontiers;

(c) industrial and labour disputes;

(d) land reforms by way of acquisition by the State of any estate as defined in article 31A

(Part XIVA.—Tribunals.—Art. 323B.)

or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights or by way of ceiling on agricultural land or in any other way;

(e) ceiling on urban property;

(f) elections to either House of Parliament or the House or either House of the Legislature of a State, but excluding the matters referred to in article 329 and article 329A;

(g) production, procurement, supply and distribution of food-stuffs (including edible oil-seeds and oils) and such other goods as the President may, by public notification, declare to be essential goods for the purpose of this article and control of prices of such goods;

(h) offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) and fees in respect of any of those matters;

(i) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (h).

(3) A law made under clause (1) may—

(a) provide for the establishment of a hierarchy of tribunals;

(b) specify the jurisdiction, powers (including the power to punish for contempt) and authority which may be exercised by each of the said tribunals;

(c) provide for the procedure (including provisions as to limitation and rules of evidence) to be followed by the said tribunals;

(d) exclude the jurisdiction of all courts, except the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

(Part XIVA.—Tribunals.—Art. 323B.)

under article 136, with respect to all or any of the matters falling within the jurisdiction of the said tribunals;

(e) provide for the transfer to each such tribunal of any cases pending before any court or any other authority immediately before the establishment of such tribunal as would have been within the jurisdiction of such tribunal if the causes of action on which such suits or proceedings are based had arisen after such establishment;

(f) contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to fees) as the appropriate Legislature may deem necessary for the effective functioning of, and for the speedy disposal of cases by, and the enforcement of the orders of, such tribunals.

(4) The provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other provision of this Constitution or in any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation.—In this article, “appropriate Legislature”, in relation to any matter, means Parliament or, as the case may be, a State Legislature competent to make laws with respect to such matter in accordance with the provisions of Part XI.]

PART XV

ELECTIONS

324. (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution * * * shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).

Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

(3) When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission.

(4) Before each general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of each State, and before the first general election and thereafter before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election

¹The words "including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States" omitted by the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, s. 2.

(Part XV.—Elections.—Arts. 324-325.)

Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission by clause (1).

(5) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine:

Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment:

Provided further that any other Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

(6) The President, or the Governor ¹* * * of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1).

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.

325. There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XV.—Elections.—Arts. 326—329.)

326. The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election.

Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage.

327. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.

Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures.

328. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and in so far as provision in that behalf is not made by Parliament, the Legislature of a State may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, the elections to the House or either House of the Legislature of the State including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.

Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature.

329. ¹[Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution ²* * *—]

Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 3, for certain words.

²The words, figures and letter "but subject to the provisions of article 329A" omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 35 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XV.—Elections.—Arts. 329–329A.)

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature.

¹329A. [*Special provision as to elections to Parliament in the case of Prime Minister and Speaker.*] *Rep. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 36 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).*

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 4.

PART XVI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES

330. (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—

- (a) the Scheduled Castes;
- (b) the Scheduled Tribes ¹[except the Scheduled Tribes—
 - (i) in the tribal areas of Assam;
 - (ii) in Nagaland;
 - (iii) in Meghalaya;
 - (iv) in Arunachal Pradesh; and
 - (v) in Mizoram; and]
- (c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State ²[or Union territory] for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State ²[or Union territory] in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State ²[or Union territory] or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State ²[or Union territory] or part of the State ²[or Union territory], as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State ²[or Union territory].

³[(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 3, for certain words.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 3.

(Part XVI.—*Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.—Arts. 330—332.*)

of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State.]

¹[*Explanation.*—In this article and in article 332, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

Provided that the reference in this *Explanation* to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People.

331. Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

332. (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, ²[except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in Nagaland and in Meghalaya], in the Legislative Assembly of every State ^{3***}.

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 47 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 4, for certain words.

³The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.—Arts. 332-333.)

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district ^{1***}.

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous District of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district ^{1***}.

333. Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor ^{2***} of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein,

Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

¹Certain words omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain
[Classes.—Arts. 333—336.]

¹[nominate one member of that community to the Assembly].

Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after thirty years.

334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relating to—

(a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and

(b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ²[thirty years] from the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be.

Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.

335. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Special provision for Anglo-Indian

336. (1) During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 4, for “nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate”.

²Subs. by s. 5, *ibid.*, for “twenty years”.

(Part XVI.—*Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.—Arts. 336—337.*)

of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railway, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

community in certain services.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall, as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent. than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to, those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities.

337. During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State ^{1***} for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948.

Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community.

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent. than those for the immediately preceding period of three years:

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.—Arts. 337—339.)

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease:

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indian community.

Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

338. (1) There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled

339. (1) The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administra-

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain
Classes.—Arts. 339–340.)

tion of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States ^{1***}.

Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to ²[a State] as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

340. (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "any such State".

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.—Arts. 340—342.)

(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Scheduled
Castes.

341. (1) The President ¹[may with respect to any State ²[or Union territory], and where it is a State ³* * * after consultation with the Governor ⁴* * * thereof,] by public notification⁵, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State ²[or Union territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Scheduled
Tribes.

342. (1) The President ⁶[may with respect to any State ²[or Union territory], and where it is a

¹Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 10, for "may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State,".

²Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

³The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁴The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁵See the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 (C.O. 19), the Constitution (Scheduled Castes), (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O. 32), the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956 (C.O. 52), the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962 (C.O. 64), the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 (C.O. 68), the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968 (C.O. 81) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 (C.O. 110).

⁶Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 11, for "may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State,".

(Part XVI.—Special Provisions relating to certain
Classes.—Art. 342.)

State ¹* * * after consultation with the Governor
²* * * thereof,] by public notification³, specify the
tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups
within tribes or tribal communities which shall for
the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be
Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State ⁴[or Union
territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude
from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a
notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal
community or part of or group within any tribe or
tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification
issued under the said clause shall not be varied by
any subsequent notification.

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid*.

See the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 (C.O. 22), the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O. 33), the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 (C.O. 58), the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 (C.O. 65), the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967 (C.O. 78), the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968 (C.O. 82), the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970 (C.O. 88) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978 (C.O. 111).

⁴Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

PART XVII
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

Official language of the Union.

343. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order¹ authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devanagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

Commission and Committee of Parliament on

344. (1) The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten

¹See C.O. 41.

(Part XVII.—Official Language.—Art. 344.)

years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

official lan-
guage.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;

(b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;

(c) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348;

(d) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union;

(e) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President as regards the official language of the Union and the language for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another and their use.

(3) In making their recommendations under clause (2), the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services.

(4) There shall be constituted a Committee consisting of thirty members, of whom twenty shall be members of the House of the People and ten shall be members of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the

(Part XVII.—Official Language.—Arts. 344—346.)

People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report.

CHAPTER II.—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Official language or languages of a State.

345. Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union.

346. The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union:

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.

(Part XVII.—Official Language.—Arts. 347-348.)

347. On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State.

CHAPTER III.—LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC.

348. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides—

Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.

(a) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,

(b) the authoritative texts—

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

(ii) of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor ^{1***} of a State, and

(iii) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State,

shall be in the English language.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XVII.—Official Language.—Arts. 348-349.)

(a) of clause (1), the Governor ^{1***} of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (b) of clause (1), where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor ^{1***} of the State or in any order, rule, regulation or bye-law referred to in paragraph (iii) of that sub-clause, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor ^{1***} of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article.

Special procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language.

349. During the period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, no Bill or amendment making provision for the language to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (1) of article 348 shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament without the previous sanction of the President, and the President shall not give his sanction to the introduction of any such Bill or the moving of any such amendment except after he has taken into consideration the recommendations of the Commission constituted

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XVII.—Official Language.—Arts. 349—351.)

under clause (1) of article 344 and the report of the Committee constituted under clause (4) of that article.

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL DIRECTIVES

350. Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances.

¹[**350A.** It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities.

Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.

350B. (1) There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.

Special Officer for linguistic minorities.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned.]

351. It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and

Directive for development of the Hindi language.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 21.

(*Part XVII.—Official Language.—Art. 351.*)

expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

PART XVIII

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

352. (1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or ¹[armed rebellion], he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect ²[in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the Proclamation .

Proclamation
of Emer-
gency.

³[*Explanation.*—A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by armed rebellion may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of any such aggression or rebellion, if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.]

⁴[(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1) may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Proclamation.

(3) The President shall not issue a Proclamation under clause (1) or a Proclamation varying such Proclamation unless the decision of the Union Cabinet (that is to say, the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under article 75) that such a Procla-

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 37, for "internal disturbance" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 48 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 37 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

⁴Subs. by s. 37, *ibid.*, for cls. (2), (2A) and (3) (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 352.)

mation may be issued has been communicated to him in writing.

(4) Every Proclamation issued under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved, or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of one month referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution, unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(5) A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (4):

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 352.)

in force for a further period of six months from the date on which it would otherwise have ceased to operate under this clause:

Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of six months and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days, a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(6) For the purposes of clauses (4) and (5), a resolution may be passed by either House of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses, the President shall revoke a Proclamation issued under clause (1) or a Proclamation varying such Proclamation if the House of the People passes a resolution disapproving, or, as the case may be, disapproving the continuance in force of, such Proclamation.

(8) Where a notice in writing signed by not less than one-tenth of the total number of members of the House of the People has been given, of their intention to move a resolution for disapproving,

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Arts. 352-353.)

or, as the case may be, for disapproving the continuance in force of, a Proclamation issued under clause (1) or a Proclamation varying such Proclamation,—

(a) to the Speaker, if the House is in session;
or

(b) to the President, if the House is not in session,

a special sitting of the House shall be held within fourteen days from the date on which such notice is received by the Speaker, or, as the case may be, by the President, for the purpose of considering such resolution.]

¹[²(9)] The power conferred on the President by this article shall include the power to issue different Proclamations on different grounds, being war or external aggression or ³[armed rebellion] or imminent danger of war or external aggression or ³[armed rebellion], whether or not there is a Proclamation already issued by the President under clause (1) and such Proclamation is in operation.

⁴* * * * *

Effect of Proclamation of Emergency.

353. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—

(a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (retrospectively).

²Cl. (4) re-numbered as cl. (9) by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 37 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Subs. by s. 37, *ibid.*, for "internal disturbance" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

⁴Cl. (5) omitted by s. 37, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Arts. 353-354.)

(b) the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities of the Union as respects that matter, notwithstanding that it is one which is not enumerated in the Union List:

¹[Provided that where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation only in any part of the territory of India,—

(i) the executive power of the Union to give directions under clause (a), and

(ii) the power of Parliament to make laws under clause (b),

shall also extend to any State other than a State in which or in any part of which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation if and in so far as the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the territory of India in which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.]

354. (1) The President may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, by order direct that all or any of the provisions of articles 268 to 279 shall for such period, not extending in any case beyond the expiration of the financial year in which such Proclamation ceases to operate, as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit.

Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 49 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Arts. 355-356.)

Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance.

Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.

355. It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

356. (1) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor^{1***} of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor^{2***} or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;

(b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

(c) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of

¹ The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

² The words "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 356.)

any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts.

(2) Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation.

(3) Every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(4) A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of ¹[six months from the date of issue of the Proclamation]:

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 38, for "one year from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3)" (w. e. f. 20-6-1979). The words "one year" were subs. for the original words "six months" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 50 (w. e. f. 3-1-1977).

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 356.)

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of ¹[six months] from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years:

Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of ¹[six months] and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

²[(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (4), a resolution with respect to the continuance in force of a Proclamation approved under clause (3) for any period beyond the expiration of one year from the date of issue of such Proclama-

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 38, for "one year" (w. e. f. 20-6-1979). The words "one year" were subs. for the original words "six months" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 50 (w. e. f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 38, for cl. (5) (w. e. f. 20-6-1979). Cl. (5) was ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 6 (retrospectively).

Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Arts. 356-357.)

ion shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless—

(a) a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, in the whole of India or, as the case may be, in the whole or any part of the State, at the time of the passing of such resolution, and

(b) the Election Commission certifies that the continuance in force of the Proclamation approved under clause (3) during the period specified in such resolution is necessary on account of difficulties in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.]

357. (1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

Exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under article 356.

(a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf;

(b) for Parliament, or for the President or other authority in whom such power to make laws is vested under sub-clause (a), to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof;

(c) for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions—Arts. 357-358.)]

from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament.

¹[(2) Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under article 356, have been competent to make shall, after the Proclamation has ceased to operate, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other authority.]

Suspension
of provi-
sions of article
19 during
emergencies.

358. ²[(1)] ³[While a Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression is in operation], nothing in article 19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect as soon as the Proclamation ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect:

⁴[Provided that ⁵[where such Proclamation of Emergency] is in operation only in any part of the territory of India, any such law may be made, or any

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 51, for cl. (2) (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Art. 358 renumbered as cl. (1) thereof by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 39 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Subs. by s. 39, *ibid.*, for "While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

⁴Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 52 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

⁵Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 39, for "where a Proclamation of Emergency" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions—Arts. 358-359.)

such executive action may be taken, under this article in relation to or in any State or Union territory in which or in any part of which the Proclamation of Emergency is not in operation, if and in so far as the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the territory of India in which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.]

¹[(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply—

(a) to any law which does not contain a recital to the effect that such law is in relation to the Proclamation of Emergency in operation when it is made ; or

(b) to any executive action taken otherwise than under a law containing such a recital.]

359. (1) Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of ²[the rights conferred by Part III (except articles 20 and 21)] as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order.

Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during emergencies.

³[(1A) While an order made under clause (1) mentioning any of ²[the rights conferred by Part III (except articles 20 and 21)] is in operation, nothing in that Part conferring those rights shall restrict the power of the State as defined in the said

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 39 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

²Subs. by s. 40, *ibid.*, for "the rights conferred by Part III" (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 7 (retrospectively):

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 359.)

Part to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect as soon as the order aforesaid ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect:

¹[Provided that where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation only in any part of the territory of India, any such law may be made, or any such executive action may be taken, under this article in relation to or in any State or Union territory in which or in any part of which the Proclamation of Emergency is not in operation, if and in so far as the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the territory of India in which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.]

²[(1B) Nothing in clause (1A) shall apply—

(a) to any law which does not contain a recital to the effect that such law is in relation to the Proclamation of Emergency in operation when it is made; or

(b) to any executive action taken otherwise than under a law containing such a recital.]

(2) An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India:

¹[Provided that where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation only in a part of the territory of India, any such order shall not extend to any other

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 53 (w. e. f. 3-1-1977).

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 40 (w. e. f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XVIII:—Emergency Provisions.—Arts. 359-360.)

part of the territory of India unless the President, being satisfied that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the territory of India in which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, considers such extension to be necessary.]

(3) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

360. (1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

Provisions as to financial emergency.

¹[(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

(a) may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation;

(b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in sub-clause (c), and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 41, for cl. (2) (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 360.)

Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution, unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.]

(3) During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in operation, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) any such direction may include—

(i) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;

(ii) a provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of the State;

(b) it shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances

(Part XVIII.—Emergency Provisions.—Art. 360.)

of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

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*Cl. (5) was ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 8 (retrospectively) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 41 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

Protection
of President and
Governors
and Rajpramukhs.

361. (1) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties:

Provided that the conduct of the President may be brought under review by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under article 61:

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Government of India or the Government of a State.

(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor ^{1***} of a State, in any court during his term of office.

(3) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President, or the Governor ^{1***} of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

(4) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor ^{1***} of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President, or as

¹The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Arts. 361–361A.)

Governor ^{1***} of such State, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the President or the Governor ^{2***}, as the case may be, or left at his office stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action therefor, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom such proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which he claims.

³[361A. (1) No person shall be liable to any proceedings, civil or criminal, in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, or, as the case may be, either House of the Legislature, of a State, unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice:

Protection of publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the publication of any report of the proceedings of a secret sitting of either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, or, as the case may be, either House of the Legislature, of a State.

(2) Clause (1) shall apply in relation to reports or matters broadcast by means of wireless telegraphy as part of any programme or service provided by means of a broadcasting station as it applies in relation to reports or matters published in a newspaper.

Explanation.—In this article, “newspaper” includes a news agency report containing material for publication in a newspaper.]

¹The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words “or the Rajpramukh” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 42 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Arts. 362-363A.)

362. [Rights and privileges of Rulers of Indian States.] Rep. by the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 2.

Bar to interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.

363. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution by any Ruler of an Indian State and to which the Government of the Dominion of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party and which has or has been continued in operation after such commencement, or in any dispute in respect of any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any of the provisions of this Constitution relating to any such treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument.

(2) In this article—

(a) “Indian State” means any territory recognised before the commencement of this Constitution by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as being such a State; and

(b) “Ruler” includes the Prince, Chief or other person recognised before such commencement by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as the Ruler of any Indian State.

Recognition granted to Rulers of Indian States

¹[363A. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution or in any law for the time being in force—

(a) the Prince, Chief or other person who,

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3.

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Arts. 363A-364.)

at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was recognised by the President as the Ruler of an Indian State or any person who, at any time before such commencement, was recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler shall, on and from such commencement, cease to be recognised as such Ruler or the successor of such Ruler;

to cease and
privy pur-
ses to be
abolished.

(b) on and from the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, privy purse is abolished and all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect of privy purse are extinguished and accordingly the Ruler or, as the case may be, the successor of such Ruler, referred to in clause (a) or any other person shall not be paid any sum as privy purse.]

364. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by public notification direct that as from such date as may be specified in the notification—

Special pro-
visions as to
major ports
and aero-
dromes.

(a) any law made by Parliament or by the Legislature of a State shall not apply to any major port or aerodrome or shall apply thereto subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification, or

(b) any existing law shall cease to have effect in any major port or aerodrome except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the said date, or shall in its application to such port or aerodrome have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification.

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Arts. 364—366.)

(2) In this article—

(a) “major port” means a port declared to be a major port by or under any law made by Parliament or any existing law and includes all areas for the time being included within the limits of such port;

(b) “aerodrome” means aerodrome as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to airways, aircraft and air navigation.

Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union.

365. Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Definitions.

366. In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

(1) “agricultural income” means agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax;

(2) “an Anglo-Indian” means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only;

(3) “article” means an article of this Constitution;

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Art. 366.)

(4) “borrow” includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities, and “loan” shall be construed accordingly;

1* * * * *

(5) “clause” means a clause of the article in which the expression occurs;

(6) “corporation tax” means any tax on income, so far as that tax is payable by companies and is a tax in the case of which the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) that it is not chargeable in respect of agricultural income;

(b) that no deduction in respect of the tax paid by companies is, by any enactments which may apply to the tax, authorised to be made from dividends payable by the companies to individuals;

(c) that no provision exists for taking the tax so paid into account in computing for the purposes of Indian income-tax the total income of individuals receiving such dividends, or in computing the Indian income-tax payable by, or refundable to, such individuals;

(7) “corresponding Province”, “corresponding Indian State” or “corresponding State” means in cases of doubt such Province, Indian State or State as may be determined by the President to be the corresponding Province, the corresponding Indian State or the corresponding

¹Cl. (4A) was ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 54 (w. e. f. -2-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 11 (w. e. f. -4-1978).

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Art. 366.)

State, as the case may be, for the particular purpose in question;

(8) “debt” includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and “debt charges” shall be construed accordingly;

(9) “estate duty” means a duty to be assessed on or by reference to the principal value, ascertained in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by or under laws made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State relating to the duty, of all property passing upon death or deemed, under the provisions of the said laws, so to pass;

(10) “existing law” means any law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation;

(11) “Federal Court” means the Federal Court constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935;

(12) “goods” includes all materials, commodities, and articles;

(13) “guarantee” includes any obligation undertaken before the commencement of this Constitution to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount;

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Art. 366.)

(14) “High Court” means any Court which is deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to be a High Court for any State and includes—

(a) any Court in the territory of India constituted or reconstituted under this Constitution as a High Court, and

(b) any other Court in the territory of India which may be declared by Parliament by law to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution;

(15) “Indian State” means any territory which the Government of the Dominion of India recognised as such a State;

(16) “Part” means a Part of this Constitution;

(17) “pension” means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of any person, and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any other addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund;

(18) “Proclamation of Emergency” means a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 352;

(19) “public notification” means a notification in the Gazette of India, or, as the case may be, the Official Gazette of a State;

(20) “railway” does not include—

(a) a tramway wholly within a municipal area, or

(b) any other line of communication wholly situate in one State and declared by Parliament by law not to be a railway;

(Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Art. 356.)

1* * * * *

²[(22) “Ruler” means the Prince, Chief or other person who, at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was recognised by the President as the Ruler of an Indian State or any person who, at any time before such commencement, was recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler;]

(23) “Schedule” means a Schedule to this Constitution;

(24) “Scheduled Castes” means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution;

(25) “Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution;

(26) “securities” includes stock;

3* * * * *

(27) “sub-clause” means a sub-clause of the clause in which the expression occurs;

(28) “taxation” includes the imposition of any tax or impost, whether general or local or special, and “tax” shall be construed accordingly;

¹Cl. (21) omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 4, for cl. (22).

³Cl. (26A) was ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 54 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977) and omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 11 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

(Part. XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Arts. 366-367.)

(29) “tax on income” includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax;

¹[(30) “Union territory” means any Union territory specified in the First Schedule and includes any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule.]

367. (1) Unless the context otherwise requires, the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall, subject to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, apply for the interpretation of this Constitution as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Legislature of the Dominion of India.

Interpretation.

(2) Any reference in this Constitution to Acts or laws of, or made by, Parliament, or to Acts or laws of, or made by, the Legislature of a State ^{2***}, shall be construed as including a reference to an Ordinance made by the President or, to an Ordinance made by a Governor ^{3***}, as the case may be.

(3) For the purposes of this Constitution “foreign State” means any State other than India:

Provided that, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the President may by order⁴ declare any State not to be a foreign State for such purposes as may be specified in the order.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for cl. (30).

²The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁴See the Constitution (Declaration as to Foreign States) Order, 1950 (C.O. 2).

PART XX

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

¹[Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.]

368. ²[(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.]

³[(2)] An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, ⁴[it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon] the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

(a) article 54, article 55, article 73, article 162 or article 241, or

(b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule,
or

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3, for "Procedure for amendment of the Constitution."

²Ins. by s. 3, *ibid.*

³Art. 368 renumbered as cl. (2) by s. 3, *ibid.*

⁴Subs. by s. 3, *ibid.*, for "it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill,".

(Part XX.—Amendment of the Constitution.—
Art. 368.)

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the provisions of this article,

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States ^{1***} by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

²[(3) Nothing in article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under this article.]

³[(4) No amendment of this Constitution (including the provisions of Part III) made or purporting to have been made under this article [whether before or after the commencement of section 55 of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976] shall be called in question in any court on any ground.

(5) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal the provisions of this Constitution under this article.]

¹The words and letters "specified in Parts A and B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 55 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

PART XXI

[TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS]

Temporary power to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in the State List as if they were matters in the Concurrent List.

369. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament shall, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Constitution, have power to make laws with respect to the following matters as if they were enumerated in the Concurrent List, namely:—

(a) trade and commerce within a State in, and the production, supply and distribution of, cotton and woollen textiles, raw cotton (including ginned cotton and unginned cotton or *kapas*), cotton seed, paper (including newsprint), food-stuffs (including edible oilseeds and oil), cattle fodder (including oil-cakes and other concentrates), coal (including coke and derivatives of coal), iron, steel and mica;

(b) offences against laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in clause (a), jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Supreme Court with respect to any of those matters, and fees in respect of any of those matters but not including fees taken in any court;

but any law made by Parliament, which Parliament would not but for the provisions of this article have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of the said period, except as respects things done or

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 2, for "TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS" (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 369-370.)

omitted to be done before the expiration thereof.

370. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to—

(i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and

(ii) such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the

¹In exercise of the powers conferred by this article the President, on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, declared that, as from the 17th day of November, 1952, the said art. 370 shall be operative with the modification that for the *Explanation* in cl. (1) thereof, the following *Explanation* is substituted, namely:—

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the *Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office.”

(Ministry of Law Order No. C.O. 44, dated the 15th November, 1952)

*Now “Governor”.

Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 370.)

Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948;

(c) the provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State;

(d) such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order¹ specify:

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

(2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in the second proviso to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify:

¹See the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 (C.O. 48), as amended from time to time, in Appendix I.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 370-371.)

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

¹[371. ²* * * * * *]

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to [the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat], provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—

Special provision with respect to the States of *** Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(a) the establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada, ⁵[and the rest of Maharashtra or, as the case may be,] Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;

(b) the equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

(c) an equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training, and adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, in respect of all the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.]

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 22, for art. 371.

²Cl. (1) omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).

³The words "Andhra Pradesh," omitted by s. 2, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).

⁴Subs. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 85, for "the State of Bombay" (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

⁵Subs. by s. 85, *ibid.*, for "rest of Maharashtra," (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371A.)

Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.

[371A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—

(i) religious or social practices of the Nagas,

(ii) Naga customary law and procedure,

(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,

(iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources,

shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;

(b) the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment the decision of the Governor in his discretion

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371A.)

shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment:

Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland, he may by order direct that the Governor shall cease to have such responsibility with effect from such date as may be specified in the order;

(c) in making his recommendation with respect to any demand for a grant, the Governor of Nagaland shall ensure that any money provided by the Government of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India for any specific service or purpose is included in the demand for a grant relating to that service or purpose and not in any other demand;

(d) as from such date as the Governor of Nagaland may by public notification in this behalf specify, there shall be established a regional council for the Tuensang district consisting of thirty-five members and the Governor shall in his discretion make rules providing for—

(i) the composition of the regional council and the manner in which the members of the regional council shall be chosen:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of the Tuensang district shall be the Chairman *ex-officio* of the regional council and the Vice-Chairman of the regional

(Part XXI.—*Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.*—Art. 371A.)

council shall be elected by the members thereof from amongst themselves;

(ii) the qualifications for being chosen as, and for being, members of the regional council;

(iii) the term of office of, and the salaries and allowances, if any, to be paid to members of, the regional council;

(iv) the procedure and conduct of business of the regional council;

(v) the appointment of officers and staff of the regional council and their conditions of services; and

(vi) any other matter in respect of which it is necessary to make rules for the constitution and proper functioning of the regional council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, for a period of ten years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification specify in this behalf,—

(a) the administration of the Tuensang district shall be carried on by the Governor;

(b) where any money is provided by the Government of India to the Government of Nagaland to meet the requirements of the State of Nagaland as a whole, the Governor shall in his discretion arrange for an equitable allocation of that money between the Tuensang district and the rest of the State;

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371A.)

(c) no Act of the Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification so directs and the Governor in giving such direction with respect to any such Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to the Tuensang district or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the regional council:

Provided that any direction given under this sub-clause may be given so as to have retrospective effect;

(d) the Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;

(e) (i) one of the members representing the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be appointed Minister for Tuensang affairs by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister in tendering his advice shall act on the recommendation of the majority of the members as aforesaid¹;

¹Paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order, No. X provides (w.e.f. 1-12-1963) that article 371A of the Constitution of India shall have effect as if the following proviso were added to paragraph (i) of sub-clause (e) of clause (2) thereof, namely :—

“Provided that the Governor may, on the advice of the Chief Minister, appoint any person as Minister for Tuensang affairs to act as such until such time as persons are chosen in accordance with law to fill the seats allocated to the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland.”

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371 A.)

(ii) the Minister for Tuensang affairs shall deal with, and have direct access to the Governor on, all matters relating to the Tuensang district but he shall keep the Chief Minister informed about the same;

(f) notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this clause, the final decision on all matters relating to the Tuensang district shall be made by the Governor in his discretion;

(g) in articles 54 and 55 and clause (4) of article 80, references to the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State or to each such member shall include references to the members or member of the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland elected by the regional council established under this article;

(h) in article 170—

(i) clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as if for the word “sixty”, the words “forty-six” had been substituted;

(ii) in the said clause, the reference to direct election from territorial constituencies in the State shall include election by the members of the regional council established under this article;

(iii) in clauses (2) and (3), references to territorial constituencies shall mean references to territorial constituencies in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 371A—371C.)

(3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by order do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of three years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland.

Explanation.—In this article, the Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang districts shall have the same meanings as in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962.]

[371B. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Assam, provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the tribal areas specified in ²[Part I] of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and such number of other members of that Assembly as may be specified in the order and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee.]

Special provision with respect to the State of Assam.

[371C. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Manipur, provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting

Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 4.

²Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for "Part A" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 5 (w.e.f. 15-2-1972).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 371C-371D.)

of members of that Assembly elected from the Hill Areas of that State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of such committee.

(2) The Governor shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Hill Areas in the State of Manipur and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.

Explanation.—In this article, the expression “Hill Areas” means such areas as the President may, by order, declare to be Hill Areas.]

Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[371D. (1) The President may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh provide, having regard to the requirements of the State as a whole, for equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State, in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education, and different provisions may be made for various parts of the State.

(2) An order made under clause (1) may, in particular,—

(a) require the State Government to organise any class or classes of posts in a civil service of, or any class or classes or civil posts under, the State into different local cadres for different parts of the State and allot in accor-

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 3 (w.e.f. 1-7-1 574).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371D.)

dance with such principles and procedure as may be specified in the order the persons holding such posts to the local cadres so organised;

(b) specify any part or parts of the State which shall be regarded as the local area—

(i) for direct recruitment to posts in any local cadre (whether organised in pursuance of an order under this article or constituted otherwise) under the State Government;

(ii) for direct recruitment to posts in any cadre under any local authority within the State; and

(iii) for the purposes of admission to any University within the State or to any other educational institution which is subject to the control of the State Government;

(c) specify the extent to which, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which, preference or reservation shall be given or made—

(i) in the matter of direct recruitment to posts in any such cadre referred to in sub-clause (b) as may be specified in this behalf in the order;

(ii) in the matter of admission to any such University or other educational institution referred to in sub-clause (b) as may be specified in this behalf in the order,

to or in favour of candidates who have resided or studied for any period specified in the order in the local area in respect of such cadre, Uni-

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371D.)

versity or other educational institution, as the case may be.

(3) The President may, by order, provide for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal for the State of Andhra Pradesh to exercise such jurisdiction, powers and authority [including any jurisdiction, power and authority which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, was exercisable by any court (other than the Supreme Court) or by any tribunal or other authority] as may be specified in the order with respect to the following matters, namely:—

(a) appointment, allotment or promotion to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State, or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State, or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local authority within the State, as may be specified in the order;

(b) seniority of persons appointed, allotted or promoted to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State, or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State, or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local authority within the State, as may be specified in the order;

(c) such other conditions of service of persons appointed, allotted or promoted to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local

(Part XXI.—*Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371D.*)

authority within the State, as may be specified in the order.

(4) An order made under clause (3) may—

(a) authorise the Administrative Tribunal to receive representations for the redress of grievances relating to any matter within its jurisdiction as the President may specify in the order and to make such orders thereon as the Administrative Tribunal deems fit;

(b) contain such provisions with respect to the powers and authorities and procedure of the Administrative Tribunal (including provisions with respect to the powers of the Administrative Tribunal to punish for contempt of itself) as the President may deem necessary;

(c) provide for the transfer to the Administrative Tribunal of such classes of proceedings, being proceedings relating to matters within its jurisdiction and pending before any court (other than the Supreme Court) or tribunal or other authority immediately before the commencement of such order, as may be specified in the order;

(d) contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to fees and as to limitation, evidence or for the application of any law for the time being in force subject to any exceptions or modifications) as the President may deem necessary.

(5) The order of the Administrative Tribunal finally disposing of any case shall become effective upon its confirmation by the State Government

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371D.)

or on the expiry of three months from the date on which the order is made, whichever is earlier:

Provided that the State Government may, by special order made in writing and for reasons to be specified therein, modify or annul any order of the Administrative Tribunal before it becomes effective and in such a case, the order of the Administrative Tribunal shall have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be.

(6) Every special order made by the State Government under the proviso to clause (5) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before both Houses of the State Legislature.

(7) The High Court for the State shall not have any powers of superintendence over the Administrative Tribunal and no court (other than the Supreme Court) or tribunal shall exercise any jurisdiction, power or authority in respect of any matter subject to the jurisdiction, power or authority of, or in relation to, the Administrative Tribunal.

(8) If the President is satisfied that the continued existence of the Administrative Tribunal is not necessary, the President may by order abolish the Administrative Tribunal and make such provisions in such order as he may deem fit for the transfer and disposal of cases pending before the Tribunal immediately before such abolition.

(9) Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) no appointment, posting, promotion or transfer of any person—

(i) made before the 1st day of November, 1956, to any post under the Govern-

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 371D—371F.)

ment of, or any local authority within, the State of Hyderabad as it existed before that date; or

(ii) made before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, to any post under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) no action taken or thing done by or before any person referred to in sub-clause (a), shall be deemed to be illegal or void or ever to have become illegal or void merely on the ground that the appointment, posting, promotion or transfer of such person was not made in accordance with any law, then in force, providing for any requirement as to residence within the State of Hyderabad or, as the case may be, within any part of the State of Andhra Pradesh, in respect of such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer.

(10) The provisions of this article and of any order made by the President thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other provision of this Constitution or in any other law for the time being in force.

371E. Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of a University in the State of Andhra Pradesh.]

Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh.

¹[371F. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim.

(a) the Legislative Assembly of the State

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 3 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371F.)

of Sikkim shall consist of not less than thirty members;

(b) as from the date of commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975 (hereafter in this article referred to as the appointed day)—

(i) the Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April, 1974 with thirty-two members elected in the said elections (hereinafter referred to as the sitting members) shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly constituted under this Constitution;

(ii) the sitting members shall be deemed to be the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly elected under this Constitution; and

(iii) the said Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Legislative Assembly of a State under this Constitution;

(c) in the case of the Assembly deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim under clause (b), the references to the period of ¹[five years] in clause (1) of article 172 shall be construed as references to a period of ²[four years] and the said period of ²[four years]

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 43, for "six years" (w.e.f. 6-9-1979). The words "six years" were subs. for the original words "five years" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 56 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 43, for "five years" (w.e.f. 6-9-1979). The words "five years" were subs. for the original words "four years" by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 56 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371F.)

shall be deemed to commence from the appointed day;

(d) until other provisions are made by Parliament by law, there shall be allotted to the State of Sikkim one seat in the House of the People and the State of Sikkim shall form one parliamentary constituency to be called the parliamentary constituency for Sikkim;

(e) the representative of the State of Sikkim in the House of the People in existence on the appointed day shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;

(f) Parliament may, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the different sections of the population of Sikkim make provision for the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim which may be filled by candidates belonging to such sections and for the delimitation of the assembly constituencies from which candidates belonging to such sections alone may stand for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;

(g) the Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in the discharge of his special responsibility under this clause, the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time, deem fit to issue, act in his discretion;

(Part XXI.—*Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.*—Art. 371F.)

(h) all property and assets (whether within or outside the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim) which immediately before the appointed day were vested in the Government of Sikkim or in any other authority or in any person for the purposes of the Government of Sikkim shall, as from the appointed day, vest in the Government of the State of Sikkim;

(i) the High Court functioning as such immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to be the High Court for the State of Sikkim;

(j) all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of the State of Sikkim shall continue on and from the appointed day to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution;

(k) all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;

(l) for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such law as is referred to in clause (k) in relation to the administration of the State of Sikkim and for the purpose of bringing the provisions of any such law into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may, within two years from the appointed day,

(Part XXI.—*Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 371F.*)

by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon, every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law;

(m) neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any dispute or other matter arising out of any treaty, agreement, engagement or other similar instrument relating to Sikkim which was entered into or executed before the appointed day and to which the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to derogate from the provisions of article 143;

(n) the President may, by public notification, extend with such restrictions or modifications as he thinks fit to the State of Sikkim any enactment which is in force in a State in India at the date of the notification;

(o) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order¹, do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the appointed day;

(p) all things done and all actions taken in or in relation to the State of Sikkim or the terri

¹See the Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. XI (C.O. 99).

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 371F-372.)

tories comprised therein during the period commencing on the appointed day and ending immediately before the date on which the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, receives the assent of the President shall, in so far as they are in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, be deemed for all purposes to have been validly done or taken under this Constitution as so amended.]

Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation.

372. (1) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

(2) For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order¹ make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and provide that the law shall, as from such date as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and

¹See the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, dated the 26th January, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, p. 449, as amended by Notification No. S.R.O. 115, dated the 5th June, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 51, Notification No. S.R.O. 870, dated the 4th November, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 903, Notification No. S.R.O. 508, dated the 4th April, 1951, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 287, Notification No. S.R.O. 1140B, dated the 2nd July, 1952, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 616/I and the Adaptation of the Travancore-Cochin Land Acquisition Laws Order, 1952, dated the 20th November, 1952, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 923.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Art. 372.)

any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall be deemed—

(a) to empower the President to make any adaptation or modification of any law after the expiration of [three years] from the commencement of this Constitution; or

(b) to prevent any competent Legislature or other competent authority from repealing or amending any law adapted or modified by the President under the said clause.

Explanation I.—The expression “law in force” in this article shall include a law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

Explanation II.—Any law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution had extra-territorial effect as well as effect in the territory of India shall, subject to any such adaptations and modifications as aforesaid, continue to have such extra-territorial effect.

Explanation III.—Nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any temporary law in force beyond the date fixed for its expiration or the date on which it would have expired if this Constitution had not come into force.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 12, for “two years”.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 372-372A.)

Explanation IV.—An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of a Province under section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless withdrawn by the Governor of the corresponding State earlier, cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the first meeting after such commencement of the Legislative Assembly of that State functioning under clause (1) of article 382, and nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any such Ordinance in force beyond the said period.

Power of
the President
to adapt laws.

¹[372A. (1) For the purposes of bringing the provisions of any law in force in India or in any part thereof, immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, into accord with the provisions of this Constitution as amended by that Act, the President may by order² made before the first day of November, 1957, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and provide that the law shall, as from such date as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall be deemed to prevent a competent legislature or other competent authority from repealing or amending any law adapted or modified by the President under the said clause.]

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 23.

²See the Adaptation of Laws Orders of 1956 and 1957.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 373-374.)

373. Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (7) of article 22, or until the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier, the said article shall have effect as if for any reference to Parliament in clauses (4) and (7) thereof there were substituted a reference to the President and for any reference to any law made by Parliament in those clauses there were substituted a reference to an order made by the President.

Power of President to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention in certain cases.

374. (1) The Judges of the Federal Court holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the Supreme Court and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 125 in respect of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council.

(2) All suits, appeals and proceedings, civil or criminal, pending in the Federal Court at the commencement of this Constitution shall stand removed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and the judgments and orders of the Federal Court delivered or made before the commencement of this Constitution shall have the same force and effect as if they had been delivered or made by the Supreme Court.

(3) Nothing in this Constitution shall operate to invalidate the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty in Council to dispose of appeals and petitions from, or in respect of, any judgment, decree or order of any court within the territory of India in so far as the

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 374—376.)

exercise of such jurisdiction is authorised by law, and any order of His Majesty in Council made on any such appeal or petition after the commencement of this Constitution shall for all purposes have effect as if it were an order or decree made by the Supreme Court in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on such Court by this Constitution.

(4) On and from the commencement of this Constitution the jurisdiction of the authority functioning as the Privy Council in a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule to entertain and dispose of appeals and petitions from or in respect of any judgment, decree or order of any court within that State shall cease, and all appeals and other proceedings pending before the said authority at such commencement shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the Supreme Court.

(5) Further provision may be made by Parliament by law to give effect to the provisions of this article.

Courts, authorities and officers to continue to function subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

375. All courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Provisions as to Judges of High Courts.

376. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clause (2) of article 217, the Judges of a High Court in any Province holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the corresponding State, and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 376-377.)

allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 221 in respect of the Judges of such High Court.

[Any such Judge shall, notwithstanding that he is not a citizen of India, be eligible for appointment as Chief Justice of such High Court, or as Chief Justice or other Judge of any other High Court.]

(2) The Judges of a High Court in any Indian State corresponding to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the State so specified and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 217 but subject to the proviso to clause (1) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of such period as the President may by order determine.

(3) In this article, the expression "Judge" does not include an acting Judge or an additional Judge.

377. The Auditor-General of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless he has elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under clause (3) of article 148 in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and be entitled to continue to hold office until the expiration of his term of office as determined under the

Provisions
as to Comptroller and
Auditor-General
of India.

¹Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 13.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 377–378A.)

provisions which were applicable to him immediately before such commencement.

Provisions
as to Public
Service
Commissions.

378. (1) The members of the Public Service Commission for the Dominion of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the Union and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members.

(2) The members of a Public Service Commission of a Province or of a Public Service Commission serving the needs of a group of Provinces holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the corresponding State or the members of the Joint State Public Service Commission serving the needs of the corresponding States, as the case may be, and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members.

Special
provision

¹[378A. Notwithstanding anything contained in article 172, the Legislative Assembly of the State

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 24.

(Part XXI.—Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.—Arts. 378A—392.)

of Andhra Pradesh as constituted under the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a period of five years from the date referred to in the said section 29 and no longer and the expiration of the said period shall operate as a dissolution of that Legislative Assembly.]

as to duration of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

379—391. Rep. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

392. (1) The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient:

Power of the President to remove difficulties.

Provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament duly constituted under Chapter II of Part V.

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament.

(3) The powers conferred on the President by this article, by article 324, by clause (3) of article 367 and by article 391 shall, before the commencement of this Constitution, be exercisable by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India.

PART XXII

SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND REPEALS

Short title. **393.** This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.

Commencement. **394.** This article and articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1950, which day is referred to in this Constitution as the commencement of this Constitution.

Repeals. **395.** The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed.

¹[FIRST SCHEDULE

[Articles 1 and 4]

I. THE STATES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	² [The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Andhra State Act, 1953, sub-section (1) of section 3 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the First Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, and the Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968, but excluding the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959.]
2. Assam	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal Areas, but excluding the territories specified in the Schedule to the Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951, ³ [and the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2, for the First Sch. I.

²Subs. by the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968 (36 of 1968), s. 4, for the former entry (w.e.f. 1-10-1968).

³Added by the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (27 of 1962), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Assam— <i>contd.</i>	State of Nagaland Act, 1962] ¹ [and the territories specified in sections 5, 6 and 7 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971].
3. Bihar	² [The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Bihar or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province and the territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, but excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, and the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the first mentioned Act.]
³ [4. Gujarat	The territories referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960.]
5. Kerala	The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

¹Added by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 9 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Subs. by the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 (24 of 1968), s. 4, for the former entry (w.e.f. 10-6-1970).

³Subs. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 4, for entry 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
6. Madhya Pradesh	The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 9 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 ¹ [and the First Schedule to the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959].
² [7. Tamil Nadu]	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Madras or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province and the territories specified in section 4 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, ³ [and the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959,] but excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 and ⁴ [the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, section 6 and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the territories specified in the First

¹Ins. by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959 (47 of 1959), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-10-1959).

²Subs. by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968), s. 5, for "7. Madras" (w.e.f. 14-1-1969).

³Ins. by the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (56 of 1959), s. 6 (w.e.f. 1-4-1960).

⁴Subs. by s. 6, *ibid.*, for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1960).

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Tamil Nadu— <i>contd.</i>	Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959].
¹ [8. Maharashtra	The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, but excluding the territories referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960.]
² [9. Karnataka]	The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 ³ [but excluding the territory specified in the Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968].
⁴ [10.] Orissa	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Orissa or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province.
⁴ [11.] Punjab	The territories specified in section 11 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 ⁵ [and the territories referred to

¹Ins. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

²Subs. by the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (31 of 1973), s. 5, for "9. Mysore" (w.e.f. 1-11-1973).

³Ins. by the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968 (36 of 1968), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-10-1968).

⁴Entries 8 to 14 renumbered as entries 9 to 15 by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

⁵Ins. by the Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1960 (64 of 1960), s. 4 (w.e.f. 17-1-1961).

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Punjab— <i>contd.</i>	in Part II of the First Schedule to the Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1960] ¹ [but excluding the territories referred to in Part II of the First Schedule to the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960] ² [and the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3, section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966].
³ [12.] Rajasthan	The territories specified in section 10 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 ⁴ [but excluding the territories specified in the First Schedule to the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959].
³ [13.] Uttar Pradesh	⁵ The ⁶ territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province known as the United Provinces or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province and the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-

¹Added by the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960, s. 3 (w.e.f. 17-1-1961).

²Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), s. 7 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

³Entries 8 to 14 renumbered as entries 9 to 15 by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

⁴Ins. by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959 (47 of 1959), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-10-1959).

⁵Subs. by the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 (24 of 1968), s. 4, for the former entry (w.e.f. 10-6-1970).

⁶On the enforcement of s. 5 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 (31 of 1979), the entry against "13. Uttar Pradesh" shall stand subs. as directed in s. 5 of that Act. For the text of s. 5 of that Act, see Appendix III.

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Uttar Pradesh— <i>contd.</i>	section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, but excluding the territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of that Act.]
¹ [14.] West Bengal	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of West Bengal or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province and the territory of Chandernagore as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 and also the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956.
¹ [15.] Jammu and Kashmir	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.
² [16.] Nagaland	The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962.]

¹Entries 8 to 14 renumbered as entries 9 to 15 by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

²Ins. by the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (27 of 1962), s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
'[17. Haryana	¹ The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.]
'[18. Himachal Pradesh	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were being administered as if they were Chief Commissioners' Provinces under the names of Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur and the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.]
[19. Manipur	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Manipur.
'0. Tripura	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Tripura.
1. Meghalaya	The territories specified in section 5 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.]

¹Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), s. 7 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

²On the enforcement of s. 5 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 (31 of 1979), the entry against "17. Haryana" shall stand subs. as directed in s. 5 of that Act. For text of s. 5 of that Act, see Appendix III.

³Ins. by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970), s. 4 (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

⁴Ins. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 9 (w.e.f. 1-1-1972).

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Territories</i>
1[22. Sikkim	The territories which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, were comprised in Sikkim.]

II. THE UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent</i>
1. Delhi	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Delhi.
2*	* * *
3*	* * *
4[2.] The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4[3.] 5[Lakshadweep]	The territory specified in section 6 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
4[4.] Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	The territory which immediately before the eleventh day of August, 1961

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 2 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

²Entry 2 relating to "Himachal Pradesh" omitted by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970), s. 4 (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

³Entries relating to Manipur and Tripura omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 9 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

⁴Entries 4 to 9 renumbered as entries 2 to 7 by s. 9, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

⁵Subs. by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (34 of 1973), s. 5, for "The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands." (w.e.f. 1-11-1973).

⁶Ins. by the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961, s. 2.

(First Schedule)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent</i>
Dadra and Nagar Haveli— <i>contd.</i>	was comprised in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli.]
[² [5.] Goa, Daman and Diu	The territories which immediately before the twentieth day of December, 1961 were comprised in Goa, Daman and Diu.]
[² [6.] Pondicherry	The territories which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962, were comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam.]
[² [7.] Chandigarh	The territories specified in section 4 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.]
[8. Mizoram	The territories specified in section 6 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.
9. Arunachal Pradesh	The territories specified in section 7 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.]

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 2.

²Entries 4 to 9 renumbered as entries 2 to 7 by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 9 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Ins. by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, ss. 3 and 7 (w.e.f. 16-8-1962).

⁴Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), s. 7 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

⁵Ins. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 9 (w.e.f. 1-1-1972).

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Articles 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 and 221]

PART A

PROVISIONS AS TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNORS OF STATES^{1***}

1. There shall be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States¹ * * * the following emoluments per mensem, that is to say:—

The President	...	10,000 rupees.
The Governor of a State	...	5,500 rupees.

2. There shall also be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States² * * * such allowances as were payable respectively to the Governor-General of the Dominion of India and to the Governors of the corresponding Provinces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

3. The President and the Governors of ³[the States] throughout their respective terms of office shall be entitled to the same privileges to which the Governor-General and the Governors of the corresponding Provinces were respectively entitled immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

4. While the Vice-President or any other person is discharging the functions of, or is acting as, President, or any person is discharging the functions of the Governor, he shall be entitled to the same emoluments, allowances and privileges as the President

¹The words and letter "specified in Part A of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "so specified" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "such States".

(Second Schedule)

or the Governor whose functions he discharges or for whom he acts, as the case may be.

* *

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PART C

PROVISIONS AS TO THE SPEAKER AND THE DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE CHAIRMAN AND THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATES AND THE SPEAKER AND THE DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY * * * AND THE CHAIRMAN AND THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF ¹[A STATE].

7. There shall be paid to the Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, and there shall be paid to the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and to the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before such commencement.

8. There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly * * * and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of ²[a State] such salaries and allowances as were payable respectively to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council of the corresponding Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and, where the corresponding Province had no Legislative Council immediately before such commencement,

¹Part B omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words and letter "of a State in Part A of the First Schedule" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "any such State".

⁴The words and letter "of a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁵Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "such State".

(Second Schedule)

there shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the State such salaries and allowances as the Governor of the State may determine.

PART D

PROVISIONS AS TO THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND OF THE HIGH COURTS ¹* * *

9. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say:—

The Chief Justice	..	5,000 rupees.
Any other Judge	..	4,000 rupees:

Provided that if a Judge of the Supreme Court at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments or under the Government of a State or any of its predecessor Governments, his salary in respect of service in the Supreme Court ²[shall be reduced—

(a) by the amount of that pension, and

(b) if he has, before such appointment, received in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him in respect of such previous service the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension, and

(c) if he has, before such appointment, received a retirement gratuity in respect of such previous service, by the pension equivalent of that gratuity].

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence.

(3) Nothing in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph shall

¹The words and letter "in States in Part A of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 25.

²Subs. by s. 25, *ibid*; for "shall be reduced by the amount of that pension".

(Second Schedule)

apply to a Judge who, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,—

(a) was holding office as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and has become on such commencement the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under clause (1) of article 374, or

(b) was holding office as any other Judge of the Federal Court and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the Supreme Court under the said clause,

during the period he holds office as such Chief Justice or other Judge, and every Judge who so becomes the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court shall, in respect of time spent, on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, be entitled to receive in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

(4) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty within the territory of India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the President may from time to time prescribe.

(5) The rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances) and pension of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be governed by the provisions which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were applicable to the Judges of the Federal Court.

10. ¹[(1) There shall be paid to the Judges of High Courts, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 25, for sub-paragraph (1).

(Second Schedule)

rates per mensem, that is to say,—

The Chief Justice	...	4,000 rupees.
Any other Judge	...	3,500 rupees:

Provided that if a Judge of a High Court at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments or under the Government of a State or any of its predecessor Governments, his salary in respect of service in the High Court shall be reduced—

(a) by the amount of that pension, and

(b) if he has, before such appointment, received in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him in respect of such previous service the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension, and

(c) if he has, before such appointment, received a retirement gratuity in respect of such previous service, by the pension equivalent of that gratuity.]

(2) Every person who immediately before the commencement of this Constitution—

(a) was holding office as the Chief Justice of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become the Chief Justice of the High Court in the corresponding State under clause (1) of article 376, or

(b) was holding office as any other Judge of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the High Court in the corresponding State under the said clause,

shall, if he was immediately before such commencement drawing a salary at a rate higher than that specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, be entitled to receive in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the salary specified in the said sub-paragraph

(Second Schedule)

as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

¹[(3) Any person who, immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, was holding office as the Chief Justice of the High Court of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule and has on such commencement become the Chief Justice of the High Court of a State specified in the said Schedule as amended by the said Act, shall, if he was immediately before such commencement drawing any amount as allowance in addition to his salary, be entitled to receive in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice, the same amount as allowance in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.]

11. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) the expression “Chief Justice” includes an acting Chief Justice, and a “Judge” includes an *ad hoc* Judge;

(b) “actual service” includes—

(i) time spent by a Judge on duty as a Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may at the request of the President undertake to discharge;

(ii) vacations, excluding any time during which the Judge is absent on leave; and

(iii) joining time on transfer from a High Court to the Supreme Court or from one High Court to another.

PART E

PROVISIONS AS TO THE COMPTROLLER AND

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

12. (1) There shall be paid to the Comptroller and Auditor-

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 25, for sub-paragraphs (3) and (4).

(Second Schedule)

General of India a salary at the rate of four thousand rupees per mensem.

(2) The person who was holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Auditor-General of India and has become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India under article 377 shall in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph be entitled to receive as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing as Auditor-General of India immediately before such commencement.

(3) The rights in respect of leave of absence and pension and the other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall be governed or shall continue to be governed, as the case may be, by the provisions which were applicable to the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and all references in those provisions to the Governor-General shall be construed as references to the President.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219]

Forms of Oaths or Affirmations

I

Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union:—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm that I will
bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by
law established, ¹[that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity
of India,] that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my
duties as a Minister for the Union and that I will do right to all
manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the
law, without fear or favour, affection or illwill.”

II

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for the Union :—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm that I will
not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person
or persons any matter which shall be brought under my considera-
tion or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union
except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as
such Minister.”

²III

A

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a candidate for

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 5.

²Subs. by s. 5, *ibid.*, for Form III.

(Third Schedule)

election to Parliament:—

“I, A.B., having been nominated as a candidate to fill a seat in the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.”

B

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of Parliament:—

“I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”]

IV

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:—

“I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the Supreme Court of India (or Comptroller and Auditor-General of India) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, ¹[that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,] that I

¹ Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 5.

(Third Schedule)

will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or illwill and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws.”

V

Form of oath of office for a Minister for a State:—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, ¹[that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,] that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the State of.....
..... and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or illwill.”

VI

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for a State :—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the State of.....except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister.”

²[VII

A

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a candidate for election to the Legislature of a State :—

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 5.

²Subs. by s. 5; *ibid.*, for Form VII.

(Third Schedule)

“I, A.B., having been nominated as a candidate to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly (or Legislative Council), do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India ”

B

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of the Legislature of a State :—

“I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Assembly (or Legislative Council), do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”]

VIII

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of a High Court:—

“I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court at (or of) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, ¹[that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,] that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws.”

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 5.

¹[FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Articles 4(1) and 80 (2)]

Allocation of seats in the Council of States

To each State or Union territory specified in the first column of the following table, there shall be allotted the number of seats specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State or that Union territory, as the case may be.

TABLE

1. Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .	18
2. Assam	. . . . .	7
3. Bihar	. . . . .	22
² [4. Gujarat	. . . . .	11]
³ [5. Haryana	. . . . .	5]
⁴ [6.] Kerala	. . . . .	9
⁴ [7.] Madhya Pradesh	. . . . .	16
⁵ [8. Tamil Nadu]	. . . . .	⁶ [18]
⁷ [⁴ 9.] Maharashtra	. . . . .	19]
⁸ [10. Karnataka]	. . . . .	12
⁴ [11.] Orissa	. . . . .	10
⁴ [12.] Punjab	. . . . .	⁹ [7]

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3.

²Subs. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 6, for entry 4 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

³Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966) s. 9 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

⁴Entries 5 to 21 renumbered as entries 6 to 22 by s. 9, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

⁵Subs. by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968), s. 5, for "8. Madras" (w.e.f. 14-1-1969).

⁶Subs. by the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (56 of 1959), s. 8, for "17" (w.e.f. 1-4-1960).

⁷Ins. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 6 (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).

⁸Subs. by the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (31 of 1973), s. 5, for "10. Mysore" (w.e.f. 1-11-1973).

⁹Subs. by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), s. 9, for "11" (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

(Fourth Schedule)

¹ [13.]	Rajasthan	10
¹ [14.]	Uttar Pradesh	34
¹ [15.]	West Bengal	16
¹ [16.]	Jammu and Kashmir	4
² [¹ 17.]	Nagaland	1]
³ [18.]	Himachal Pradesh	3]
⁴ [19.]	Manipur	1
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Meghalaya	1
⁵ [22.]	Sikkim	1]
⁶ [23.]	Delhi	3
⁶ [24.]	Pondicherry	1
⁶ [25.]	Mizoram	1
⁶ [26.]	Arunachal Pradesh	1]
TOTAL		⁷ [232]]

¹Entries 5 to 21 renumbered as entries 6 to 22 by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), s. 9 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

²Ins. by the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (27 of 1962), s. 6 (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

³Ins. by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970), s. 5 (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

⁴Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 10, for entries 19 to 22 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

⁵Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 4 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

⁶Entries 22 to 25 renumbered as entries 23 to 26 by s. 4, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

⁷Subs. by s. 4, *ibid.*, for "231" (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Article 244(1)]

Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

PART A

GENERAL

1. **Interpretation.**—In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “State” ¹* * * does not include the ²[States of Assam and Meghalaya].

2. **Executive power of a State in Scheduled Areas.**—Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein.

3. **Report by the Governor** ³* * * **to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.**—The Governor ³* * * of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.

PART B

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

4. **Tribes Advisory Council.**—(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President

¹The words and letters “means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71, for “State of Assam” (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(Fifth Schedule)

so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State:

Provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor ^{1* * *}.

(3) The Governor ^{2* * *} may make rules prescribing or regulating, as the case may be,—

(a) the number of members of the Council, the mode of their appointment and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and of the officers and servants thereof;

(b) the conduct of its meetings and its procedure in general; and

(c) all other incidental matters.

5. Law applicable to Scheduled Areas.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor ^{1***}, may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

¹The words "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

(Fifth Schedule)

(2) The Governor ¹* * * may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;

(b) regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;

(c) regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

(3) In making any such regulation as is referred to in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the Governor ²* * * may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question.

(4) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

(5) No regulation shall be made under this paragraph unless the Governor ³* * * making the regulation has, in the case where there is a Tribes Advisory Council for the State, consulted such Council.

PART C

SCHEDULED AREAS

6. Scheduled Areas.—(1) In this Constitution, the expression “Scheduled Areas” means such areas as the President may by order⁴ declare to be Scheduled Areas.

¹The words “or Rajpramukh, as the case may be” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

³The words “or the Rajpramukh” omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

⁴See the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C. O. 9), the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C. O. 26), the Scheduled Areas (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975 (C. O. 102) and the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (C. O. 109).

(Fifth Schedule)

(2) The President may at any time by order¹—

(a) direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area;

²[(aa) increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State after consultation with the Governor of that State;]

(b) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area;

(c) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area;

²[(d) rescind, in relation to any State or States, any order or orders made under this paragraph, and in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh orders redefining the areas which are to be Scheduled Areas;]

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order.

PART D

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE

7. **Amendment of the Schedule.**—(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

¹See the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cessor) Order, 1950 (C.O. 30) and the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cessor) Order, 1955 (C.O. 50).

²Ins. by the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 (101 of 1976), s. 2.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Articles 244(2) and 275 (1)]

Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in ¹[the States of Assam and Meghalaya and in the Union territory of Mizoram]

1. **Autonomous districts and autonomous regions.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of ²[Parts I and II and in Part III] of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous district.

(2) If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions.

(3) The Governor may, by public notification,—

(a) include any area in ³[any of the Parts] of the said table,

(b) exclude any area from ³[any of the Parts] of the said table,

(c) create a new autonomous district,

(d) increase the area of any autonomous district,

(e) diminish the area of any autonomous district,

(f) unite two or more autonomous districts or parts thereof so as to form one autonomous district,

³[(ff) alter the name of any autonomous district,]

(g) define the boundaries of any autonomous district:

Provided that no order shall be made by the Governor under clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this sub-paragraph except

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (i) and Eighth Sch., for "Assam" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Subs. by s. 71 (i) and Eighth Schedule, *ibid.*, for "Part A" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

after consideration of the report of a Commission appointed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 14 of this Schedule:

¹[Provided further that any order made by the Governor under this sub-paragraph may contain such incidental and consequential provisions (including any amendment of paragraph 20 and of any item in any of the Parts of the said table) as appear to the Governor to be necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the order.]

2. Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils.—

²[(1) There shall be a District Council for each autonomous district consisting of not more than thirty members, of whom not more than four persons shall be nominated by the Governor and the rest shall be elected on the basis of adult suffrage.]

(2) There shall be a separate Regional Council for each area constituted an autonomous region under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

(3) Each District Council and each Regional Council shall be a body corporate by the name respectively of “the District Council of (*name of district*)” and “the Regional Council of (*name of region*)”, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the administration of an autonomous district shall, in so far as it is not vested under this Schedule in any Regional Council within such district, be vested in the District Council for such district and the administration of an autonomous region shall be vested in the Regional Council for such region.

(5) In an autonomous district with Regional Councils, the District Council shall have only such powers with respect to the areas under the authority of the Regional Council as may be

¹Ins. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (i) and Eighth Sch. (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Subs. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch., for sub-paragraph (1) (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

delegated to it by the Regional Council in addition to the powers conferred on it by this Schedule with respect to such areas.

(6) The Governor shall make rules for the first constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils in consultation with the existing tribal Councils or other representative tribal organisations within the autonomous districts or regions concerned, and such rules shall provide for—

(a) the composition of the District Councils and Regional Councils and the allocation of seats therein;

(b) the delimitation of territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to those Councils;

(c) the qualifications for voting at such elections and the preparation of electoral rolls therefor;

(d) the qualifications for being elected at such elections as members of such Councils;

(e) the term of office of members of ¹[Regional Councils];

(f) any other matter relating to or connected with elections or nominations to such Councils;

(g) the procedure and the conduct of business ²[(including the power to act notwithstanding any vacancy)] in the District and Regional Councils;

(h) the appointment of officers and staff of the District and Regional Councils.

² [(6A) The elected members of the District Council shall hold office for a term of five years from the date appointed for the first meeting of the Council after the general elections to the Council, unless the District Council is sooner dissolved under paragraph 16 and a nominated member shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor;

¹Subs. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch., for "such Councils" (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

²Ins. by s. 74 and Fourth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

Provided that the said period of five years may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation or if circumstances exist which, in the opinion of the Governor, render the holding of elections impracticable, be extended by the Governor for a period not exceeding one year at a time and in any case where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation not extending beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate:

Provided further that a member elected to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term of office of the member whom he replaces.]

(7) The District or the Regional Council may after its first constitution make rules ¹[with the approval of the Governor] with regard to the matters specified in sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph and may also make rules ¹[with like approval] regulating—

(a) the formation of subordinate local Councils or Boards and their procedure and the conduct of their business; and

(b) generally all matters relating to the transaction of business pertaining to the administration of the district or region, as the case may be:

Provided that until rules are made by the District or the Regional Council under this sub-paragraph the rules made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph shall have effect in respect of elections to, the officers and staff of, and the procedure and the conduct of business in, each such Council.

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3. Powers of the District Councils and Regional Councils to make laws.—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous

¹Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

*Second proviso omitted by s. 74 and Fourth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to—

(a) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town:

Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes ¹[by the Government of the State concerned] in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorising such acquisition;

(b) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;

(c) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;

(d) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation;

(e) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers;

(f) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation;

(g) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen;

(h) the inheritance of property;

²[(i) marriage and divorce;]

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (i) and Eighth Sch., for certain words (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Subs. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch., for cl. (i) (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

(j) social customs.

(2) In this paragraph, a "reserved forest" means any area which is a reserved forest under the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, or under any other law for the time being in force in the area in question.

(3) All laws made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

4. Administration of justice in autonomous districts and autonomous regions.—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of areas within the district other than those which are under the authority of the Regional Councils, if any, within the district may constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, to the exclusion of any court in the State, and may appoint suitable persons to be members of such village councils or presiding officers of such courts, and may also appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the laws made under paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Regional Council for an autonomous region or any court constituted in that behalf by the Regional Council or, if in respect of any area within an autonomous district there is no Regional Council, the District Council for such district, or any court constituted in that behalf by the District Council, shall exercise the powers of a court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by a village council or court constituted under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph within such region or area, as the case may be, other than those to which the provisions of sub-paragraph

(Sixth Schedule)

(1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, and no other court except the High Court and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over such suits or cases.

(3) The High Court ¹* * * shall have and exercise such jurisdiction over the suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph apply as the Governor may from time to time by order specify.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may with the previous approval of the Governor make rules regulating—

(a) the constitution of village councils and courts and the powers to be exercised by them under this paragraph;

(b) the procedure to be followed by village councils or courts in the trial of suits and cases under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph;

(c) the procedure to be followed by the Regional or District Council or any court constituted by such Council in appeals and other proceedings under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph;

(d) the enforcement of decisions and orders of such Councils and courts;

(e) all other ancillary matters for the carrying out of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

²[(5) On and from such date as the President may, ³[after consulting the Government of the State concerned], by notification appoint in this behalf, this paragraph shall have effect in relation to such autonomous district or region as may be specified

¹The words "of Assam" omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (i) and Eighth Sch. (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

³Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (i) and Eighth Sch., for certain words (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

in the notification, as if—

(i) in sub-paragraph (1), for the words “between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply,” the words “not being suits and cases of the nature referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule, which the Governor may specify in this behalf,” had been substituted;

(ii) sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) had been omitted;

(iii) in sub-paragraph (4)—

(a) for the words “A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may with the previous approval of the Governor make rules regulating”, the words “The Governor may make rules regulating” had been substituted; and

(b) for clause (a), the following clause had been substituted, namely:—

“(a) the constitution of village councils and courts, the powers to be exercised by them under this paragraph and the courts to which appeals from the decisions of village councils and courts shall lie;”;

(c) for clause (c), the following clause had been substituted, namely:—

“(c) the transfer of appeals and other proceedings pending before the Regional or District Council or any court constituted by such Council immediately before the date appointed by the President under sub-paragraph (5);”;

(d) in clause (e), for the words, brackets and figures “sub-paragraphs (1) and (2)”, the word, brackets and figure “sub-paragraph (1)” had been substituted.]

(Sixth Schedule)

5. Conferment of powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898¹, on the Regional and District Councils and on certain courts and officers for the trial of certain suits, cases and offences.—(1) The Governor may, for the trial of suits or cases arising out of any law in force in any autonomous district or region being a law specified in that behalf by the Governor, or for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being applicable to such district or region confer on the District Council or the Regional Council having authority over such district or region or on courts constituted by such District Council or on any officer appointed in that behalf by the Governor, such powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or, as the case may be, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898¹, as he deems [appropriate, and thereupon the said Council, court or officer shall try the suits, cases or offences in exercise of the powers so conferred.

(2) The Governor may withdraw or modify any of the powers conferred on a District Council, Regional Council, court or officer under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Save as expressly provided in this paragraph, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898¹ shall not apply to the trial of any suits, cases or offences in an autonomous district or in any autonomous region to which the provisions of this paragraph apply.

²[(4) On and from the date appointed by the President under sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 4 in relation to any autonomous district or autonomous region, nothing contained in this paragraph shall, in its application to that district or region, be deemed to authorise the Governor to confer on the District Council or Regional Council or on courts constituted by the District Council any of the powers referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

¹See now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974).

²Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

¹[6. Powers of the District Council to establish primary schools, etc.—(1) The District Council for an autonomous district may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, ²[cattle pounds], ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the district and may, with the previous approval of the Governor, make regulations for the regulation and control thereof and, in particular, may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district.

(2) The Governor may, with the consent of any District Council, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Council or to its officers functions in relation to agriculture, animal husbandry, community projects, co-operative societies, social welfare, village planning or any other matter to which the executive power of the State ^{3***} extends.]

7. District and Regional Funds.—(1) There shall be constituted for each autonomous district, a District Fund and for each autonomous region, a Regional Fund to which shall be credited all moneys received respectively by the District Council for that district and the Regional Council for that region in the course of the administration of such district or region, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

⁴[(2) The Governor may make rules for the management of the District Fund, or, as the case may be, the Regional Fund and for the procedure to be followed in respect of payment of money into the said Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of moneys therein and any other matter connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid.

(3) The accounts of the District Council or, as the case may be, the Regional Council shall be kept in such form as the

¹Subs. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch., for paragraph 6 (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

²Subs. by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974 (56 of 1974), s. 4, for "cattle ponds".

³The words "of Assam or Meghalaya, as the case may be," omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch. (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

⁴Subs. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch., for sub-paragraph (2) (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall cause the accounts of the District and Regional Councils to be audited in such manner as he may think fit, and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General relating to such accounts shall be submitted to the Governor who shall cause them to be laid before the Council.]

8. Powers to assess and collect land revenue and to impose taxes.—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all lands within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all lands within the district except those which are in the areas under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of such lands in accordance with the principles for the time being followed ¹[by the Government of the State in assessing lands for the purpose of land revenue in the State generally].

(2) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas in the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on persons resident within such areas.

(3) The District Council for an autonomous district shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following taxes within such district, that is to say—

(a) taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments;

(b) taxes on animals, vehicles and boats;

(c) taxes on the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries; and

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for certain words (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

(d) taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may make regulations to provide for the levy and collection of any of the taxes specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph ¹[and every such regulation shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to, by him, shall have no effect].

9. Licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or extraction of, minerals.—(1) Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by ²[the Government of the State] in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between ²[the Government of the State] and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council.

(2) If any dispute arises as to the share of such royalties to be made over to a District Council, it shall be referred to the Governor for determination and the amount determined by the Governor in his discretion shall be deemed to be the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph to the District Council and the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. Power of District Council to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals.—(1) The District Council of an autonomous district may make regulations for the regulation and control of money-lending or trading within the district by persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in the district.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) prescribe that no one except the holder of a licence

¹Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

²Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for "the Government of Assam" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

issued in that behalf shall carry on the business of money-lending;

(b) prescribe the maximum rate of interest which may be charged or be recovered by a money-lender;

(c) provide for the maintenance of accounts by money-lenders and for the inspection of such accounts by officers appointed in that behalf by the District Council;

(d) prescribe that no person who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes resident in the district shall carry on wholesale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence issued in that behalf by the District Council:

Provided that no regulations may be made under this paragraph unless they are passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the total membership of the District Council:

Provided further that it shall not be competent under any such regulations to refuse the grant of a licence to a money-lender or a trader who has been carrying on business within the district since before the time of the making of such regulations.

(3) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

11. Publication of laws, rules and regulations made under the Schedule.—All laws, rules and regulations made under this Schedule by a District Council or a Regional Council shall be published forthwith in the Official Gazette of the State and shall on such publication have the force of law.

12. ¹[Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State of Assam to autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State of Assam.]—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for the heading (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

(a) no Act of the ¹[Legislature of the State of Assam] in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the ¹[Legislature of the State of Assam] prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region ²[in that State] unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;

(b) the Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the ¹[Legislature of the State of Assam] to which the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region ²[in that State], or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification.

(2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

³[12A. Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya to autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State of Meghalaya.—Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) if any provision of a law made by a District or Regional Council in the State of Meghalaya with respect to any matter specified in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of this Schedule

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, (1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for "Legislature of the State" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Ins. by s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Subs. by s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., *ibid.*, for paragraph 12A (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

or if any provision of any regulation made by a District Council or a Regional Council in that State under paragraph 8 or paragraph 10 of this Schedule, is repugnant to any provision of a law made by the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya with respect to that matter, then, the law or regulation made by the District Council or, as the case may be, the Regional Council whether made before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya, shall, to the extent of repugnancy, be void and the law made by the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya shall prevail;

(b) the President may, with respect to any Act of Parliament, by notification, direct that it shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region in the State of Meghalaya, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification and any such direction may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

¹[12B. Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the Union territory of Mizoram to autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the Union territory of Mizoram.—Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) if any provision of a law made by a District Council or a Regional Council in the Union territory of Mizoram with respect to any matter specified in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of this Schedule or if any provision of any regulation made by a District Council or a Regional Council in that Union territory under paragraph 8 or paragraph 10 of this Schedule, is repugnant to any provision of a law made by the Legislature of the Union territory of Mizoram with respect to that matter, then, the law or regulation made by the District Council or, as the case may be, the Regional Council, whether made before or after the law made by the Legislature of the Union territory of Mizoram, shall, to the extent of

¹Subs. by the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971 (83 of 1971), s. 13, for paragraph 12B (w.e.f. 29-4-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

repugnancy, be void and the law made by the Legislature of the Union territory of Mizoram shall prevail;

(b) the President may with respect to any Act of Parliament, by notification, direct that it shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region in the Union territory of Mizoram, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification and any such direction may be given so as to have retrospective effect.]

13. Estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to autonomous districts to be shown separately in the annual financial statement.—The estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to an autonomous district which are to be credited to, or is to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of the State^{1* * *} shall be first placed before the District Council for discussion and then after such discussion be shown separately in the annual financial statement of the State to be laid before the Legislature of the State under article 202.

14. Appointment of Commission to inquire into and report on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions.—

(1) The Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to examine and report on any matter specified by him relating to the administration of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State, including matters specified in clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule, or may appoint a Commission to inquire into and report from time to time on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State generally and in particular on—

(a) the provision of educational and medical facilities and communications in such districts and regions;

(b) the need for any new or special legislation in respect of such districts and regions; and

¹The words "of Assam" omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch. (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

(c) the administration of the laws, rules and regulations made by the District and Regional Councils;

and define the procedure to be followed by such Commission.

(2) The report of every such Commission with the recommendations of the Governor with respect thereto shall be laid before the Legislature of the State by the Minister concerned together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government of the State].

(3) In allocating the business of the Government of the State among his Ministers the Governor may place one of his Ministers specially in charge of the welfare of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State.

15. Annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils.—(1) If at any time the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India² [or is likely to be prejudicial to public order], he may annul or suspend such act or resolution and take such steps as he may consider necessary (including the suspension of the Council and the assumption to himself of all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Council) to prevent the commission or continuance of such act, or the giving of effect to such resolution.

(2) Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons therefor shall be laid before the Legislature of the State as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by the Legislature of the State, continue in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it was so made :

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for "the Government of Assam" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Ins. by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (53 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such order is passed by the Legislature of the State, the order shall unless cancelled by the Governor continue in force for a further period of twelve months from the date on which under this paragraph it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

16. **Dissolution of a District or a Regional Council.**—¹[(1)] The Governor may on the recommendation of a Commission appointed under paragraph 14 of this Schedule by public notification order the dissolution of a District or a Regional Council, and—

(a) direct that a fresh general election shall be held immediately for the reconstitution of the Council, or

(b) subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State assume the administration of the area under the authority of such Council himself or place the administration of such area under the Commission appointed under the said paragraph or any other body considered suitable by him for a period not exceeding twelve months:

Provided that when an order under clause (a) of this paragraph has been made, the Governor may take the action referred to in clause (b) of this paragraph with regard to the administration of the area in question pending the reconstitution of the Council on fresh general election:

Provided further that no action shall be taken under clause (b) of this paragraph without giving the District or the Regional Council, as the case may be, an opportunity of placing its views before the Legislature of the State.

²[(2) If at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the administration of an autonomous district or region cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of

¹Paragraph 16 renumbered as sub-paragraph (1) thereof by the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969), s. 74 and Fourth Sch. (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

²Ins. by s. 74 and Fourth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 2-4-1970).

(Sixth Schedule)

this Schedule, he may, by public notification, assume to himself all or any of the functions or powers vested in or exercisable by the District Council or, as the case may be, the Regional Council and declare that such functions or powers shall be exercisable by such person or authority as he may specify in this behalf, for a period not exceeding six months:

Provided that the Governor may by a further order or orders extend the operation of the initial order by a period not exceeding six months on each occasion.

(3) Every order made under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph with the reasons therefor shall be laid before the Legislature of the State and shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the State Legislature first sits after the issue of the order, unless, before the expiry of that period it has been approved by the State Legislature.]

17. Exclusion of areas from autonomous districts in forming constituencies in such districts.—For the purposes of elections to ¹[the Legislative Assembly of Assam or Meghalaya], the Governor may by order declare that any area within an autonomous district ²[in the State of Assam or Meghalaya, as the case may be,] shall not form part of any constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly reserved for any such district but shall form part of a constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly not so reserved to be specified in the order.

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19. Transitional provisions.—(1) As soon as possible after the commencement of this Constitution the Governor shall take steps for the constitution of a District Council for each autonomous district in the State under this Schedule and, until a District Council is so constituted for an autonomous district, the administration of such district shall be vested in the Governor and the

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for "the Legislative Assembly of Assam" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

²Ins. by s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

³Paragraph 18 omitted by s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., *ibid.* (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

following provisions shall apply to the administration of the areas within such district instead of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, namely:—

(a) no Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall apply to any such area unless the Governor by public notification so directs; and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall, in its application to the area or to any specified part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit;

(b) the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such area and any regulations so made may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such area.

(2) Any direction given by the Governor under clause (a) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

(3) All regulations made under clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

¹[20. Tribal areas.—(1) The areas specified in Parts I, II and III of the table below shall respectively be the tribal areas within the State of Assam, the State of Meghalaya and the Union territory of Mizoram.

(2) Any reference in the table below to any district shall be construed as a reference to the territories comprised within the autonomous district of that name existing immediately before the day appointed under clause (b) of section 2 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971:

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph

¹Subs. by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71(i) and Eighth Sch., for paragraphs 20 and 20A (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

(Sixth Schedule)

(2) The Administrator of the Union territory of Mizoram may, by one or more orders, provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the transfer, in whole or in part, of the assets, rights and liabilities of the Mizo District Council (including the rights and liabilities under any contract made by it) to the Union or to any other authority;

(b) the substitution of the Union or any other authority for the Mizo District Council, or the addition of the Union or any other authority, as a party to any legal proceedings to which the Mizo District Council is a party;

(c) the transfer or re-employment of any employees of the Mizo District Council to or by the Union or any other authority, the terms and conditions of service applicable to such employees after such transfer or re-employment;

(d) the continuance of any laws, made by the Mizo District Council and in force immediately before its dissolution, subject to such adaptations and modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the Administrator may make in this behalf, until such laws are altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;

(e) such incidental, consequential and supplementary matters as the Administrator considers necessary.

Explanation.—In this paragraph and in paragraph 20B of this Schedule, the expression “prescribed date” means the date on which the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Mizoram is duly constituted under and in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

20B. Autonomous regions in the Union territory of Mizoram to be autonomous districts and transitory provisions consequent thereto.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule,—

(a) every autonomous region existing immediately before the prescribed date in the Union territory of Mizoram shall,

(Sixth Schedule)

on and from that date, be an autonomous district in that Union territory (hereafter referred to as the corresponding new district) and the Administrator thereof may, by one or more orders, direct that such consequential amendments as are necessary to give effect to the provisions of this clause shall be made in paragraph 20 of this Schedule (including Part III of the table appended to that paragraph) and thereupon the said paragraph and the said Part III shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly;

(b) every Regional Council of an autonomous region in the Union territory of Mizoram existing immediately before the prescribed date (hereafter referred to as the existing Regional Council) shall, on and from that date and until a District Council is duly constituted for the corresponding new district, be deemed to be the District Council of that district (hereafter referred to as the corresponding new District Council).

(2) Every member whether elected or nominated of an existing Regional Council shall be deemed to have been elected or, as the case may be, nominated to the corresponding new District Council and shall hold office until a District Council is duly constituted for the corresponding new district under this Schedule.

(3) Until rules are made under sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 2 and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 4 of this Schedule by the corresponding new District Council, the rules made under the said provisions by the existing Regional Council and in force immediately before the prescribed date shall have effect in relation to the corresponding new District Council subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be made therein by the Administrator of the Union territory of Mizoram.

(4) The Administrator of the Union territory of Mizoram may, by one or more orders, provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the transfer in whole or in part of the assets, rights and liabilities of the existing Regional Council (including the

(Sixth Schedule)

rights and liabilities under any contract made by it) to the corresponding new District Council;

(b) the substitution of the corresponding new District Council for the existing Regional Council as a party to the legal proceedings to which the existing Regional Council is a party;

(c) the transfer or re-employment of any employees of the existing Regional Council to or by the corresponding new District Council, the terms and conditions of service applicable to such employees after such transfer or re-employment;

(d) the continuance of any laws made by the existing Regional Council and in force immediately before the prescribed date, subject to such adaptations and modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the Administrator may make in this behalf until such laws are altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;

(e) such incidental, consequential and supplementary matters as the Administrator considers necessary.

20C. Interpretation.—Subject to any provision made in this behalf, the provisions of this Schedule shall, in their application to the Union territory of Mizoram, have effect—

(1) as if references to the Governor and Government of the State were references to the Administrator of the Union territory appointed under article 239, references to State (except in the expression “Government of the State”) where references to the Union territory of Mizoram and references to the State Legislature were references to the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Mizoram;

(2) as if—

(a) in sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 4, the provision for consultation with the Government of the State concerned had been omitted;

(Sixth Schedule)

(b) in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 6, for the words “to which the executive power of the State extends”, the words “with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Mizoram has power to make laws” had been substituted;

(c) in paragraph 13, the words and figures “under article 202” had been omitted.]]

21. Amendment of the Schedule.—(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Article 246]

List I—Union List

1. Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation.

2. Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union.

¹[2A. Deployment of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power; powers, jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of the members of such forces while on such deployment.]

3. Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas.

4. Naval, military and air force works.

5. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

6. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

7. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.

8. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.

9. Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence,

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

Foreign Affairs, or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention.

10. Foreign affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country.

11. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation.

12. United Nations Organisation.

13. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat.

14. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries.

15. War and peace.

16. Foreign jurisdiction.

17. Citizenship, naturalisation and aliens.

18. Extradition.

19. Admission into; and emigration and expulsion from, India; passports and visas.

20. Pilgrimages to places outside India.

21. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air; offences against the law of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air.

22. Railways.

23. Highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways.

24. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels; the rule of the road on such waterways.

(Seventh Schedule)

37. Foreign loans.
38. Reserve Bank of India.
39. Post Office Savings Bank.
40. Lotteries organised by the Government of India or the Government of a State.
41. Trade and commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers; definition of customs frontiers.
42. Inter-State trade and commerce.
43. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.
44. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities.
45. Banking.
46. Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments.
47. Insurance.
48. Stock exchanges and futures markets.
49. Patents, inventions and designs; copyright; trade-marks and merchandise marks.
50. Establishment of standards of weight and measure.
51. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or transported from one State to another.
52. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.
53. Regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil

(Seventh Schedule)

resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable.

54. Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

55. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

56. Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

57. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

58. Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies; regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies.

59. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium.

60. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

61. Industrial disputes concerning Union employees.

62. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.

63. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the ¹[Delhi University; the University established

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 4, for "Delhi University, and" (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).

(Seventh Schedule)

in pursuance of article 371E;] any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.

64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance.

65. Union agencies and institutions for—

(a) professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of police officers; or

(b) the promotion of special studies or research; or

(c) scientific or technical assistance in the investigation or detection of crime.

66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.

67. Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archaeological sites and remains, ¹[declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance.

68. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological Surveys of India; Meteorological organisations.

69. Census.

70. Union Public Services; All-India Services; Union Public Service Commission.

71. Union pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Government of India or out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

72. Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice-President; the Election Commission.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 27, for "declared by Parliament by law".

(Seventh Schedule)

73. Salaries and allowances of members of Parliament, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.

74. Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the Committees of each House; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of Parliament or commissions appointed by Parliament.

75. Emoluments, allowances, privileges, and rights in respect of leave of absence, of the President and Governors; salaries and allowances of the Ministers for the Union; the salaries, allowances, and rights in respect of leave of absence and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

76. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States.

77. Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein; persons entitled to practise before the Supreme Court.

78. Constitution and organisation ¹[(including vacations) of the High Courts except provisions as to officers and servants of High Courts; persons entitled to practise before the High Courts.

²[79. Extension of the jurisdiction of a High Court to, and exclusion of the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory.]

80. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State, but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside that State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated;

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 12 (with retrospective effect).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for entry 79.

(Seventh Schedule)

extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to railway areas outside that State.

81. Inter-State migration; inter-State quarantine.

82. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

83. Duties of customs including export duties.

84. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics,

but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

85. Corporation tax.

86. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.

87. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land.

88. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

89. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.

90. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets.

91. Rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts.

92. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

(Seventh Schedule)

¹[92A. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.]

93. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

94. Inquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List.

95. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List; admiralty jurisdiction.

96. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

97. Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

List II—State List

1. Public order (but not including ²[the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof] in aid of the civil power).

³[2. Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I.]

3.⁴* * * Officers and servants of the High Court; procedure in rent and revenue courts; fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2.

²Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

³Subs. by s. 57, *ibid.*, for entry 2 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

⁴Certain words omitted by s. 57, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

31. Inns and inn-keepers.

32. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

33. Theatres and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of List I; sports, entertainments and amusements.

34. Betting and gambling.

35. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State.

1* * * * * *

37. Elections to the Legislature of the State subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.

38. Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.

39. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of that Council and of the members and the committees thereof; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of the Legislature of the State.

40. Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State.¹

41. State public services; State Public Service Commission.

42. State pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the State or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

43. Public debt of the State.

¹Entry 36 omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 26.

(Seventh Schedule)

44. Treasure trove.

45. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues.

46. Taxes on agricultural income.

47. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

48. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

49. Taxes on lands and buildings.

50. Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development.

51. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics;

but not including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

52. Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

53. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity.

¹[54. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of entry 92A of List I.]

55. Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers ²[and advertisements broadcast by radio or television].

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2, for entry 54.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

56. Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways.

57. Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III.

58. Taxes on animals and boats.

59. Tolls.

60. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

61. Capitation taxes.

62. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

63. Rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

64. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

65. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.

66. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

List III—Concurrent List

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution.

(Seventh Schedule)

3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.

4. Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in entry 3 of this List.

5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition; all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.

6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

7. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

8. Actionable wrongs.

9. Bankruptcy and insolvency.

10. Trust and Trustees.

11. Administrators-general and official trustees.

¹[11A. Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts.]

12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings.

13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)

(Seventh Schedule)

14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.

15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.

16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.

17. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

¹[17A. Forests.

17B. Protection of wild animals and birds.]

18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.

19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.

20. Economic and social planning.

¹[20A. Population control and family planning.]

21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.

22. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.

24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits.

²[25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.]

26. Legal, medical and other professions.

27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by s. 57, *ibid.*, for entry 25 (w. e. f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

28. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.

31. Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways.

¹[33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products;

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;

(c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;

(d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and

(e) raw jute.]

²[33A. Weights and measures except establishment of standards.]

34. Price control.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954, s. 2, for entry 33.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.

36. Factories.

37. Boilers.

38. Electricity.

39. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

40. Archaeological sites and remains other than those ¹[declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance.

41. Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property.

²[42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property.]

43. Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land-revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.

44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

45. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III.

46. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.

47. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 27, for "declared by Parliament by law".

²Subs. by s. 26, *ibid.*, for entry 42.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE
[Articles 344(1) and 351]

Languages

1. Assamese.
2. Bengali.
3. Gujarati.
4. Hindi.
5. Kannada.
6. Kashmiri.
7. Malayalam.
8. Marathi.
9. Oriya.
10. Punjabi.
11. Sanskrit
- [12. Sindhi.]
- [13.] Tamil.
- [14.] Telugu.
- [15.] Urdu.

¹Added by the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967, s. 2.

²Entries 12 to 14 renumbered as entries 13 to 15 by s. 2, *ibid.*

¹[NINTH SCHEDULE

[Article 31B]

1. The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Bihar Act XXX of 1950).
2. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bombay Act LXVII of 1948).
3. The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LXI of 1949).
4. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LXII of 1949).
5. The Panch Mahals Mehwassi Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LXIII of 1949).
6. The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1950 (Bombay Act VI of 1950).
7. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watan Abolition Act, 1950 (Bombay Act LX of 1950).
8. The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (Madhya Pradesh Act I of 1951).
9. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).
10. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras Act. I of 1950).
11. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1951).
12. The Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulation, 1358F (No. LXIX of 1358, Fasli).

¹Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 14.

(Ninth Schedule)

13. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359F (No. XXV of 1359, Fasli).]

¹[14. The Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950 (Bihar Act XXXVIII of 1950).

15. The United Provinces Land Acquisition (Rehabilitation of Refugees) Act, 1948 (U.P. Act XXVI of 1948).

16. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (Act LX of 1948).

17. Sections 52A to 52G of the Insurance Act, 1938 (Act IV of 1938), as inserted by section 42 of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Act XLVII of 1950).

18. The Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951 (Act LI of 1951).

19. Chapter III-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (Act LXV of 1951), as inserted by section 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953 (Act XXVI of 1953).

20. The West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act XXI of 1948), as amended by West Bengal Act XXIX of 1951.]

²[21. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 (Andhra Pradesh Act X of 1961).

22. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Validation) Act, 1961 (Andhra Pradesh Act XXI of 1961).

23. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Ijara and Kowli Land Cancellation of Irregular Pattas and Abolition of Concessional Assessment Act, 1961 (Andhra Pradesh Act XXXVI of 1961).

¹Added by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 5.

²Added by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964, s. 3.

(Ninth Schedule)

24. The Assam State Acquisition of Lands belonging to Religious or Charitable Institution of Public Nature Act, 1959 (Assam Act IX of 1961).
25. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bihar Act XX of 1954).
26. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act, 1961 (Bihar Act XII of 1962), (except section 28 of this Act).
27. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bombay Act I of 1955).
28. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bombay Act XVIII of 1958).
29. The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Act, 1958 (Bombay Act XCVIII of 1958).
30. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1960 (Gujarat Act XVI of 1960).
31. The Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, 1960 (Gujarat Act XXVII of 1961).
32. The Sagbara and Mehwassi Estates (Proprietary Rights Abolition, etc.) Regulation, 1962 (Gujarat Regulation I of 1962).
33. The Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act, 1963 (Gujarat Act XXXIII of 1963), except in so far as this Act relates to an alienation referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (3) of section 2 thereof.
34. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 (Maharashtra Act XXVII of 1961).
35. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Re-enactment, Validation and Further Amendment) Act, 1961 (Maharashtra Act XLV of 1961).

(Ninth Schedule)

36. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Hyderabad Act XXI of 1950).

37. The Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960 (Kerala Act III of 1961).

38. The Kerala Land Tax Act, 1961 (Kerala Act XIII of 1961.)

39. The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 (Kerala Act I of 1964).

40. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 (Madhya Pradesh Act XX of 1959).

41. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960 (Madhya Pradesh Act XX of 1960).

42. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955).

43. The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956).

44. The Madras Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Madras Act XXXVIII of 1961).

45. The Madras Public Trust (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act LVII of 1961).

46. The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act LVIII of 1961).

47. The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952 (Mysore Act XIII of 1952).

48. The Coorg Tenants Act, 1957 (Mysore Act XIV of 1957).

49. The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 (Mysore Act XIV of 1961).

50. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Validation) Act, 1961 (Mysore Act XXXVI of 1961).

(Ninth Schedule)

51. The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act X of 1962).

52. The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 (Orissa Act XVI of 1960).

53. The Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 (Orissa Act X of 1963).

54. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 (Punjab Act X of 1953).

55. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act III of 1955).

56. The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act VIII of 1959).

57. The Kumaun and Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (Uttar Pradesh Act XVII of 1960).

58. The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1961).

59. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 (West Bengal Act I of 1954).

60. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 (West Bengal Act X of 1956).

61. The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 (Delhi Act VIII of 1954).

62. The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Act, 1960 (Central Act 24 of 1960).

63. The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (Central Act 33 of 1960).

64. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (Central Act 43 of 1960).

(Ninth Schedule)

¹[65. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Kerala Act 35 of 1969).

66. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Kerala Act 25 of 1971).]

²[67. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 (Andhra Pradesh Act 1 of 1973).

68. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Bihar Act I of 1973).

69. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Bihar Act IX of 1973).

70. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Bihar Act V of 1972).

71. The Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Gujarat Act 2 of 1974).

72. The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 (Haryana Act 26 of 1972).

73. The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 (Himachal Pradesh Act 19 of 1973).

74. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Kerala Act 17 of 1972).

75. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Madhya Pradesh Act 12 of 1974).

76. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Act, 1972 (Madhya Pradesh Act 13 of 1974).

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972, s. 2.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 2.

(Ninth Schedule)

105. The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 (Central Act 57 of 1974).

106. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Maharashtra Act XVI of 1965).

107. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Maharashtra Act XXXII of 1965).

108. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Maharashtra Act XVI of 1968).

109. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Act, 1968 (Maharashtra Act XXXIII of 1968).]

110. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Maharashtra Act XXXVII of 1969).

111. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Act, 1969 (Maharashtra Act XXXVIII of 1969).

112. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Maharashtra Act XXVII of 1970).

113. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Maharashtra Act XIII of 1972).

114. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Maharashtra Act L of 1973).

115. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Orissa Act 13 of 1965).

116. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Orissa Act 8 of 1967).

117. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1967 (Orissa Act 13 of 1967).

(Ninth Schedule)

118. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Orissa Act 13 of 1969).

119. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Orissa Act 18 of 1970).

120. The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Uttar Pradesh Act 18 of 1973).

121. The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Uttar Pradesh Act 2 of 1975).

122. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Act, 1975 (Tripura Act 3 of 1975).

123. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 (3 of 1971).

124. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms (Amendment) Regulation, 1973 (5 of 1973).]

¹[125. Section 66A and Chapter IVA of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).

126. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Central Act 10 of 1955).

127. The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 (Central Act 13 of 1976).

128. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (Central Act 19 of 1976).

129. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Central Act 20 of 1976).

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131. The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976 (Central Act 31 of 1976).

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 3.

²Entry 130 omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 44 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

(Ninth Schedule)

132. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Central Act 33 of 1976).

133. The Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Act, 1976 (Central Act 59 of 1976).

134. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 (Assam Act I of 1957).

135. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 (Bombay Act XCIX of 1958).

136. The Gujarat Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1972 (Gujarat Act 14 of 1973).

137. The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Haryana Act 17 of 1976).

138. The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, 1972 (Himachal Pradesh Act 8 of 1974).

139. The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act, 1974 (Himachal Pradesh Act 18 of 1974).

140. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974 (Karnataka Act 31 of 1974).

141. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 27 of 1976).

142. The Kerala Prevention of Eviction Act, 1966 (Kerala Act 12 of 1966).

143. The Thiruppuvaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1969 (Kerala Act 19 of 1969).

144. The Sreepadam Lands Enfranchisement Act, 1969 (Kerala Act 20 of 1969).

145. The Sree Pandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, 1971 (Kerala Act 20 of 1971).

(Ninth Schedule)

146. The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971 (Kerala Act 26 of 1971).
147. The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974 (Kerala Act 18 of 1974).
148. The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Act, 1974 (Kerala Act 29 of 1974).
149. The Kerala Chitties Act, 1975 (Kerala Act 23 of 1975).
150. The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975 (Kerala Act 31 of 1975).
151. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Kerala Act 15 of 1976).
152. The Kanam Tenancy Abolition Act, 1976 (Kerala Act 16 of 1976).
153. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Madhya Pradesh Act 20 of 1974).
154. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Madhya Pradesh Act 2 of 1976).
155. The West Khandesh Mehwassi Estates (Proprietary Rights Abolition, etc.) Regulation, 1961 (Maharashtra Regulation I of 1962).
156. The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Maharashtra Act XIV of 1975).
157. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Lowering of Ceiling on Holdings) and (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Maharashtra Act XXI of 1975).
158. The Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1975 (Maharashtra Act XXIX of 1975).

(Ninth Schedule)

159. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Lowering of Ceiling on Holdings) and (Amendment) Amendment Act, 1975 (Maharashtra Act XLVII of 1975).

160. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Maharashtra Act II of 1976).

161. The Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act 1 of 1952).

162. The Rajasthan Colonisation Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act XXVII of 1954).

163. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Acquisition of Landowners' Estates Act, 1963 (Rajasthan Act 11 of 1964).

164. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Rajasthan Act 8 of 1976).

165. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Rajasthan Act 12 of 1976).

166. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1970).

167. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1971).

168. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1972).

169. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1972).

170. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1972).

171. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fourth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1972).

(Ninth Schedule)

172. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Sixth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1974).

173. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fifth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1974).

174. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1974).

175. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1974).

176. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1974).

177. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1975).

178. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1975).

179. Amendments made to the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1951) by the Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Uttar Pradesh Act 21 of 1971) and the Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Uttar Pradesh Act 34 of 1974).

180. The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Uttar Pradesh Act 20 of 1976).

181. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1972 (West Bengal Act XXVIII of 1972).

182. The West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land Act, 1973 (West Bengal Act XXIII of 1973).

183. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1974 (West Bengal Act XXXIII of 1974).

184. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1975 (West Bengal Act XXIII of 1975).

(Ninth Schedule)

185. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976 (West Bengal Act XII of 1976).

186. The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Amendment Act, 1976 (Central Act 15 of 1976).

187. The Goa, Daman and Diu Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1975 (Goa, Daman and Diu Act 1 of 1976).

188. The Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1973 (Pondicherry Act 9 of 1974).]

Explanation.—Any acquisition made under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act III of 1955) in contravention of the second proviso to clause (1) of article 31A shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.]

¹TENTH SCHEDULE.—[*PART A—Territories of Sikkim.*
PART B—Terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Union.] *Rep. by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26th April, 1975).*

¹Added by the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 5.

APPENDIX I

'THE CONSTITUTION (APPLICATION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) ORDER, 1954

C. O. 48

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 370 of the Constitution, the President, with the concurrence of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954.

(2) It shall come into force on the fourteenth day of May, 1954, and shall thereupon supersede the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950.

2. ²[The provisions of the Constitution as in force on the 20th day of June, 1964 and as amended by the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967, section 5 of the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, section 2 of the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1977, the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972, section 2 of the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, section 2 of the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974, sections 2, 5, 6 and 7 of the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975, the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975 and the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976 which, in addition to article 1 and article 370, shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the exceptions and modifications subject to which they shall so apply shall be as follows:—]

(1) THE PREAMBLE.

(2) PART I.

To article 3, there shall be added the following further proviso, namely:—

“Provided further that no Bill providing for increasing or diminishing the area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir or altering the name or

¹Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. S.R.O. 1610, dated the 14th May, 1954, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, page 821.

²The opening words have been successively amended by C.O. 74, C.O. 76, C.O. 89, C.O. 91, C.O. 94, C.O. 98, C.O. 103, C.O. 104, C.O. 105 and C.O. 108 to read as above.

boundary of that State shall be introduced in Parliament without the consent of the Legislature of that State.”.

(3) PART II.

(a) This Part shall be deemed to have been applicable in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as from the 26th day of January, 1950.

(b) To article 7, there shall be added the following further proviso, namely:—

“Provided further that nothing in this article shall apply to a permanent resident of the State of Jammu and Kashmir who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, returns to the territory of that State under a permit for resettlement in that State or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law made by the Legislature of that State, and every such person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India.”.

(4) PART III.

(a) In article 13, references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of this Order.

(b) In clause (4) of article 15, the reference to Scheduled Tribes shall be omitted.

(c) In clause (3) of article 16, the reference to the State shall be construed as not including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) In article 19, for a period of ¹[²twenty-five] years] from the commencement of this Order:—

(i) in clauses (3) and (4), after the words “in the interests of”, the words “the security of the State or” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (5), for the words “or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe”, the words “or in the interests of the security of the State” shall be substituted; and

(iii) the following new clause shall be added, namely:—

“(7) The words “reasonable restrictions” occurring in clauses (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be construed as meaning such restrictions as the appropriate Legislature deems reasonable.”.

(e) In clauses (4) and (7) of article 22, for the word “Parliament”, the words “the Legislature of the State” shall be substituted.

(f) In article 31, clauses (3), (4) and (6) shall be omitted; and for clause (5), there shall be substituted the following clause, namely:—

“(5) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect—

(a) the provisions of any existing law; or

¹Subs. by C.O. 69, for “ten years”.

²Subs. by C.O. 97, for “twenty”.

(b) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

- (i) for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty; or
- (ii) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property; or
- (iii) with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property.”.

(g) In article 31A, the proviso to clause (1) shall be omitted; and for sub-clause (a) of clause (2), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “estate” shall mean land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes—

- (i) sites of buildings and other structures on such land;
- (ii) trees standing on such land;
- (iii) forest land and wooded waste;
- (iv) area covered by or fields floating over water;
- (v) sites of *jandars* and *gharats*;
- (vi) any *jagir*, *inam*, *nuafi* or *mukarrari* or other similar grant, but does not include—

(i) the site of any building in any town, or town area or village *abadi* or any land appurtenant to any such building or site;

(ii) any land which is occupied as the site of a town or village; or

(iii) any land reserved for building purposes in a municipality or notified area or cantonment or town area or any area for which a town planning scheme is sanctioned.’.

¹[(h) In article 32, clause (3) shall be omitted.]

(i) In article 35—

(i) references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of this Order;

(ii) in clause (a) (i), the words, figures and brackets “clause (3) of article 16, clause (3) of article 32” shall be omitted; and

(iii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(c) no law with respect to preventive detention made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir whether before or

¹Subs. by C.O. 89, for cl. (h).

after the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Part, but any such law shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, cease to have effect on the expiration of ¹[²twenty-five] years] from the commencement of the said Order, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration thereof.”.

(j) After article 35, the following new article shall be added, namely:—

“35A. *Saving of laws with respect to permanent residents and their rights.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, no existing law in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and no law hereafter enacted by the Legislature of the State,—

(a) defining the classes of persons who are, or shall be, permanent residents of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; or

(b) conferring on such permanent residents any special rights and privileges or imposing upon other persons any restrictions as respects—

(i) employment under the State Government;

(ii) acquisition of immovable property in the State;

(iii) settlement in the State; or

(iv) right to scholarships and such other forms of aid as the State Government may provide,

shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any rights conferred on the other citizens of India by any provision of this Part.”.

(5) PART V.

³[(a) For the purposes of article 55, the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be deemed to be sixty-three lakhs.

(b) In article 81, for clauses (2) and (3), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (1),—

(a) there shall be allotted to the State six seats [in the [House of the People;

¹Subs. by C.O. 69, for “ten years”.

²Subs. by C.O. 97, for “twenty”.

³Subs. by C.O. 98, for cls. (a) and (b).

(b) the State shall be divided into single member territorial constituencies by the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972, in accordance with such procedure as the Commission may deem fit;

(c) the constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience; and

(d) the constituencies into which the State is divided shall not comprise the area under the occupation of Pakistan.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect the representation of the State in the House of the People until the dissolution of the House existing on the date of publication in the Gazette of India of the final order or orders of the Delimitation Commission relating to the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies under the Delimitation Act, 1972.

(4) (a) The Delimitation Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of the State, five persons who shall be members of the House of the People representing the State.

(b) The persons to be so associated from the State shall be nominated by the Speaker of the House of the People having due regard to the composition of the House.

(c) The first nominations to be made under sub-clause (b) shall be made by the Speaker of the House of the People within two months from the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1974.

(d) None of the associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Delimitation Commission.

(e) If owing to death or resignation, the office of an associate member falls vacant, it shall be filled as soon as may be practicable by the Speaker of the House of the People and in accordance with the provisions of sub-clauses (a) and (b).”].

¹[(c) In article 133, after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(1A) The provisions of section 3 of the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972, shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir subject to the modification that references therein to “this Act”, “the commencement of this Act”, “this Act had not been passed” and “as amended by this Act” shall be construed respectively as references to

¹Ins. by C.O. 98.

“the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1974”, “the commencement of the said Order”, “the said Order had not been made” and “as it stands after the commencement of the said Order”.]

¹[(d)] In article 134, clause (2), after the words “Parliament may”, the words “on the request of the Legislature of the State” shall be inserted.

¹[(e)] Articles 135, ²*** and 139 shall be omitted.

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⁴[(5A) PART VI.

⁵[(a) Articles 153 to 217, article 219, article 221, articles 223, 224, 224A and 225 and articles 227 to 237 shall be omitted.]

(b) In article 220, references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1960.

⁶[(c) In article 222, after clause (1), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) Every such transfer from the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir or to that High Court shall be made after consultation with the Governor.”.]

(6) PART XI.

⁷[(a) In article 246, for the words, brackets and figures “clauses (2) and (3)” occurring in clause (1), the word, brackets and figure “clause (2)” shall be substituted, and the words, brackets and figure “Notwithstanding anything in clause (3),” occurring in clause (2) and the whole of clauses (3) and (4) shall be omitted.]

⁸[(b) For article 248, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—

“248. *Residuary powers of legislation.*—Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to—

(a) prevention of activities directed towards disclaiming, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India

¹Cls. (c) and (d) relettered as cls. (d) and (e) by C.O. 98.

²The figures “136” omitted by C.O. 60.

³Cls. (f) and (g) omitted by C.O. 56.

⁴Ins. by C.O. 60 (w.e.f. 26-1-1960).

⁵Subs. by C.O. 89, for cl. (a).

⁶Subs. by C.O. 74, for cl. (c) (w.e.f. 24-11-1965).

⁷Subs. by C.O. 66, for cl. (a).

⁸Subs. by C.O. 85, for cl. (b).

⁹Subs. by C.O. 93, for cl. (b).

or bringing about cession of a part of the territory of India or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and this Constitution; and

(b) taxes on—

(i) foreign travel by sea or air;

(ii) inland air travel;

(iii) postal articles, including money orders, phonograms and telegrams.”.]

(bb) Article 249 shall be omitted.]

(c) In article 250, for the words “to any of the matters enumerated in the “State List”, the words “also to matters not enumerated in the Union List” shall be substituted.

(d) In article 251, for the words and figures “articles 249 and 250”, the word and figures “article 250” shall be substituted, and the words “under this Constitution” shall be omitted; and, for the words “under either of the said articles”, the words “under the said article” shall be substituted.

(e) To article 253, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that after the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, no decision affecting the disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be made by the Government of India without the consent of the Government of that State.”.

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²[(f)] Article 255 shall be omitted.

²[(g)] Article 256 shall be re-numbered as clause (1) of that article, and the following new clause shall be added thereto, namely:—

“(2) The State of Jammu and Kashmir shall so exercise its executive power as to facilitate the discharge by the Union of its duties and responsibilities under the Constitution in relation to that State; and in particular, the said State shall, if so required by the Union, acquire or requisition property on behalf and at the expense of the Union, or if the property belongs to the State, transfer it to the Union on such terms as may be agreed, or in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India.”.

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¹Cl. (f) omitted by C.O. 66.

²Cls. (g) and (h) relettered as cls. (f) and (g), *ibid.*

³Cl. (i) omitted by C.O. 56.

¹[(h)] In clause (2) of article 261, the words "made by Parliament" shall be omitted.

(7) PART XII.

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³[(a)] Clause (2) of article 267, article 273, clause (2) of article 283 ⁴[and article 290] shall be omitted.

³[(b)] In articles 266, 282, 284, 298, 299 and 300, references to the State or States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

³[(c)] In articles 277 and 295, references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of this Order.

(8) PART XIII.

⁵**** In clause (1) of article 303, the words "by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule" shall be omitted.

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(9) PART XIV.

⁶[In article 312, after the words "the States", the brackets and words "(including the State of Jammu and Kashmir)" shall be inserted.]

⁷[(10) PART XV.

(a) In clause (1) of article 324, the reference to the Constitution shall, in relation to elections to either House of the Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

⁸[(b) In articles 325, 326, 327 and 329, the reference to a State shall be construed as not including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Article 328 shall be omitted.

¹Cl. (j) relettered as cl. (i) by C.O. 56 and again relettered as cl. (h) by C.O. 66.

²Cls. (a) and (b) inserted by C.O. 55 have been omitted by C.O. 56.

³Cls. (a), (b) and (c) [relettered as (c), (d) and (e) respectively by C.O. 55] have again been relettered as (a), (b) and (c) respectively by C.O. 56.

⁴Subs. by C.O. 94, for "articles 290 and 291".

⁵Brackets and letter '(a)' and cl. (b) omitted by C.O. 56.

⁶Subs., *ibid.*, for the previous modification.

⁷Subs. by C.O. 60, for sub-paragraph (10) (w.e.f. 26-1-1960).

⁸Subs. by C.O. 75, for cls. (b) and (c).

(d) In article 329, the words and figures "or article 328" shall be omitted.]

¹[(e) In article 329A, clauses (4) and (5) shall be omitted.]]

(11) PART XVI.

(a) In article 330, references to the "Scheduled Tribes" shall be omitted.

(b) Articles 331, 332, 333, 336, 337, 339 and 342 shall be omitted.

(c) In articles 334 and 335, references to the State or the States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(12) PART XVII.

The provisions of the Part shall apply only in so far as they relate to—

(i) the official language of the Union;

(ii) the official language for communication between one State and another, or between a State and the Union; and

(iii) the language of the proceedings in the Supreme Court.

(13) PART XVIII.

(a) To article 352, the following new clause shall be added, namely:—

²[(6)] No Proclamation of Emergency made on grounds only of internal disturbance or imminent danger thereof shall have effect in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (except as respects article 354)

³[unless—

(a) it is made at the request or with the concurrence of the Government of that State, or

(b) where it has not been so made, it is applied subsequently by the President to that State at the request or with the concurrence of the Government of that State.]”.

⁴[(b) In clause (1) of article 356, references to provisions or provision of this Constitution shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as including references to provisions or provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Article 360 shall be omitted.]

(14) PART XIX.

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¹Ins. by C.O. 105.

²Subs. by C.O. 104, for "(4)".

³Subs. by C.O. 100, for certain words.

⁴Subs. by C.O. 71, for cl. (b).

⁵Cl. (a) omitted by C.O. 74.

¹[(a)] ²[Article 365] shall be omitted.;

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¹[(b)] To article 367, there shall be added the following clause, namely:—

“(4) For the purposes of this Constitution as it applies in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir—

(a) references to this Constitution or to the provisions thereof shall be construed as references to the Constitution or the provisions thereof as applied in relation to the said State;

⁴[(aa) references to the person for the time being recognised by the President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office, shall be construed as references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) references to the Government of the said State shall be construed as including references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of his Council of Ministers:

Provided that in respect of any period prior to the 10th day of April, 1965, such referenees shall be construed as including references to the Sadar-i-Riyasat acting on the advice of his Council of Ministers;]

(c) references to a High Court shall include references to the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir;

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⁶[(d)] references to the permanent residents of the said State shall be construed as meaning persons who, before the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, were recognised as State subjects under the laws in force in the State or who are recognised by any law made by the Legislature of the State as permanent residents of the State; and

⁷[(e) references to a Governor shall include references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that in respect of any period prior to the 10th day of April, 1965, such references shall be construed as references to the

¹Cls. (b) and (c) relettered as cls. (a) and (b) by C.O. 74.

²Subs. by C.O. 94, for “Articles 362 and 365”.

³Original cl. (c) omitted by C.O. 56.

⁴Subs. by C.O. 74, for cl. (b).

⁵Cl. (d) omitted by C.O. 56.

⁶Cl. (e) relettered as cl. (d), *ibid.*

⁷Subs. by C.O. 74, for cl. (e).

person recognised by the President as the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir and as including references to any person recognised by the President as being competent to exercise the powers of the Sadar-i-Riyasat.]”.

(15) PART XX.

¹[(a)] ²[To clause (2) of article 368], the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided further that no such amendment shall have effect in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless applied by order of the President under clause (1) of article 370.”.

³[(b) After clause (3) of article 368, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(4) No law made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir seeking to make any change in or in the effect of any provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir relating to—

(a) appointment, powers, functions, duties, emoluments, allowances, privileges or immunities of the Governor; or

(b) superintendence, direction and control of elections by the Election Commission of India, eligibility for inclusion in the electoral rolls without discrimination, adult suffrage and composition of the Legislative Council, being matters specified in sections 138, 139, 140 and 50 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir,

shall have any effect unless such law has, after having been reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent.”.]

(16) PART XXI.

(a) Articles 369, 371, ⁴[371A], ⁵[372A], 373, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (5) of article 374 and ⁶[articles 376 to 378A and 392] shall be omitted.

(b) In article 372—

(i) clauses (2) and (3) shall be omitted;

(ii) references to the laws in force in the territory of India shall include references to *hidayats, ailans, ishtihars, circulars, robkars, irshads, yadashts, State Council Resolutions, Resolutions of the Constituent Assembly,*

¹Numbered as cl. (a) by C.O. 101.

²Subs. by C.O. 91, for “To article 368”.

³Ins. by C.O. 101.

⁴Ins. by C.O. 74.

⁵Ins. by C.O. 56.

⁶Subs., *ibid.*, for “articles 376 to 392”.

and other instruments having the force of law in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(iii) references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of this Order.

(c) In clause (4) of article 374, the reference to the authority functioning as the Privy Council of a State shall be construed as a reference to the Advisory Board constituted under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1996 and references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of this Order.

(17) PART XXII.

Articles 394 and 395 shall be omitted.

(18) FIRST SCHEDULE.

(19) SECOND SCHEDULE.

1* * * * *

(20) THIRD SCHEDULE.

Forms V, VI, VII and VIII shall be omitted.

(21) FOURTH SCHEDULE.

²[(22) SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(a) In the Union List—

(i) for entry 3, the entry “3. Administration of cantonments.” shall be substituted;

³[(ii) entries 8, 9 ⁴[and 34], ⁵*** entry 79, and the words “Inter-State migration” in entry 81 shall be omitted;]

⁶* * * * *

⁷[(iii) in entry 72, the reference to the States shall be construed,—

(a) in relation to appeals to the Supreme Court from any decision or order of the High Court of the State of Jammu and Kashmir made in an election petition whereby an election to either House of the Legislature of that State has been called in question, as including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) in relation to other matters, as not including a reference to that State]; ⁸[and]

¹Modification relating to paragraph 6 omitted by C.O. 56.

²Subs. by C.O. 66, for sub-paragraph (22).

³Subs. by C.O. 85, for item (ii).

⁴Subs. by C.O. 92, for “34 and 60”.

⁵The words ‘the words “and records” in entry 67’ omitted by C.O. 95.

⁶Original item (iii) omitted by C.O. 74.

⁷Subs. by C.O. 83, for item (iii).

⁸Ins. by C.O. 85.

¹[(iv) for entry 97, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“97. Prevention of activities directed towards disclaiming, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India or bringing about cession of a part of the territory of India or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and this Constitution; taxes on foreign travel by sea or air, on inland air travel and on postal articles, including money orders, phonograms and telegrams.”.]

(b) The State List shall be omitted.

²[(c) In the Concurrent List—

³[(i) for entry 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“1. Criminal law (excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power) in so far as such criminal law relates to offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in this List.”];

⁴[(ia) for entry 2, the entry “2. Criminal procedure in so far as it relates to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.” shall be substituted;

(ib) for entry 12, the entry “12. Evidence and oaths in so far as they relate to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.” shall be substituted;

(ic) for entry 13, the entry “13. Civil procedure in so far as it relates to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.” shall be substituted;]

* * * * *

⁶[(ii)] for entry 30, the entry “30. Vital statistics in so far as they relate to births and deaths including registration of births and deaths.” shall be substituted;]

* * * * *

¹Subs. by C.O. 93, for item (iv).

²Subs. by C.O. 69, for cl. (c).

³Subs. by C.O. 70, for item (i).

⁴Ins. by C.O. 94.

⁵Items (ii) and (iii) omitted by C.O. 74.

⁶Ins. by C.O. 70.

⁷Item (iv) renumbered as item (ii) by C.O. 74.

⁸Items (v) and (vi) omitted by C.O. 72.

¹[(iii) entry 3, entries 5 to 10 (both inclusive), entries 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37, 38, 41 and 44 shall be omitted;

(iia) for entry 42, the entry "42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property, so far as regards acquisition of any property covered by entry 67 of List I or entry 40 of List III or of any human work of art which has artistic or aesthetic value." shall be substituted; and]

²[(iv)] in entry 45, for the words and figures "List II or List III", the words "this List" shall be substituted.]]

(23) EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

³[(24) NINTH SCHEDULE.

⁴[(a)] After entry 64, the following entries shall be added, namely:—

⁵[64A.] The Jammu and Kashmir State Kuth Act (No. I of Svt. 1978).

⁶[64B.] The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act (No. II of Svt. 1980).

⁷[64C.] The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act (No. V of Svt. 1995).

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⁸[64D.] The Jammu and Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act (No. XVII of Svt. 2007).

⁹[64E.] Order No. 6-H of 1951, dated the 10th March, 1951, regarding Resumption of Jagirs and other assignments of land revenue, etc.

¹⁰[64F. The Jammu and Kashmir Restitution of Mortgaged Properties Act, 1976 (Act XIV of 1976).

64G. The Jammu and Kashmir Debtors' Relief Act, 1976 (Act XV of 1976).]

¹¹[(b) Entries 87 to 124, inserted by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, shall be re-numbered as entries 65 to 102 respectively.]]

¹²[(c) Entries 125 to 188 shall be re-numbered as entries 103 to 166 respectively.]

¹Subs. by C.O. 95, for item (iii).

²Item (vii) renumbered as item (iv) by C.O. 74.

³Subs., *ibid.*, for sub-paragraph (24).

⁴Relettered by C.O. 105.

⁵Renumbered by C.O. 98.

⁶Omitted by C.O. 106.

⁷Relettered, *ibid.*

⁸Ins., *ibid.*

⁹Ins. by C.O. 105.

¹⁰Ins. by C.O. 108 (w.e.f. 31-12-1977).

APPENDIX II

RE-STATEMENT, WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION, OF THE EXCEPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CONSTITUTION APPLIES TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

[*Note*:— The exceptions and modifications subject to which the Constitution applies to the State of Jammu and Kashmir are either those provided in the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) order, 1954 or those consequential to the non-application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir of certain amendments to the Constitution. All the exceptions and modifications which have a practical significance are included in this re-statement which is only for facility of quick reference. For ascertaining the exact position, reference will have to be made to the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) order, 1954 and to the text of the Constitution on the 20th June, 1964, as amended by the subsequent amendments to the Constitution mentioned in clause 2 of the said order.]

(1) THE PREAMBLE.

- (a) In the first paragraph, omit "SOCIALIST SECULAR";
- (b) in the penultimate paragraph, omit "and integrity".

(2) PART I.

Article 3.—

- (a) Add the following further proviso, namely :—

“Provided further that no Bill providing for increasing or diminishing the area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir or altering the name or boundary of that State shall be introduced in Parliament without the consent of the Legislature of that State.”;

- (b) omit *Explanation I* and *Explanation II*.

(3) PART II.

- (a) This Part shall be deemed to have been applicable in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as from the 26th day of January, 1950.

- (b) *Article 7.*—Add the following further proviso, namely :—

“Provided further that nothing in this article shall apply to a permanent resident of the State of Jammu and Kashmir who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, returns to the territory

of that State under a permit for resettlement in that State or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law made by the Legislature of that State, and every such person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India.”.

(4) PART III.

(a) *Article 13.*—References to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 (C.O. 48), i.e., the 14th day of May, 1954.

(b) *Article 15.*—In clause (4), omit reference to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) *Article 16.*—In clause (3), reference to the State shall be construed as not including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) *Article 19.*—

(A) In clause (1),—

(i) in sub-clause (e), omit “and” at the end;

(ii) after sub-clause (e), insert the following clause, namely:—

“(f) to acquire, hold and dispose of property ; and” ;

(B) in clause (5), for “sub-clauses (d) and (e)”, substitute “sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f)”.

(e) *Article 22.*—In clauses (4) and (7), for “Parliament” substitute “the Legislature of the State”.

(f) *Article 30.*— Omit clause (1A).

(g) After article 30, insert the following, namely:—

“*Right to Property*

31. *Compulsory acquisition of property.*—(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

(2) No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for acquisition or requisitioning of the property for an amount which may be fixed by such law or which may be determined in accordance with such principles and given in such manner as may be specified in such law; and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the amount so fixed or determined is not adequate or that the whole or any part of such amount is to be given otherwise than in cash:

Provided that in making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1) of article 30, the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.

(2A) Where a law does not provide for the transfer of the ownership or right to possession of any property to the State or to a Corporation owned or controlled by the State, it shall not be deemed to provide for the compulsory acquisition or requisitioning of property, notwithstanding that it deprives any person of his property.

(2B) Nothing in sub-clause (f) of clause (1) of article 19 shall affect any such law as is referred to in clause (2).

* * * * *

(5) Nothing in clause 2 shall affect—

(a) the provisions of any existing law; or

(b) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

(i) for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty;

or

(ii) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property; or

(iii) with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property.” ;

(h) After article 31, omit the following sub-heading, namely:—

“*Saving of Certain Laws*”

(i) *Article 31A.*—

(A) In clause (1),—

(i) for “article 14 or article 19” substitute “article 14, article 19 or article 31” ;

(ii) omit the first proviso to clause (1);

(iii) in the second proviso omit “further”;

(B) in clause (2), for sub-clause (a), substitute the following sub-clause, namely: —

“(a) “estate” shall mean land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes—

(i) sites of buildings and other structures on such land;

(ii) trees standing on such land;

(iii) forest land and wooded waste;

(iv) area covered by or fields floating over water;

(v) sites of *jandars* and *gharats*;

(vi) any *jagir*, *inam*, *muafi* or *mukarrari* or other similar grant,

but does not include—

(i) the site of any building in any town, or town area or village *ibadi* or any land appurtenant to any such building or site;

(ii) any land which is occupied as the site of a town or village; or

(iii) any land reserved for building purposes in a municipality or notified area or cantonment or town area or any area for which a town planning scheme is sanctioned;.

(i) *Article 31C*.—This article is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(k) *Article 32*.—Omit clause (3).

(l) *Article 35*.—

(A) References to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 (C.O. 48), *i.e.*, the 14th day of May, 1954;

(B) in clause (a)(i), omit “clause (3) of article 16, clause (3) of article 32”;

(C) after clause (b), add the following clause, namely ;—

“(c) no law with respect to preventive detention made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir whether before or after the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Part, but any such law shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, cease to have effect on the expiration of twenty-five years from the commencement of the said Order, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration thereof.”.

(m) After article 35, add the following article, namely:—

“35A. *Saving of laws with respect to permanent residents and their rights*.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, no existing law in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and no law hereafter enacted by the Legislature of the State,—

(a) defining the classes of persons who are, or shall be permanent residents of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; or

(b) conferring on such permanent residents any special rights and privileges or imposing upon other persons any restrictions as respects—

- (i) employment under the State Government;
- (ii) acquisition of immovable property in the State;
- (iii) settlement in the State; or
- (iv) right to scholarships and such other forms of aid as the State Government may provide,

shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any rights conferred on the other citizens of India by any provision of this Part.”.

(5) PART IV.—This Part is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(6) PART IVA.—This Part is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(7) PART V.

(a) Article 55.—

(A) For the purposes of this article, the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be deemed to be sixty-three lakhs;

(B) in the *Explanation* omit the proviso.

(b) Article 81.—For clauses (2) and (3), substitute the following clauses, namely:—

“(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (1),—

(a) there shall be allotted to the State six seats in the House of the People;

(b) the State shall be divided into single-member territorial constituencies by the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972, in accordance with such procedure as the Commission may deem fit;

(c) the constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience; and

(d) the constituencies into which the State is divided shall not comprise the area under the occupation of Pakistan.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect the representation of the State in the House of the People until the dissolution of the House existing on the

date of publication in the Gazette of India of the final order or orders of the Delimitation Commission relating to the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies under the Delimitation Act, 1972.

(4) (a) The Delimitation Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of the State, five persons who shall be members of the House of the People representing the State.

(b) The persons to be so associated from the State shall be nominated by the Speaker of the House of the People having due regard to the composition of the House.

(c) The first nominations to be made under sub-clause (b) shall be made by the Speaker of the House of the People within two months from the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1974.

(d) None of the associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Delimitation Commission.

(e) If owing to death or resignation, the office of an associate member falls vacant, it shall be filled as soon as may be practicable by the Speaker of the House of the People and in accordance with the provisions of sub-clauses (a) and (b)."

(c) *Article 82.*— Omit the second and third provisos.

(d) *Article 105.*— In clause (3), for "shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978" substitute "shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution".

(e) For article 132, substitute the following article, namely:—

'132. *Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases.*— (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution.

(2) Where the High Court has refused to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution, grant special leave to appeal from such judgment, decree or final order.

(3) Where such a certificate is given, or such leave is granted, any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question as aforesaid has been wrongly decided and, with the leave of the Supreme Court, on any other ground.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this article, the expression “final order” includes an order deciding an issue which, if decided in favour of the appellant, would be sufficient for the final disposal of the case.’.

(f) *Article 133.*—

(A) In clause (1), omit “under article 134A”;

(B) after clause (1), insert the following clause, namely:—

“(1A) The provisions of section 3 of the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972, shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir subject to the modification that references therein to “this Act”, “the commencement of this Act”, “this Act had not been passed” and “as amended by this Act” shall be construed respectively as references to “the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1974”, “the commencement of the said Order”, “the said Order had not been made” and “as it stands after the commencement of the said Order”.’.

(g) *Article 134.*—

(A) In clause (1), in sub-clause (c), omit “under article 134A”;

(B) in clause (2), after “Parliament may” insert “on the request of the Legislature of the State”.

(h) *Articles 134A, 135, 139 and 139A.*—These articles are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(i) *Article 145.*—In clause (1), omit sub-clause (cc).

(j) *Article 150.*—For “as the President may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe” substitute “as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President prescribe”.

(8) PART VI.

(a) Omit articles 153 to 217, article 219, article 221, articles 223, 224, 224A and 225, articles 227 to 233, article 233A and articles 234 to 237.

(b) *Article 220.*—References to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1960, i.e., the 26th January, 1960.

(c) *Article 222.*—After clause (1), insert the following clause, namely:—

“(1A) Every such transfer from the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir or to that High Court shall be made after consultation with the Governor.”.

*(d) Article 226.—**(A)* Renumber clause (2) as clause (1A);*(B)* omit clause (3);*(C)* renumber clause (4) as clause (2); and in clause (2) as so renumbered, for "this article" substitute "clause (1) or clause (1A)".

(9) PART VIII.—This Part is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(10) PART X.—This Part is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(11) PART XI.

*(a) Article 246.—**(A)* In clause (1), for "clauses (2) and (3)" substitute "clause (2)";*(B)* in clause (2), omit "Notwithstanding anything in clause (3)";*(C)* omit clauses (3) and (4).*(b)* For article 248, substitute the following article, namely :—

"248. *Residuary powers of legislation.*—Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to—

(a) prevention of activities directed towards disclaiming, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India or bringing about cession of a part of the territory of India or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and this Constitution; and

(b) taxes on—

(i) foreign travel by sea or air;

(ii) inland air travel;

(iii) postal articles, including money orders, phonograms and telegrams."

(c) Omit article 249.

(d) Article 250.—For "to any of the matters enumerated in the State List" substitute "also to matters not enumerated in the Union List".

*(e) Article 251.—**(i)* For "Articles 249 and 250" substitute "article 250";*(ii)* omit "under this Constitution";*(iii)* for "under either of the said articles" substitute "under the said article".

(f) *Article 253.*—Add the following proviso, namely:—

“Provided that after the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, no decision affecting the disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be made by the Government of India without the consent of the Government of that State.”.

(g) Omit article 255.

(h) *Article 256.*—Renumber this article as clause (1) thereof, and add the following new clause thereto, namely:—

“(2) The State of Jammu and Kashmir shall so exercise its executive power as to facilitate the discharge by the Union of its duties and responsibilities under the Constitution in relation to that State; and in particular, the said State shall, if so required by the Union, acquire or requisition property on behalf and at the expense of the Union, or if the property belongs to the State, transfer it to the Union on such terms as may be agreed, or in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India.”.

(i) *Article 261.*—In clause (2), omit “made by Parliament”.

(12) PART XII.

(a) *Articles 266, 282, 284, 298, 299 and 300.*—In these articles references to the State or States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) omit clause (2) of article 267, article 273, clause (2) of article 283 and article 290.

(c) *Articles 277 and 295.*—In these articles references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, i.e., the 14th day of May, 1954.

(d) Omit the sub-heading “Chapter IV.—Right to Property” and article 300A.

(13) PART XIII.

In article 303, in clause (1), omit “by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule”.

(14) PART XIV.

Except in article 312, reference to “State” in this part does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(15) PART XIVA.

This Part is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(16) PART XV.

(a) *Article 324.*—(a) In clause (1), the reference to the Constitution shall, in relation to elections to either House of the Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) *Articles 325, 326 and 327.*—In these articles the references to a State shall be construed as not including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Omit article 328.

(d) Article 329—.

(A) Reference to a State shall be construed as not including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(B) omit “or article 328”.

(17) PART XVI.

(a) *Article 330.*—

(A) Omit references to the Scheduled Tribes;

(B) omit the *Explanation*.

(b) Omit articles 331, 332, 333, 336, 337, 339 and 342.

(c) *Articles 334 and 335.*—References to the State or the States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(18) PART XVII.—The provisions of this Part shall apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only in so far as they relate to—

(i) the official language of the Union;

(ii) the official language for communication between one State and another, or between a State and the Union; and

(iii) the language of the proceedings in the Supreme Court.

(19) PART XVIII.

(a) For article 352, substitute the following article, namely:—

“352. *Proclamation of Emergency.*—(1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

- (a) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation;
- (b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in sub-clause (c), and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(3) A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by internal disturbance may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of any such aggression or disturbance if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.

(4) The power conferred on the President by this article shall include the power to issue different Proclamations on different grounds, being war or external aggression or internal disturbance or imminent danger of war or external aggression or internal disturbance, whether or not there is a Proclamation already issued by the President under clause (1) and such Proclamation is in operation.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the satisfaction of the President mentioned in clause (1) and clause (3) shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in any court on any ground;

(b) subject to the provisions of clause (2), neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any question, on any ground, regarding the validity of—

(i) a declaration made by Proclamation by the President to the effect stated in clause (1); or

(ii) the continued operation of such Proclamation.

(6) No Proclamation of Emergency made on grounds only of internal disturbance or imminent danger thereof shall have effect in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (except as respects article 354) unless—

(a) it is made at the request or with the concurrence of the Government of that State; or

(b) where it has not been so made, it is applied subsequently by the President to that State at the request or with the concurrence of the Government of that State.”.

(b) *Article 353.*—Omit the proviso.

(c) *Article 356.*—

(A) In clause (1), reference to provisions or provision of this Constitution shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as including references to provisions or provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir;

(B) in clause (4) for the opening portion, substitute the following, namely:—

“A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3)”;

(C) for clause (5), substitute the following clause, namely:—

“(5) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the satisfaction of the President mentioned in clause (1) shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in any court on any ground.”.

(d) *Article 357.*—For clause (2), substitute the following clause, namely:—

“(2) Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under article 356, have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year after the Proclamation has ceased to operate except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period, unless the provisions which shall so cease to have effect are sooner repealed or re-enacted with or without modification by Act of the appropriate Legislature.”.

(e) For article 358, substitute the following article, namely:—

“358.—*Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies.*—While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, nothing in article

19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect as soon as the Proclamation ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect.”.

(f) *Article 359.*—

(A) In clause (1) omit “(except articles 20 and 21)”;

(B) in clause (1A);

(i) omit “(except articles 20 and 21)”;

(ii) omit the proviso;

(C) omit clause (1B);

(D) in clause (2), omit the proviso.

(g) Omit article 360.

(20) PART XIX.

(a) *Article 361A.*—This article is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Omit article 365.

(c) *Article 367.*—After clause (3), add the following clause, namely:—

“(4) For the purposes of this Constitution as it applies in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir—

(a) references to this Constitution or to the provisions thereof shall be construed as references to the Constitution or the provisions thereof as applied in relation to the said State;

(aa) references to the person for the time being recognised by the President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office, shall be construed as references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir:

(b) references to the Government of the said State shall be construed as including references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of his Council of Ministers:

Provided that in respect of any period prior to the 10th day of April, 1965, such references shall be construed as including references to the Sadar-i-Riyasat acting on the advice of his Council of Ministers;

(c) references to a High Court shall include references to the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) references to the permanent residents of the said State shall be construed as meaning persons who, before the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, were recognised as State subjects under the laws in force in the State or who are recognised by any law made by the Legislature of the State as permanent residents of the State; and

(e) references to a Governor shall include references to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that in respect of any period prior to the 10th day of April, 1965, such references shall be construed as references to the person recognised by the President as the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir and as including references to any person recognised by the President as being competent to exercise the powers of the Sadar-i-Riyasat.”.

(21) PART XX.

Article 368.—

(a) In clause (2), add the following further proviso, namely:—

“Provided further that no such amendment shall have effect in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless applied by order of the President under clause (1) of article 370.”;

(b) omit clauses (4) and (5) and after clause (3) add the following clause, namely:—

“(4) No law made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir seeking to make any change in or in the effect of any provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir relating to:—

(a) appointment, powers, functions, duties, emoluments, allowances, privileges or immunities of the Governor; or

(b) superintendence, direction and control of elections by the Election Commission of India, eligibility for inclusion in the electoral rolls without discrimination, adult suffrage and composition of the Legislative Council, being matters specified in sections 138, 139, 140 and 50 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir,

shall have any effect unless such law has, after having been reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent.”.

(22) PART XXI.—

(a) Omit articles 369, 371, 371A, 372A, 373 and articles 376 to 378A and 392.

(b) Article 372.—

(A) Omit clauses (2) and (3) ;

(B) references to the laws in force in the territory of India shall include references to *hidayats, ailans, ishtihars, circulars, robkars, irshads, yada-shs*, State Council Resolutions, Resolutions of the Constituent Assembly, and other instruments having the force of law in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(C) references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 (C.O. 48), *i.e.*, the 14th day of May, 1954.

(c) Article 374.—

(A) Omit clauses (1), (2), (3) and (5);

(B) in clause (4), the reference to the authority functioning as the Privy Council of a State shall be construed as a reference to the Advisory Board constituted under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, Svt. 1996, and references to the commencement of the Constitution shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, *i.e.*, the 14th day of May, 1954.

(23) PART XXII.—Omit articles 394 and 395.

(24) THIRD SCHEDULE.—Omit forms V, VI, VII and VIII.

(25) FIFTH SCHEDULE.—This Schedule is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(26) SIXTH SCHEDULE.—This Schedule is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(27) SEVENTH SCHEDULE.—

(a) List I—Union List.—

(A) Omit entry 2A

(B) for entry 3, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“3. Administration of cantonments.”;

(C) omit entries 8, 9, 34 and 79;

(D) in entry 72, the reference to the States shall be construed,—

(i) in relation to appeals to the Supreme Court from any decision or order of the High Court of the State of Jammu and Kashmir made in an election petition whereby an election to either House of the Legislature of that State has been called in question, as including a reference to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(ii) in relation to other matters, as not including a reference to that State;

(E) in entry 81, omit “Inter-state migration”;

(F) for entry 97, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“97. Prevention of activities directed towards disclaiming, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India or bringing about cession of a part of the territory of India or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and this Constitution; taxes on foreign travel by sea or air, on inland air travel and on postal articles, including money orders, phonograms and telegrams.”.

(b) Omit List II—State List.

(c) List III—Concurrent List.—

(A) For entry 1, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“1. Criminal law (excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power) in so far as such criminal law relates to offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in this List.”;

(B) for entry 2, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“2. Criminal procedure in so far as it relates to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.”;

(C) omit entry 3, entries 5 to 10 (both inclusive), entries 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37, 38, 41 and 44;

(D) entries 11A, 17A, 17B, 20A and 33A are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(E) for entry 12, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“12. Evidence and oaths in so far as they relate to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.”;

(F) for entry 13, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“13. Civil procedure in so far as it relates to administration of oaths and taking of affidavits by diplomatic and consular officers in any foreign country.”;

(G) for entry 25, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“25. Vocational and technical training of labour.”;

(H) for entry 30, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“30. Vital statistics in so far as they relate to births and deaths including registration of births and deaths.”;

(I) for entry 42, substitute the following entry, namely:—

“42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property, so far as regards acquisition of any property covered by entry 67 of List I or entry 40 of List III or of any human work of art which has artistic or aesthetic value.”;

(J) in entry 45, for “List II or List III” substitute “this List”.

(28) NINTH SCHEDULE.—

(a) After entry 64, add the following entries, namely:—

“64A. The Jammu and Kashmir State Kuth Act (No. I of Svt. 1978).

64B. The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act (No. II of Svt. 1980).

64C. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act (No.V of Svt. 1995).

64D. The Jammu and Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act (No. XVII of Svt. 2007).

64E. Order No. 6-H of 1951, dated the 10th March, 1951, regarding Resumption of Jagirs and other assignments of land revenue, etc.

64F. The Jammu and Kashmir Restitution of Mortgaged Properties Act, 1976 (Act XIV of 1976).

64G. The Jammu and Kashmir Debtors' Relief Act, 1976 (Act XV of 1976).”;

(b) entries 65 to 86 are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) after entry 86, insert the following entry, namely:—

“87. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Central Act 43 of 1951), the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Central Act 58 of 1974) and the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Central Act 40 of 1975).”;

(d) after entry 91, insert the following entry, namely:—

“92. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 (Central Act 26 of 1971).”;

(e) after entry 129, insert the following entry, namely:—

“130. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976 (Central Act 27 of 1976).”;

(f) after insertion of the entries 87, 92 and 130 as indicated above, re-number entries 87 to 188 as entries 65 to 166 respectively.

APPENDIX III

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1978.

* * * * *

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) * * *

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

* * * * *

3. *Amendment of article 22.*—In article 22 of the Constitution,—

(a) for clause (4), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than two months unless an Advisory Board constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of two months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention:

Provided that an Advisory Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, and the Chairman shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and the other members shall be serving or retired Judges of any High Court:

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (a) of clause (7).

Explanation.—In this clause, “appropriate High Court” means,—

(i) in the case of the detention of a person in pursuance of an order of detention made by the Government of India or an officer or authority subordinate to that Government, the High Court for the Union territory of Delhi;

(ii) in the case of the detention of a person in pursuance of an order of detention made by the Government of any State (other than a Union territory), the High Court for that State; and

(iii) in the case of the detention of a person in pursuance of an order of detention made by the administrator of a Union territory

or an officer or authority subordinate to such administrator, such High Court as may be specified by or under any law made by Parliament in this behalf.”;

(b) in clause (7),—

(i) sub-clause (a) shall be omitted;

(ii) sub-clause (b) shall be re-lettered as sub-clause (a); and

(iii) sub-clause (c) shall be re-lettered as sub-clause (b) and in the sub-clause as so re-lettered, for the words, brackets, letter and figure “sub-clause (a) of clause (4)”, the word, brackets and figure “clause (4)” shall be substituted.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) ACT, 1979.

(No. 31 OF 1979)

* * * * *

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appointed day” means the day which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint;

* * * * *

5. *Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.*—As from the appointed day, in the First Schedule to the Constitution; under the heading “1. THE STATES”—

(a) for the entry against “13. Uttar Pradesh”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province known as the United Provinces or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province, the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 and the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979, but excluding the territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, and the territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979.”;

(b) for the entry against “17. Haryana”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 and the territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979, but excluding the territories specified in clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of that Act.”.

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INDEX

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
A	
ACCOUNTS—	
Form of—of the Union and States	150.
ACQUISITION—	
of estates, etc., saving of laws providing for	31A.
of property, compulsory	Sch. VII, List III-42.
amount for—of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority	30(1A).
ACTS—	
validation of certain—and Regulations	31B, Sch. IX.
ADAPTATION OF LAWS— <i>See</i> PRESIDENT.	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	Sch. VII, List III-11A.
ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS between the Union and States	256—258A, 260—262.
ADMINISTRATOR—	
appointment of—for Union territory	239(1).
power of—of Union territory to promulgate Ordinances	239B.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL	Sch. VII, List III-11.
ADMIRALTY jurisdiction	Sch. VII, List I-95.
ADOPTION	Sch. VII, List III-5.
ADULTERATION of foodstuffs, etc.	Sch. VII, List III-18.
ADULT SUFFRAGE— <i>See</i> ELECTIONS. •	
ADVISORY BOARD— <i>See</i> PREVENTIVE DETENTION.	
ADVOCATE-GENERAL—	
appointment of	165(1).
duties of	165(2).
qualifications for appointment of	165(1).
remuneration, etc., of	165(3).
right of—to take part in proceedings of State Legislature	177.
term of office of	165(3).
AERODROMES	Sch. VII, List I-29.
definition of	364(2).
regulation and organisation of air traffic and of	Sch. VII, List I-29.
special provision as to extension of laws to	364(1).
AERONAUTICAL EDUCATION, ETC.	Sch. VII, List I-29.
AGRICULTURAL INCOME, definition of	366(1).
AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS, relief of	Sch. VII, List II-30.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
AGRICULTURE	Sch. VII, List II-14.
AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, organisa- tion of	48.
ALIENS	Sch. VII, List I-17.
ALL-INDIA SERVICES— <i>See</i> SERVICES.	
AMMUNITION— <i>See</i> ARMS.	
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND RE- CORDS	Sch. VII, List I-67.
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, territory of	Sch. I.
ANDHRA PRADESH—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
establishment of Central University in	371E.
Legislative Council for	168.
special provision for the Legislative Assembly of	378A.
special provision with respect to the State of	371D.
State of	Sch. I.
ANGLO-INDIANS—	
definition of	366(2).
educational grants for benefit of	337.
special provisions re:—	
appointment of—to certain services	336.
nomination of—to the House of the People	331.
representation of—in State Legislative Assembly	333.
special representation of—to cease after 30 years	334.
ANIMALS—	
prevention of cruelty to	Sch. VII, List III-17.
protection of wild—and birds	Sch. VII, List III-17B.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—	
before Parliament	112.
before State Legislature	202.
ARBITRATION	Sch. VII, List III—113.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS—	
of national importance	Sch. VII, List I-67.
others	Sch. VII, List III-40.
ARMED FORCES—	
court or tribunal constituted under law relating to—. High Court has no power of superintendence over	227(4).
deployment of armed forces or other forces of—, in any State in aid of the civil power	Sch. VII, List I-2A.
Fundamental Rights : Parliament may restrict or abrogate, in their application to	33.
judgment, determination, sentence or order of court or tribunal constituted under law relating to—. Supreme Court has no power to interfere	136(2).
of Union	Sch. VII, List I-2.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
ARMS, FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES	Sch. VII, List I-5.
ARTICLE, definition of	366(3).
ARUNACHAL PRADESH—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
creation of local Legislature or Council of Ministers, or both, for	239A.
territory of	Sch. I.
ASSAM—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
formation of an autonomous State in	244A.
special provision with respect to the State of State of	371B. Sch. I.
ASSOCIATIONS, literary, scientific and religious	Sch. VII, List II-32.
ATOMIC ENERGY	Sch. VII, List I-6.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—	
appointment of	76(1).
duties of	76(2).
right of audience in all courts of	76(3).
right of—to take part in proceedings in Parliament	88.
salary and allowances, etc., of	76(4).
AUDIT OF UNION AND STATE ACCOUNTS	Sch. VII, List I-76.
AUDITOR-GENERAL— <i>See</i> COMPTROLLER AND AUDI- TOR-GENERAL.	

B

BACKWARD CLASSES—	
Commission to investigate the conditions of	340.
making of special provisions for the advancement of	15(4).
reservation of appointments, etc., for	16(4).
BANKING	Sch. VII, List I-45.
BANKING CORPORATIONS	Sch. VII, List I-43.
BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY	Sch. VII, List III-9.
BEACONS	Sch. VII, List I-26.
BETTING AND GAMBLING	Sch. VII, List II-34.
BHARAT— <i>See</i> INDIA.	
BIHAR—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
Legislative Council for	168.
State of	Sch. I.
BILLS—	
affecting taxation in which States are interested, prior recommendation of President	274.
appropriation—	
in Parliament	114.
in State Legislature	204.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
BILLS— contd.	
assent to—	
by Governor	200.
by President	111.
financial—	
special provisions as to—	
in Parliament	117.
in State Legislature	207.
introduction, passing and lapsing of—	
in joint sitting	100 & 108.
in Parliament	107.
in State Legislature	196.
Money—in Parliament—	
definition of	110.
procedure in respect of	109.
Money—in State Legislature—	
definition of	199.
procedure in respect of	198.
reservation of—by Governor for President	201.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—cheques, promissory notes, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-46.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS	Sch. VII, List III-30.
BOILERS	Sch. VII, List III-37.
BONA VACANTIA, right to property accruing as	296.
BOOKS	Sch. VII, List III-39.
BORROWING, definition of	366(4).
<i>See also FINANCE.</i>	
BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS	Sch. VII, List II-4.
BRIDGES AND FERRIES	Sch. VII, List II-13.
BROADCASTING	Sch. VII, List I-31.
BURIALS AND BURIAL GROUNDS	Sch. VII, List II-10.
C	
CANALS	Sch. VII, List II-17.3
CANTONMENTS	Sch. VII, List I-3.
CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS—	
by air, rail or sea	Sch. VII, List I-30.
on inland waterways	Sch. VII, List III-32.
CASES, TRANSFER OF—	
—relating to same question of law	139A.
CENSUS	Sch. VII, List I-69.
CHANDIGARH, territory of	Sch. I.
CHARITIES	Sch. VII, List III-28.

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

CHIEF JUSTICE—	
of High Court— <i>See</i> HIGH COURT.	
of Supreme Court— <i>See</i> SUPREME COURT.	
CHIEF MINISTER—	
appointment of	164.
Council of Ministers, —is head of	163.
duty of—to furnish information, etc., to Governor	167.
CHILDREN— .	
employment of—. <i>See</i> FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.	
free and compulsory education for—. State to provide	45.
CINEMAS	Sch. VII, List II-33.
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—	
sanction of—for exhibition	Sch. VII, List I-60.
CITIZENS OF INDIA, persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State, not to be	9.
CITIZENSHIP	Sch. VII, List I-17.
at the commencement of the Constitution	5.
Parliament to regulate—by law	11.
right of—	
continuance of	10.
of migrants from Pakistan	6.
of migrants to Pakistan	7.
of persons of Indian origin residing outside India	8.
CIVIL CODE, uniform for all citizens	44.
CIVIL PROCEDURE	Sch. VII, List III-13.
CLAUSE, definition of	366(5).
COLONIZATION	Sch. VII, List II-18.
COMMERCE— <i>See</i> TRADE, COMMERCE, ETC.	
COMMERCIAL MONOPOLIES, combines and trusts	Sch. VII, List III-21.
COMMUNICATIONS—	
Posts and Telegraphs, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-31.
roads, municipal tramways, etc.	Sch. VII, List II-13.
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL	Sch. VII, List I-75.
administrative expenses of—to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India	148(6).
appointment of	148(1).
audit reports by	151.
conditions of service, etc., of	148(5).
duties and powers of	149.
ineligibility for future appointment of	148(4).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL—<i>contd.</i>	
oath of office by	148(2).
power of—to give direction re: manner of keeping accounts	150.
removal from office of	148(1).
salary, etc., of	148(3), Sch. II, Pt. E.
transitional period, special provisions as to	377.
CONCURRENT LIST	Sch. VII, List III.
CONSOLIDATED FUND—	
of India— <i>See</i> FINANCE.	
of States— <i>See</i> FINANCE.	
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, the—	
amendment of—, power of Parliament to amend—and procedure therefor	368.
commencement of	394.
interpretation of—. Provisions of General Clauses Act to apply to	367.
Short title	393.
CONSULAR REPRESENTATION	Sch. VII, List I-11.
CONTEMPT OF COURT—	
of courts other than the Supreme Court	Sch. VII, List III-14.
power of State to make laws relating to	19(2).
<i>See also</i> HIGH COURT and SUPREME COURT.	
CONTINENTAL SHELF—	
things lying in territorial waters or—vest in the Union	297.
CONTINGENCY FUND—<i>See</i> FINANCE.	
CONTRACTS—	
by the Union or States to be made in the name of the President or Governor	299.
other than those relating to agricultural land	Sch. VII, List III-7.
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES	Sch. VII, List II-32.
CO-ORDINATION between States	263.
COPYRIGHT	Sch. VII, List I-49.
CORPORATIONS—	
incorporation, regulation and winding up—	
of trading—, including banking, insurance and financial	Sch. VII, List I-43.
of—, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State	Sch. VII, List I-44.
of—, other than above, and universities	Sch. VII, List II-32.
municipal	Sch. VII, List II-5.
CORPORATION TAX, definition of	366(6).
<i>See also</i> FINANCE.	

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
CORRESPONDING—	
Province, Indian State, State, etc., definition of	366(7).
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, State to promote	43.
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—	
for States—	
advice to Governor by—No court to enquire into Chief Minister— <i>See</i> CHIEF MINISTER.	163(3).
collective responsibility of	164(2).
functions of	163(1).
Ministers—	
appointment of	164(1).
oath of office and secrecy by	164(3).
right of—to take part in the proceedings of either House	177.
salaries, etc., of	164(5), Sch. VII, List II-40.
for the Union—	
advice to President by— No court to enquire into	74(2).
collective responsibility of	75(3)
functions of	74.
Ministers—	
appointment of	75(1).
oath of office and secrecy by	75(4).
qualifications for the office of	75(5).
right of—to take part in proceedings of either House	88.
salaries, etc., of	75(6), Sch. VII, List I-75.
Prime Minister— <i>See</i> PRIME MINISTER.	
COUNCIL OF STATES—	
allocation of seats in	80(2), Sch. IV.
Chairman of—	
not to preside while a resolution for his removal is under consideration	92.
salaries, etc., of	97, Sch. II, Part C, Sch. VII, List I-73.
Vice-President of India to be <i>ex-officio</i>	64, 89(1).
composition of	80.
decision of—by majority	100(1).
Deputy Chairman of—	
acts for Chairman	91.
choosing of	89(2).
not to preside while a resolution for his removal is under consideration	92.
removal from office of	90(c).
resignation of office by	90(b).
salaries, etc., of	97, Sch. II, Part C, Sch. VII, List I-73.
vacation of office by	90(a).
vote, casting	100.
duration of	83(1).
quorum for a meeting of	100(3) & (4)

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
COUNCIL OF STATES—<i>contd.</i>	
rules of procedure	118.
secretarial staff of	98(1).
<i>See also</i> PARLIAMENT.	
COURTS—	
additional—, creation of	247.
continuance of functions	375.
jurisdiction and powers of—in respect of matters in List I	Sch. VII, List I-95.
• other than High Courts and Supreme Court, constitution and organisation of	Sch. VII, List II-3.
other than Supreme Court, jurisdiction and powers of—	
in respect of matters in Concurrent List	Sch. VII, List III-46.
in respect of matters in State List	Sch. VII, List II-65.
COURTS OF WARDS—	
for estates of Rulers	Sch. VII, List I-34.
for other estates	Sch. VII, List II-22.
COWS, SLAUGHTER OF, State to prohibit	48.
CREMATIONS AND CREMATION GROUNDS	Sch. VII, List II-10.
CRIMINAL LAW	Sch. VII, List III-1.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	Sch. VII, List III-2.
CURRENCY, COINAGE AND LEGAL TENDER	Sch. VII, List I-36.
CUSTOMS—	
duties. <i>See</i> FINANCE.	
frontiers, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-41.
D	
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI, territory of	Sch. I.
DEBT—	
definition of	366(8).
public—of the States	Sch. VII, List II-43.
public—of the Union	Sch. VII, List I-35.
DEFENCE OF INDIA—	Sch. VII, List I-1.
industries necessary for the purpose of	Sch. VII, List I-7.
preventive detention for reasons connected with	Sch. VII, List I-9.
DEFINITION—	
of certain expressions	366.
of “Consolidated Fund”—	
of India	266(1).
of the State	266(1).
of “Contingency Fund”—	
of India	267(1).
of the State	267(2).
of “Indian State”	363(2)(a).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
DEFINITION—contd.	
of "Money Bill"—	
in State Legislature	199.
in Parliament	110.
of "net proceeds"	279(1).
of "Ruler"	363(2)(b).
of "Scheduled Areas"	Sch. V, Part C, Para. 6.
of "State" for purposes of Part III	12.
of "State" for purposes of Part IV	36.
DELHI—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
territory of	Sch. I.
DEVASWOM FUND—	
annual payments to	290A.
in the State of Kerala	290A.
in the State of Tamil Nadu	290A.
DEVELOPMENT BOARDS—	
establishment of separate—for parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat	371(2).
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION	Sch. VII, List I-11.
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY	Part IV.
agriculture and animal husbandry, State to organise	48.
application of	37.
assistance in case of unemployment, old age, etc., State to provide	41.
Civil Code, uniform for all citizens, State to secure	44.
cottage industries, State to promote	43.
cows, etc., slaughter of, State to prohibit	48.
education, free and compulsory for children, State to provide	45.
equal justice and free legal aid	39A.
international peace and security, etc., State to promote	51.
judiciary, separation of, from executive, State to take steps for	50.
just and humane conditions of work, State to secure	42.
level of nutrition and standard of living, raising of, State to regard as its primary duty	47.
living wage, etc., for workers, State to secure	43.
maternity relief, State to make provision for securing	42.
monuments, etc., State to protect	49.
participation of workers in management of industry	43A.
principles of policy to be followed by the State	39.
prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs, State to bring about	47.
right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, etc., State to secure	41.
saving of laws giving effect to certain	31C.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY—concl'd.	
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., State to protect from social injustice and exploitation	46.
the State, definition of, for the purposes of Part IV	36.
village panchayats, State to organise	40.
DISEASES AND PESTS—	
prevention of extension of—from one State to another	Sch. VII, List III-29.
DISPLACED PERSONS, relief and rehabilitation of	Sch. VII, List III-27.
DISPUTES—	
industrial and labour	Sch. VII, List III-22.
DISQUALIFICATION	
decision on questions as to disqualifications of members	103 & 192.
DISTRICT BOARDS	Sch. VII, List II-5.
DISTRICT JUDGES—	
appointment of	233.
recruitment of persons other than—to judicial service	234.
validation of appointment, etc., of certain	233A.
DIVORCE	Sch. VII, List III-5.
DRUGS	Sch. VII, List III-19.
DUTIES—	
Fundamental	51A.
<i>See also under FINANCE.</i>	
DUTY OF UNION—	
to promote spread of Hindi language	351.
to protect States against aggression and disturbances	355.
E	
EDUCATION	Sch. VII, List III 25.
free and compulsory—for children— <i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES.	
<i>See also</i> UNIVERSITY.	
in mother tongue in primary stage	350A.
institutions for—	
higher education, co-ordination and determination of standards	Sch. VII, List I-66.
professional, vocational, etc., training	Sch. VII, List I-65.
scientific and technical	Sch. VII, List I-64.
ELECTIONS	Part XV.
adult suffrage	326.
Election Commission	324, Sch. VII, List I-72.
Commissioners—	
appointment of Chief Election and other Election	324(2) & (3).
conditions of service, etc., of	324(5).

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

ELECTIONS—*contd.*Commissioners—*contd.*

Regional	324(4).
removal from office of	324(5) Provisos.
constitution of	324(2).
Governor to consult—on questions of disqualification of a member of State Legislature	192(2).
President to consult—on questions of disqualification of a member of Parliament	103(2).
staff of	324(6).
superintendence, direction and control of elections to vest in	324(1).
elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, power of Parliament to make laws relating to	327, Sch. VII, List I-72.
elections to State Legislatures, power of State Legislature to make laws relating to	328, Sch. VII, List II-37.
electoral matters, bar to interference by courts in	329.
electoral roll, to be general	325.
readjustment of territorial constituencies after each census	82.
suffrage, adult	326.

ELECTRICITY, taxes on—. *See* under FINANCE.

EMERGENCY—

financial—

direction to States in case of	360(3).
proclamation in case of	360(1).
revocation, etc., of	360(2).
freedom of speech, etc., right to, suspension of provisions re: during	358.
fundamental rights, suspension of the enforcement of, during	359.
<i>See</i> also under FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.	
Proclamation of	352.
definition of	366(18).
duration of	352(4) & (5).
effect of	353.
laying of—before each House of Parliament	352(4).
revocation of	352(2) & (7).

EMERGENCY PROVISION—

Proclamation of, in the case of failure of constitutional machinery in a State	356.
duration of	356(4).
laying of—before each House of Parliament	356(3).
legislative powers, exercise of, during	357.
revocation, variation, etc., of	356(2).
provisions re: distribution of revenues, application of, during	354.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT Sch. VII, List III-23.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
ENDOWMENTS, charitable and religious	Sch. VII, List III-28.
ENEMY ALIEN—	
no protection to—against arrest and detention	22(3).
ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS	Sch. VII, List II-33
ENTRUSTMENT OF STATE FUNCTIONS—	
on Union	258A.
ENVIRONMENT, protection and improvement of	48A.
EQUALITY—	
of opportunity for public employment	16(3).
of status and opportunity, securing of right to, before law	Preamble, 14.
<i>See also</i> FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.	
ESCHEAT, property accruing by	296.
ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES, preventive deten- tion for maintenance of	Sch. VII, List III-3.
ESTATE DUTY—	
definition of	365(9).
in respect of agricultural land	Sch. VII, List II-48.
in respect of other property	Sch. VII, List I-87.
EVACUEE PROPERTY, custody, management and disposal of	Sch. VII, List III-41.
EVIDENCE	Sch. VII, List III-12.
EXCISE, duties of. <i>See</i> under FINANCE.	
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES	297.
EXECUTIVE POWER—UNION—STATES	298.
extent of executive power	53, 154, 298.
power to carry on business }	298.
power to acquire property }	
power to carry on trade }	
EXISTING LAW, definition of	366(10).
EXPLOSIVES	Sch. VII, List I-5.
EXTRADITION	Sch. VII, List I-18
F	
FACTORIES	Sch. VII, List III-36.
FAIRS— <i>See</i> MARKETS AND FAIRS.	
FAMILY PLANNING	
population control and	Sch. VII, List III-20A.
FEDERAL COURT—	
definition of	366(11).
provisions as to Judges of	374(1).
provisions as to suits, etc., pending in	374(2).

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

FEES—

in respect of matters in Concurrent List excepting court fees	Sch. VII, List III-47.
in respect of matters in State List excepting court fees	Sch. VII, List III-66.
in respect of matters in Union List excepting court fees	Sch. VII, List I-96.
taken in courts other than Supreme Court	Sch. VII, List II-3.
taken in Supreme Court	Sch. VII, List I-77.

FINANCE—

adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions between Union and States	290.
annual financial statement— <i>See</i> ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
annual payments to Devaswom Funds	290A.
Bills, financial—	
in Parliament	117.
in State Legislature	267.
Bills, regarding taxation affecting States	274.
<i>See also</i> BILLS.	
Commission—	
constitution of	280(1).
duty of	280(3).
powers of—Parliament to determine	280(4).
qualifications for membership of	280(2).
recommendations of—to be laid before each House of Parliament	281.
Consolidated Fund of India	266.
borrowing on the security of	292.
custody, etc., of	283(1).
definition of	266(1).
expenditure charged on	112(3).
not subject to vote of Parliament	113(1).
Consolidated Fund of the States	266.
borrowing on the security of	293.
custody, etc., of	283(2).
definition of	266(1).
expenditure charged on	202(3).
not subject to vote of Legislature	203(1).
Contingency Fund of India	267(1).
custody, etc., of	283(1).
Contingency Fund of States	267(2).
custody, etc., of	283(?).
duties—	
collected by Union and may be distributed between Union and States	272.
collected by Union but assigned to States	269.
in respect of succession to agricultural land	Sch. VII, List II-47.

FINANCE—<i>contd.</i>	
duties—<i>contd.</i>	
in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land	Sch. VII, List I-88. ¶
levied by Union and collected and appropriated by States	263. ¶
of customs including export duties	Sch. VII, List I-83.
of excise, on alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp, etc. ¶	Sch. VII, List II-51. ¶
of excise, on tobacco, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-84.
stamp, other than duties or fees collected by judicial stamp	Sch. VII, List III-44.
stamp, rates of, in respect of bills of exchange, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-91.
surcharge on certain, for purposes of Union	271.
grants by the Union or States for public purposes	282.
grants by Union to certain States	275.
grants to certain States in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products	273.
interpretation of, for the purposes of Part XII,	
“Finance Commission”	264.
“net proceeds”, etc., calculation of	279.
public account of India and the States	266(2).
custody, etc., of money credited to	283.
suitors’ deposits and other moneys received by the public servants and courts to be paid into	284.
revenues, distribution of, between the Union and the States—	
duties and taxes, etc., collected by the Union and assigned to States	269.
levied by the Union and shared with the States	270 & 272.
levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States	268.
on export of jute, etc., grant in lieu of, to certain States	273.
surcharge on, for purposes of Union, Parliament may impose	271.
sales tax, restriction as to imposition of	286.
State taxation—	
exemption from—in respect of water or electricity in certain cases	287-288.
exemption of Union property from	285.
Supplementary grants— <i>See</i> SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.	
tax—	
capitation	Sch. VII, List II-61.
corporation	Sch. VII, List I-85.
on advertisements in newspapers	Sch. VII, List I-92.
on other advertisements	Sch. VII, List II-55.
on agricultural income	Sch. VII, List II-46.
on animals and boats	Sch. VII, List II-58.

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

FINANCE—*concl.*tax—*contd.*

on capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies and on capital of companies	Sch. VII, List I-86.
on consumption or sale of electricity	Sch. VII, List II-53.
on entry of goods into local areas	Sch. VII, List II-52.
on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways	Sch. VII, List II-56.
on income, definition of	366(29).
on income, other than agricultural income	Sch. VII, List I-82.
on lands and buildings	Sch. VII, List II-49.
on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling	Sch. VII, List II-62.
on mineral rights	Sch. VII, List II-50.
on professions, trades, callings and employments	276, Sch. VII, List II-60.
on railway fares and freights	Sch. VII, List I-89.
on sale or purchase of goods	Sch. VII, List II-54, 286,
	Sch. VII, List I-92A.
on sale or purchase of newspaper	Sch. VII, List I-92.
on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, other than stamp duties	Sch. VII, List I-90.
on vehicles, suitable for use on roads, including tram-cars	Sch. VII, List II-57.
recovery of—in a State for claims arising outside that State	Sch. VII, List III-43.
terminal—on goods or passengers	Sch. VII, List I-89.
taxation, definition of	366(28).
taxes, etc., existing, levied by State Governments or local authorities to continue notwithstanding that they are mentioned in the Union List	277.
taxes not to be levied except by authority of law	265.
Union taxation, exemption of State property and income from	289.

FINANCE COMMISSION—*See* FINANCE.FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS—*See* CORPORATIONS.

FISHERIES Sch. VII, List II-21.

FISHING AND FISHERIES beyond territorial waters Sch. VII, List I-57.

FOREIGN—

exchange Sch. VII, List I-36.

jurisdiction Sch. VII, List I-16.

loans Sch. VII, List I-37.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Sch. VII, List I-10.

preventive detention for reasons connected with Sch. VII, List I-9.

FOREIGN STATE, definition of 367(3).

FORESTS 48A, Sch. VII, List III-17A.

FRATERNITY, promotion of Preamble.

FREE LEGAL AID—

equal justice and—State to provide 39A.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES	Part IVA.
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	Part III.
cultural and educational rights—	
protection of interests of minorities	29.
right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	30.
kirpans, wearing and carrying of, by Sikhs	25.
laws inconsistent with, or in derogation of—	
State not to make	13(2).
to be void	13(1).
legislation to give effect to	35.
power of Parliament to modify, in their application to Armed Forces	33.
protection against arrest and detention	22.
protection in respect of—	
(i) conviction for offences; (ii) being tried more than once for the same offence; and (iii) appearing as a witness against himself	20.
protection of life and personal liberty	21.
restriction on—while Martial Law is in force	34.
right against exploitation—	
power of State to impose compulsory service for public purposes	23(2).
prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.	24.
prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	23(1).
right of citizens—	
to assemble peaceably	19(1)(b) & (3).
to form associations	19(1)(c) & (4).
to freedom of speech	19(1)(a) & (2).
to move throughout India	19(1)(d) & (5).
to practise any profession	19(1)(g) & (6).
to reside and settle anywhere in India	19(1)(e) & (5).
right to constitutional remedies	32—35.
remedies for enforcement of—	
by moving Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings	32.
suspension of, during emergency	359.
<i>See also under EMERGENCY.</i>	
right to equality—	
abolition of titles	18.
<i>See also under TITLES.</i>	
abolition of untouchability	17.
equality before law	14.
equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	16.
power of State to make special provision for—	
backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	15(4).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS—<i>contd.</i>	
right to equality— <i>contd.</i>	
power of State to make special Provision for— <i>contd.</i>	
women and children	15(3).
prohibition of discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth	15(1).
right of citizen as to access to, and use of, public place	15(2).
right to freedom of religion—	
freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions	28.
freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion	27.
freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion	25.
freedom to manage religious affairs	26.
the State, definition of, for purposes of Part III	12.
G	
GAMBLING—<i>See</i> BETTING.	
GAS AND GAS WORKS	Sch. VII, List II-25.
GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, provisions of, to apply to interpretation of the Constitution	367.
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU—	
creation of Legislature or Council of Ministers, or both for	239A.
territory of	Sch. I.
GOODS—	
carriage of—	
by air, rail or sea, and by national waterways	Sch. VII, List I-30.
by inland waterways	Sch. VII, List III-32.
taxes on— <i>See</i> under FINANCE.	
definition of	366(12).
production, supply and distribution of	Sch. VII, List II-27.
standards of quality for— <i>for</i> export or inter-State transport	Sch. VII, List I-51.
taxes on entry of— <i>into</i> a local area— <i>See</i> under FINANCE.	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT—	
repeal of	395.
transition from provisions of—, President's power to make provisions for	392.
GOVERNORS—	
address by	175-176.
allowances, etc., for	158.
annual financial statement,— <i>to</i> cause to be laid before the Legislature	202(1).

	ARTICLE / SCHEDULE
GOVERNORS—<i>contd.</i>	
appointment of	155.
appointment of—as administrators for Union territories	239(2).
Bills—	
assent to	200.
reservation of—for the consideration of President	200.
common—for two or more States	153.
conditions of office of	158.
Council of Ministers to aid and advise	163.
decision of—on question as to disqualification of members of Legislature	192(1).
discharge of the functions of—on certain contingencies	160.
discretionary power of	163(1) & (2), Sch. VI, paras. 9 & 18.
emoluments, allowances, privileges and rights in respect of leave of absence of	158(3), Sch. II, Part A; Sch. VII, List I-75.
executive action of State Government to be expressed in the name of	166(1).
executive power of State to vest in	154.
legislative powers of	213.
<i>See also under ORDINANCE.</i>	
oath or affirmation by	159.
power of—	
to apply Part VI, Chapter VI, to magistrates	237.
to appoint—	
(i) Advocate-General— <i>See</i> ADVOCATE-GENERAL.	
(ii) member of State Legislative Assembly to fill tem- porary vacancies in the office of Speaker	180(1).
(iii) member of State Legislative Council to fill vacan- cies for the office of Chairman	184(1).
(iv) members of Public Service Commission— <i>See</i> , PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.	
(v) Ministers— <i>See</i> COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.	
to consult Election Commission in cases relating to disqualification of a member of legislature	192(2).
to entrust State functions on Union Government	258A.
to frame regulations regarding conditions of service, etc., of Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission	318.
to frame rules—	
regarding authentication of orders and other instruments	166(2).
regarding convenient transaction of Government business	166(3).
regarding procedure in respect of communications bet- ween the Houses of State Legislature	208(3)
regarding recruitment of officers, etc., for a High Court	229 Proviso.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
GOVERNORS—<i>concl.</i>	
power of— <i>Contd.</i>	
to frame rules— <i>Contd.</i>	
regarding recruitment of secretarial staff of Houses of Legislature	187(3).
to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences	161.
to nominate Anglo-Indians to Legislative Assembly	333.
to nominate members to Legislative Council	171(3)(e) & 171(5).
protection of—from legal proceedings	361.
qualifications for appointment as	157.
recommendation of—	
demand for a grant to be made on	203(3).
necessary for introduction of Money Bills	207.
to be regarded as matter of procedure	255.
resignation of office by	156(2).
right of—to address and send messages to the Legislature	175.
right of—to summon, prorogue and dissolve Legislature	174.
special address by	176.
special responsibility of	371(2).
supplementary grants,—cause to be laid before Legislature	205(1).
term of office of	156.
GUARANTEE, definition of	366(13).
GUJARAT—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
special responsibility of the Governor for establishment of development boards	371(2).
State of	Sch. I.
H	
HARYANA—	
allocation of seats in Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
HIGH COURTS, in the States	214.
administrative expenses of—to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	229(3).
application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to	218.
Chief Justice—	
acting —, appointment of	223.
appointment of— <i>See</i> Chief Justice and other Judges below:	
power of—	
to appoint acting Judges	224(2).
to appoint additional Judges	224(1).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
HIGH COURTS, in the States—<i>contd.</i>	
Chief Justice—<i>contd.</i>	
power of— <i>contd.</i>	
to appoint officers and servants of High Court	229(1).
to appoint retired Judges at sittings of High Courts	224A.
to be consulted regarding appointment of other Judges	217(1).
Chief Justice and other Judges—	
age of retirement of	217(1), 224(3).
appointment and conditions of office of	217, 224, 224A.
conduct of—not to be discussed—	
in Parliament	121.
in State Legislature	211.
determination of age of	217(3).
oath or affirmation by	219.
prohibition of practice after ceasing to hold office	220.
qualifications for appointment as	217(2).
removal from office of	217(1) Proviso (b).
procedure regarding	218.
resignation of office by	217(1) Proviso (a).
salaries, etc., of	221, Sch. II, Part D, Para. 10.
transfer of—from one High Court to another	222.
vacation of office of	217(1) Proviso (c).
constitution and organisation of	216, Sch. VII, List I-78.
court of record	215.
definition of	366(14).
establishment of a common High Court for two or more States	231.
for Union territories	241.
jurisdiction of	225.
extension of—to or exclusion from Union territories	230, Sch. VII, List I-79.
language in— <i>See</i> LANGUAGE.	
officers of—appointment, etc., of	229.
power of—	
to issue certain writs	226.
to punish for contempt	215.
power of superintendence of	227.
retirement of additional or acting Judge	224(3).
subordinate Courts, control over, to vest in	235.
transfer of certain cases to	228.
transitional period, provisions as to	376.
HIGHWAYS, declared by Parliament to be national	Sch. VII, List I-23.
HIMACHAL PRADESH—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to State of	Sch. IV. Sch. I.
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	Sch. VII, List II-6.
hospitals, seamen's and marine	Sch. VII, List I-28.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE—	
composition of	81.
decisions of—by majority	100(1).
Deputy Speaker of— <i>See</i> SPEAKER.	
duration of	83.
Member of— <i>See</i> MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.	
power of—to make rules of procedure	118(1).
quorum for a meeting of	100(3).
representation (nomination) of Anglo-Indians in	331.
representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., in	330.
representation of Union territories in	81(1) (b).
Secretarial staff, appointment, etc., of	98.
Speaker and Deputy Speakers of—	
casting vote of	100(1).
choosing of	93.
not to preside while a resolution for removal from office is under consideration	96.
performance of duties of office of—during the absence of	95.
removal from office of	94(c) & 96.
resignation of office by	94(b).
salaries and allowances, etc., of	97, Sch. VII, List I-73 & Sch. II, Part C, Para. 7.
vacation of office by	94(a).
voting in	100.

I

IMPEACHMENT of President—*See* PRESIDENT

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS Sch. VII, List II-5.

INDIA—

admission into, emigration and expulsion from	Sch. VII, List I-19.
a Union of States	1(1).
admission of new States into	2.
Bharat, the name of	1(1).
languages of	Sch. VIII.
security of	Sch. VII, List I-9.
territory of	1(3).

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947, the, repeal of 395.

INDIAN STATE, definition of 366(15).

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR DISPUTES Sch. VII, List III-22.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, concerning Union employees Sch. VII, List I-61.

INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLIES, COMBINES AND TRUSTS Sch. VII, List III-21.

INDUSTRIES—

declared by Parliament to be necessary for defence or for prosecution of war	Sch. VII, List I-7.
---	---------------------

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
INDUSTRIES—<i>contd.</i>	
other	Sch. VII, List II-24.
under Union control	Sch. VII, List I-52.
participation of workers in management of	43A.
INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND SUBSTANCES	Sch. VII, List I-53.
INNS AND INN KEEPERS	Sch. VII, List II-31.
INQUIRIES, surveys and statistics—	
connected with matters in List I	Sch. VII, List I-94.
connected with matters in Lists II and III	Sch. VII, List III-45.
INSOLVENCY—<i>See</i> BANKRUPTCY.	
INSTITUTIONS—	
charitable and religious	Sch. VII, List III-28.
Imperial War Museum, Indian Museum, Indian War Memorial, National Library, Victoria Memorial	Sch. VII, List I-62.
instructions in mother tongue	350A.
Union and agencies, for purposes of technical training, research, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-65 & 66.
<i>See also</i> UNIVERSITIES.	
INSURANCE	Sch. VII, List I-47.
INSURANCE CORPORATIONS—<i>See</i> under CORPORATIONS.	
INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION—	
Central Bureau of	Sch. VII, List I-8.
INTER-STATE—	
Council	263.
river waters dispute	262.
trade or commerce	286.
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—	
implementation of treaties, etc.	Sch. VII, List I-14.
legislation to give effect to	253.
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, ETC.,—	
participation in—, and implementation of decisions of	Sch. VII, List I-13.
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, ETC., promotion of—<i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES.	
INTERPRETATION—	
of Constitution for Part V, Chapter IV and Part VI, Chapter V	147.
of Constitution in general	367.
of “district judge” for Part VI, Chapter VI	236(a)
of “Finance Commission” for Part XII	264.
of judicial service for Part VI, Chapter VI	236(b)
of “State” for Part VI	152.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
INTERPRETATION—<i>contd.</i>	
of "State" for Part XIV	308.
of "State" for Schedule V	Sch. V, Part A, Para. 1.
INTOXICATING DRINKS, ETC.—<i>See</i> PROHIBITION.	
INTOXICATING LIQUORS, production, manufacture, purchase, sale, etc., of	Sch. VII, List II-8.
INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS	Sch. VII, List I-49.
IRRIGATION, subject to entry 56 of Union List	Sch. VII, List II-17.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
temporary provisions with respect to	370.
JOINT SITTING—Houses of Parliament	100, 108.
JUDGES—	
district—	
appointment of	233(1).
definition of	236(a).
eligibility for appointment as	233(2).
eligibility for appointment as—who are not citizens of India	376.
validation of appointment, etc., of certain	233A.
High Court— <i>See</i> HIGH COURTS.	
Supreme Court— <i>See</i> SUPREME COURT.	
JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, recognition of	Sch. VII, List III-12.
JUDICIAL SERVICE—	
appointment to—of a State	234.
definition of	236(b).
JUDICIARY, separation of, from the executive—<i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES.	
JURISDICTION—	
of courts—	
barred in disputes arising out of treaties, agreements, etc., with Indian States	363.
barred in electoral matters	329.
officers and members of Parliament not subject to	122(2).
officers and members of State Legislature not subject to	212(2).
JUSTICE—	
administration of	Sch. VII, List III-11A.
equal—and free legal aid	39A.
social, economic and political, securing of	Preamble, 38.

K

KARNATAKA—

allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
Legislative Council for	168.
State of	Sch. I.

KERALA—

allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.

KIRPANS—See FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

L

LABOUR—

disputes	Sch. VII, List III-22.
regulation of—in mines and oilfields	Sch. VII, List I-55.
vocational and technical training of	Sch. VII, List III-25.
welfare of	Sch. VII, List III-24.
LAKSHADWEEP, territory of	Sch. I.
LAND, rights over land tenures, etc.	Sch. VII, List II-18.
LAND revenue, assessment and collection of, maintenance of land records, etc.	Sch. VII, List II-45.

LANGUAGE—

enactment of laws relating to—, special provision as to	349.
facilities for instruction in mother tongue	350A.
Hindi, duty of Union to develop	351.
linguistic minorities, special officer for	350B.
of authoritative text of bills, etc.	348(1)(b) & 348(3).
Official—	
Commission and Committee of Parliament on	344.
English to continue for fifteen years as	343(2).
for communications between Union and a State or States <i>inter se</i>	346.
of a State	345.
of the Union to be Hindi	343.
of Supreme Court and High Courts	348.
spoken by a section of the population of a State, special provisions as to	347.
to be used in Parliament	120.
to be used in representation for redress of grievances	350.
to be used in State Legislatures	210.
LANGUAGES OF INDIA	Sch. VIII.

LAWS—

existing—	
continuance of	372(1).
definition of	366(10).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
LAWS—Contd.	
existing— <i>Contd.</i>	
void, if inconsistent with provisions of Part III	13(1).
existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies, saving of	305.
imposing restrictions on right to freedom of speech, etc.	19(2) to (6).
<i>See also</i> FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.	
offences against—	
relating to matters in List I	Sch. VII, List I-93.
relating to matters in List II	Sch. VII, List II-64.
recognition of	Sch. VII, List III-12.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS —suits and proceedings by or against the Union and the States	300.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES — <i>See</i> the STATES.	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL — <i>See</i> the STATES.	
LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS between the Union and the States	245—255.
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, securing of	Preamble.
LIBRARIES —controlled by the States	Sch. VII, List II-12.
<i>See also</i> INSTITUTIONS.	
LIGHTHOUSES	Sch. VII, List I-26.
LIMITATION	Sch. VII, List III-13.
LINGUISTIC MINORITIES , special officer for	350B.
LIVING WAGE TO WORKERS — <i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRIN- CIPLES.	
LOAN , definition of	366(4).
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Sch. VII, List II-5.
LOTTERIES —organised by Government	Sch. VII, List-I-40.
LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY —lunatics and mental deficients	Sch. VII, List III-16.
M	
MADHYA PRADESH —	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
Legislative Council for	168.
State of	Sch. I.
MAHARASHTRA —	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
Legislative Council for	168.
special responsibility of the Governor for establishment of development boards	371(2).
State of	Sch. I.
MAJOR PORTS	Sch. VII, List I-27.
definition of	364(2)(a).
special provision as to extension of laws to	364(1).
12 M of Law/79—31	

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
MANIPUR—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
special provision with respect to the State of	371C.
State of	Sch. I.
MARITIME ZONES	
lands, minerals and other valuable things within territorial waters, continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zones to vest in the Union	297.
MARKETS AND FAIRS	Sch. VII, List II-28.
MARRIAGE	Sch. VII, List III-5.
MARTIAL LAW , power of Parliament to indemnify for acts done in areas under	34.
MEGHALAYA—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
tribal areas in	Sch. VI.
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—See under PARLIAMENT.	
MEMORIALS—See under INSTITUTIONS.	
MERCANTILE MARINE , education and training for	Sch. VII, List I-25.
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATIONS	Sch. VII, List I-68.
MIGRANTS to and from Pakistan—See CITIZENSHIP.	
MIGRATION , inter-State	Sch. VII, List I-81.
MINES AND MINERALS—	
regulation and development of—	
under Union control	Sch. VII, List I-54.
in other case	Sch. VII, List II-23.
<i>See also LABOUR.</i>	
MINISTERS—See COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.	
MINORITIES , protection, etc., of—	
<i>See FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.</i>	
<i>See also SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.</i>	
MIZORAM—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
creation of local Legislature or Council of Ministers, or both, for	239A.
territory of	Sch. I.
tribal areas in	Sch. VI.
MINORS—infants and minors	Sch. VII, List III-6.
MONEY BILLS—See BILLS.	
MONEY-LENDING AND MONEY-LENDERS	Sch. VII, List II-30.
MONOPOLIES , saving of existing laws and laws providing for State	305.

	ARTICLE / SCHEDULE
MONUMENTS—	
ancient and historical—	
of national importance	Sch. VII, List I-67.
others	Sch. VII, List II-12.
protection, etc., of— <i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES.	
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS— <i>See</i> under CORPORATIONS.	
MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS	Sch. VII, List II-13.
MUSEUMS— controlled by States	Sch. VII, List II-12.
<i>See</i> also INSTITUTIONS.	
N	
NAGALAND—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
special provision with respect to the State of	371A.
State of	Sch. I.
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS— <i>See</i> INSTITUTIONS.	
NATURALISATION	Sch. VII, List- I-17.
NET PROCEEDS, calculation of— <i>See</i> FINANCE.	
NEWSPAPERS	Sch. VII, List III-39.
NUMERALS for official purposes of Union	343(1).
O	
●ATHS	Sch. VII, List III-12.
forms of— <i>or</i> affirmations	Sch. III.
OBLIGATIONS of Union and States, provisions relating to, under the Constitution	294-295.
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	343.
Commission and Committee of Parliament on	344.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES	Sch. VII, List III-11.
OIL—	
oilfields and mineral oil resources, regulation and development of	Sch. VII, List I-53.
regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields	Sch. VII, List I-55.
OPIUM—	
cultivation, manufacture and sale for export of	Sch. VII, List I-59.
duties of excise on— <i>See</i> under FINANCE.	
ORDINANCE—	
Administrator's power to promulgate—during recess of Union territories Legislature	239B.
Governor's power to promulgate—during recess of State Legislature	213.
President's power to promulgate—during recess of Parliament	123.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
ORISSA—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
P	
PARLIAMENT—	
Acts of —, lack of requirements as to recommendations and previous sanctions not to invalidate	255.
committees of and commissions appointed by, attendance of persons and production of documents before	Sch. VII, List I-74.
composition of—	
the Council of States	80
the House of the People	81.
constitution of	79.
Council of States— <i>See</i> COUNCIL OF STATES.	
dissolution of	85(2) (b).
duration of	83.
expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of India, not subject to vote of	113(1).
other expenditure, subject to vote of	113(2).
House of the People— <i>See</i> HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.	
Houses of — to meet twice every year	85(1).
joint sitting	100 & 108.
language to be used in — <i>See</i> under LANGUAGE.	
laws made by—	
extent of	245(1).
to prevail over State laws in certain cases	251 & 254.
legislative procedure—	
in respect of financial matters	112 & 117.
in respect of Money Bills	109.
in respect of votes on account, votes of credit and ex- ceptional grants	116.
with respect to estimates	113.
Members of Parliament—	
disqualifications for	102.
decision on question as to	103.
oath or affirmation by	99.
powers, privileges, etc., of	105, Sch. VII, List I-74.
qualifications for	84.
salaries and allowances, etc., of	106, Sch. VII, List I-73.
vacation of seats by	101.
voting in Houses of	100.
voting without making oath or affirmation, etc., penalty for	104.
officers of— <i>See</i> COUNCIL OF STATES and HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.	
power of—	
to abolish or create Legislative Councils in States	169.
to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum	100.

PARLIAMENT—*contd*Power of—*contd.*

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
to admit new States into the Union	2.
to alter areas, boundaries or names of States	3.
to amend First and Fourth Schedules in certain cases	4.
to amend Fifth Schedule	Sch. V, Para. 7.
to amend provisions of Constitution	368.
to appoint authority for carrying out purposes of articles 301—304	307.
to confer ancillary powers on Supreme Court	140.
to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue certain writs	139.
to confer powers of the Union on States in certain cases	258(2).
to constitute High Courts for Union territories	241.
to create local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union territories	239A.
to determine the salaries and allowances of Ministers	75(6).
to establish new States	2.
to extend functions of Public Service Commissions	321.
to extend its own duration in emergencies	83(2) Proviso.
to impose restrictions on freedom of trade, commerce, or intercourse within the Union	302.
to impose surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union	271.
to legislate on matters in Concurrent List	246(2).
to legislate with respect to matters in State List— in national interest	249(1).
during Emergency	250.
to legislate with respect to matters in State List for two or more States by consent	252.
to legislate with respect to matters in Union List	246(1).
to make laws regarding extension of or exclusion from the jurisdiction of High Courts	230.
to make laws to amend Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders	341(2) & 342(2)
to make laws to give effect to international agreements	253.
to make laws to give effect to provisions regarding Fundamental Rights	35.
to make laws with respect to elections to legislatures	327.
to make laws with respect to trade and commerce within a State and production, supply and distribution of certain commodities during the first 5 years	369.
to make provision regarding qualifications for and powers of the members of the Finance Commission	280(2) & (4).
to prescribe certain matters with respect to preventive detention	22(7).
to prescribe requirements regarding residence for employment under a State or local authority	16(3).
to prescribe the manner of election of representatives of Union territories to the Council of States	80(5).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
PARLIAMENT—concl'd.	
Power of—concl'd.	
to provide for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river-valleys	262.
to provide for creation of all-India services	312.
to provide for discharge of President's functions in contingencies	70.
to provide for establishment of additional courts for better administration of laws made by Parliament	247.
to provide for establishment of Joint Public Service Commission for two or more States	315.
to provide for the manner of enforcement of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court	142(1).
to provide for the use of English language or Devanagari form of numerals, after 15 years	343(3).
to regulate its procedure in financial matters	119.
to regulate matters regarding election of President and Vice-President	71(3).
to regulate the right of citizenship	11.
to vary or revoke conditions of service of officers of certain services	312A.
powers, privileges, etc., of	105(3), Sch. VII, List I-74.
proceedings of—	
courts not to enquire into validity of	122(1).
protection of publication of	361A.
prorogation of	85(2)(a).
quorum for a meeting of	100(3).
residuary powers of legislation vest in	248, Sch. VII, List I-97.
restriction on discussion in	121.
rules of procedure, power of each House to make Secretariat of Houses of	118.
summoning of	98.
summoning of	85(1).
PART, definition of	366(16).
PASSPORTS	Sch. VII, List I-19.
PATENTS, INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS	Sch. VII, List I-49.
PENSIONS—	
definition of	366(17).
payable by States	Sch. VII, List II-42.
payable by Union	Sch. VII, List I-71.
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	Sch. VII, List I-53.
PILGRIMAGES—	
to places outside India	Sch. VII, List I-20.
to other places	Sch. VII, List II-7.
PIRACIES AND CRIMES ON SEAS OR IN AIR, offences against law of nations	Sch. VII, List I-21.
PLANNING, economic and social	Sch. VII, List III-20.
POISONS	Sch. VII, List III-19.
POLICE	Sch. VII, List II-2.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
POLICE FORCE—	
extension of powers and jurisdiction of—to areas outside the State and to railway areas	Sch. VII, List I-80.
PONDICHERRY—	
allocation of seat in Council of States to	Sch. IV.
creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers, or both, for	239A.
territory of	Sch. I.
POPULATION CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING	Sch. VII, List III-20A.
PORTS—	
declared by Parliament to be major	Sch. VII, List I-27.
other	Sch. VII, List III-31.
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK	Sch. VII, List I-39.
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	Sch. VII, List I-31.
POUNDS AND PREVENTION OF CATTLE TRESPASS	Sch. VII, List II-16.
PRESIDENT	52.
address by	86-87.
Annual Financial Statement, causes to be laid before Parliament	112(1).
appointments of—	
Attorney-General— <i>See</i> ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Chairman and members of Union and State Public Service Commissions— <i>See</i> PUBLIC SERVICE COMMIS- SION.	
Chief Justice and other Judges of—	
High Courts— <i>See</i> HIGH COURTS.	
Supreme Court— <i>See</i> SUPREME COURT.	
Comptroller and Auditor-General— <i>See</i> COMPTROL- LER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL.	
Governors of States— <i>See</i> GOVERNORS.	
Prime Minister and other Ministers— <i>See</i> COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.	
Special Officer for linguistic minorities	350B.
Special Officer for Scheduled Castes— <i>See</i> SCHEDU- LED CASTES.	
approval of—to rules regarding salaries, allowances, leave or pensions of officers and servants of the Supreme Court	146(2) Proviso.
assent of—	
to Bills—	
general	111.
of Parliament, amending the Constitution	368.
of State Legislature	201.
regarding imposition of taxes on water or electricity in certain cases	288(2).

PRESIDENT—*contd.*

audit reports, causes to be laid before Parliament	151(1).
conditions of office of	59.
consent of—necessary for acceptance of foreign titles, presents, etc., by person serving under the State	18(3) & (4).
contracts of the Union to be executed in the name of	299(1).
Council of Ministers to aid and advise	74(1).
decision by—on questions as to disqualifications of Mem- bers of Parliament	103(1).
defence forces, supreme command of, to vest in	53(2).
Election Commission, appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners, etc.— <i>See</i> ELECTIONS.	
election of	54, Sch. VII, List I-72.
eligibility for re-election	57.
emoluments, allowances and privileges, etc., of	59(3), Sch. II, Part A, Sch. VII, List I-75.
executive action by the Union Government to be taken in the name of	77(1).
Finance Commission, constitution, etc., by— <i>See</i> FINANCE.	
impeachment of—, procedure for	61.
legislative powers of	123(1).
manner of election of	55.
matters relating to election of	71.
messages, etc., of—to the Houses	86.
oath or affirmation by	60.
Ordinance making power of— <i>See</i> ORDINANCE.	
power of—	
to adapt laws	372 & 372A.
to apply laws with modifications to aerodromes and major ports	364.
to appoint acting Chairman of the Council of States	91(1).
to appoint acting Speaker of the House of the People	95(1).
to appoint a Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and welfare of Scheduled Tribes	339.
to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes	340.
to authorise the use of Hindi during the 15 years period in addition to English and of Devanagari numerals for official purposes of Union	343(2) Proviso.
to call for information from the Prime Minister regard- ing administration of Union affairs and proposals for legislation	78(b).
to certify laws enacted not more than 18 months before and within 3 months of the commencement of the Constitution	31(6).
to constitute a Commission to report on official language	344.
to constitute Regional Committees	371.

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

PRESIDENT—*contd.*Power of—*contd.*

to consult Election Commission on questions regarding disqualification of members of Parliament	103(2).
to consult Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance	143.
to declare a State not to be a foreign State for a specific purpose	367(3) Proviso.
to entrust Union functions to States in certain cases	258(1).
to establish inter-State Council	263.
to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases	72.
to issue order for adaptation of existing laws	372(2).
to issue order for removal of difficulties during transitional period	392.
to issue orders in regard to grants from the Union to certain States	275(2).
to issue Proclamation of Emergency— <i>See</i> EMERGENCY.	
to make advances from Contingency Fund to meet unforeseen expenditure	267(1).
to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention in certain cases	373.
to make provision by order for continuance of taxes on water or electricity involving river valley projects under existing State Law	288(1).
to make provisions regarding discharge of Governor's functions in contingencies	160.
to make regulations for Union territories	240.
to make regulations regarding conditions of service, etc., of the Chairman and members of the Union, State and Joint Public Service Commissions	318.
to make rules for consultation with the Union Public Service Commission regarding appointment of officials of Supreme Court	146(1) Proviso.
to make rules regarding authentication of orders, etc., made and executed in the name of the President	77(2).
to make rules regarding conditions of service, etc., of personnel of the Audit and Accounts Department	148(5).
to make rules regarding dual membership of Parliament and State Legislature	101(2).
to make rules regarding procedure at joint sittings of the two Houses	118(3).
to make rules regarding recruitment and conditions of service of secretarial staff of Houses of Parliament	98(3).
to make rules regarding transactions of and allocation among Ministers of business of the Government	77(3).
to nominate Anglo-Indians to the House of the People	331.
to nominate twelve members to the Council of States	80(1)(a)
to prescribe percentage of taxes on income for distribution among States	270.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
PRESIDENT—concl'd.	
power of—concl'd.	
to prescribe the manner of enforcement of orders, etc., of the Supreme Court	142(1).
to remove difficulties during transitional period	392(1).
to specify Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States and Union territories	341-342.
to summon Houses of Parliament in joint sittings	108.
to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament	85(2).
previous sanction of—	
necessary for introducing a Bill in State Legislature, imposing restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States	304(b) Proviso.
to be regarded as matter of procedure	255.
protection of—from legal proceedings	361.
qualifications for office of	58.
recommendation of—, demand for a grant to be made on	113(3).
recommendation of—required for introduction of Bills—	
(i) affecting taxation in which States are interested	274(1).
(ii) regarding financial matters	117(1).
(iii) regarding formation of new States or alteration, etc., of boundaries of States	3 Proviso.
recommendation to be regarded as matter of procedure	255.
removal from office of	56(1) Proviso (b).
resignation of office by	56(1) Proviso (a).
supplementary grants, causes to be laid before Parliament	115(1).
term of office of	56.
vacancy in the office of, procedure for filling	62.
PREVENTIVE DETENTION—	
Advisory Boards—	
constitution of and reports by	22(4)(a).
procedure to be followed by	22(7)(c).
for reasons connected with the security of a State	Sch. VII, List III-3.
for reasons connected with the security of India	Sch. VII, List I-9.
period of detention—	
not to exceed 3 months	22(4).
may exceed 3 months in certain circumstances	22(4)(a) & (b).
maximum—may be prescribed by Parliament	22(7) (a) & (b).
person detained under—	
facts may not be communicated to—if against public interest	22(6).
grounds of detention to be communicated to	22(5).
PRICE CONTROL	Sch. VII, List III-34.
PRIMARY EDUCATION in mother tongue	350A.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
PRIME MINISTER—	
appointment of	75(1).
duties of—as respects furnishing information to President is head of Council of Ministers	78. 74(1).
salary and allowances of	75(6), Sch. VII, List I-75. Sch. VII, List III-39.
PRINTING PRESSES	Sch. VII, List III-4.
PRISONERS subjected to preventive detention, removal from one State to another	Sch. VII, List II-4.
PRISONS	366(18).
PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY , definition of	Sch. VII, List III-26.
PROFESSIONS —legal, medical, etc.	Sch. VII, List III-26.
PROHIBITION of intoxicating drinks and drugs, State to in- troduce— <i>See</i> DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES.	
PROPERTY—	
acquisition and requisitioning of	Sch. VII, List III-42.
amount for acquisition of any—of an educational insti- tution established and administered by a minority	30 (1A).
no person to be deprived of—save by authority of law	300A.
succession to—, etc.	294-295.
transfer of agricultural land	Sch. VII, List II-18.
transfer of—other than agricultural property	Sch. VII, List III-6.
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—	
by single transferable vote :	
election of members of State Legislative Council	171(4).
election of President	55(3).
election of State representatives in the Council of States	80(4).
election of Vice-President	66(1).
PUBLIC acts and records, recognition of	261, Sch. VII, List III-12.
PUBLIC DEBT—	
of the States— <i>See</i> DEBT.	
of the Union— <i>See</i> DEBT.	
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION	Sch. VII, List II-6.
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION , definition of	366(19).
PUBLIC ORDER	Sch. VII, List II-1.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—	
annual report of	323.
Chairman and members of—	
appointment of	316(1) & (1A).
conditions of service of	318.
eligibility for holding of offices after ceasing to be members	319(b), (c) & (d).
eligibility for re-employment	319.
ineligibility for re-appointment	316(3).
removal from office of	316(2) Proviso (b).
removal or suspension from office of	317.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—<i>contd.</i>	
Chairman and members of— <i>contd.</i>	
resignation by	316(2) Proviso (a).
term of office of	316(2).
expenses of—charged on the Consolidated Fund	322.
functions	320.
power to extend—of	321.
joint—for two or more States	315(2).
of State	315(1), Sch. VII, List II-41.
transitional period, provisions as to	378.
Union	315(1), Sch. VII, List I-70.
PUNJAB	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
Q	
QUARANTINE—	
inter-State	Sch. VII, List I-81.
Port	Sch. VII, List I-28.
R	
RAILWAYS, definition of	366(20), Sch. VII, List I-22.
RAJASTHAN—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
RECOGNITION of public acts, records and judicial proceedings	Sch. VII, List III-12.
REFORMATORIES	Sch. VII, List II-4.
REGISTRATION of deeds and documents	Sch. VII, List III-6.
REGULATIONS—	
validation of certain Acts and	31B & Sch. IX.
power of President to make—for Union territories	240.
RELIEF of the disabled and unemployable	Sch. VII, List II-9.
RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS	Sch. VII, List III-28.
REPEALS	395.
REPRESENTATION—See PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.	
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	Sch. VII, List I-38.
RESTRICTION, reasonable, imposition of	19.
REVENUE, from Union property	Sch. VII, List I-32.
RIVERS AND RIVER VALLEYS, regulation and development of inter-State	Sch. VII, List I-56.
RULER—	
definition of	366(22).
privy purses, rights and privileges of—abolished	363A.
treaties, etc., of—with Government of India, no Court to enquire into disputes regarding	363.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
S	
SALT	Sch. VII. List I-58.
SCHEDULE, definition of	366(23).
SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS	Part X.
Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes—	
administration of	244, Sch. V.
annual report by Governor to the President	Sch. V, Para 3.
Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	339.
definition of	Sch. V, Para. 6.
executive power of State extends to	Sch. V, Para. 2.
law applicable to	Sch. V, Para. 5.
Tribes Advisory Council, establishment, etc., of	Sch. V, Para. 4.
Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram	Sch. VI, Para. 20.
administration of	244 (2), Sch. VI.
application of Acts of Parliament and of the State Legislature to	Sch. VI, Para. 12.
autonomous districts and regions in	Sch. VI, Para. 1.
Commission to report on the administration of	Sch. VI, Para. 14.
estimated receipts and expenditure to be shown separately in annual financial statements	Sch. VI, Para. 13.
District Councils :	
constitution of	Sch. VI, Para. 2.
dissolution of	Sch. VI, Para. 16.
district and regional funds, management by	Sch. VI, Para. 7.
power of—	
to constitute village councils or courts	Sch. VI, Para. 4.
to establish primary schools, etc.	Sch. VI, Para. 6.
to impose taxes and collect revenues, etc.	Sch. VI, Para. 8.
to make laws	Sch. VI, Para. 3.
to make regulations for control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals	Sch. VI, Para. 10.
power under C.P.C. and Cr. P.C. may be conferred on	Sch. VI, Para. 5.
publication of laws, etc., made by	Sch. VI, Para. 11.
share of royalties	Sch. VI, Para. 9(1).
Regional Councils :	
constitution of	Sch. VI, Para. 2.
dissolution of	Sch. VI, Para. 16.
district and regional funds, management by	Sch. VI, Para. 7.
power of—	
to constitute village councils or courts	Sch. VI, Para. 4.
to impose taxes and collect revenues, etc.	Sch. VI, Para. 8.
to make laws	Sch. VI, Para. 3.
power under C.P.C. and Cr. P.C. may be conferred on	Sch. VI, Para. 5.
publication of laws, etc., made by	Sch. VI, Para. 11.
transitional provisions	Sch. VI, Para. 19.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS—<i>contd.</i>	
Governor of Assam, power of—	
to administer the areas during transitional period	Sch. VI, Para. 19.
to alter, etc., areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes	Sch. VI, Para. 1(2) & (3).
to appoint a Commission to report on the administration of autonomous areas	Sch. VI, Para. 14.
to approve rules made by Regional and District Councils	Sch. VI, Para. 4(4).
to make rules for the management of District and Regional Funds	Sch. VI, Para. 7(2).
to determine share of royalty in case of dispute	Sch. VI, Para. 9(2).
to exclude application of Acts of Parliament and State Legislature of Assam to autonomous area in that State	Sch. VI, Para. 12(1)(b).
to modify or withdraw powers conferred on District and Regional Councils under the C.P.C. and Cr. P.C.	Sch. VI, Para. 5(2).
to order dissolution of a District or Regional Council	Sch. VI, Para. 16.
to order exclusion of areas from autonomous districts	Sch. VI, Para. 17.
to specify jurisdiction of High Court in matters affecting the autonomous areas	Sch. VI, Para. 4(3).
to suspend acts or resolutions of District or Regional Councils	Sch. VI, Para. 15.
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—	
claims of—to services and posts	335.
Commission to report on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	339.
definition of	366(24) & (25).
no bar to make special provisions for the advancement of notification	15.
President to specify	341(1) & 342(1).
promotion of educational and economic interests of	341-342.
reservation of seats for—	46.
in the House of the People	330.
in the State Legislative Assembly	332.
to cease after 30 years	334.
special Minister for the welfare of—in certain States	164(1) Proviso.
special officer for—to be appointed by President	338.
SECURITIES, definition of	366(26).
SERVICES—	
all-India services	Sch. VII, List I-70.
conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State	309.
continuance of functions	375.
creation of—common to the Union and the States	312.
existing laws to continue to apply to—during transitional period	313.
Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service to be	312(2).

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
SERVICES—<i>contd.</i>	
power of Parliament to vary or revoke conditions of service of officers of certain	312A.
protection against dismissal, etc., of persons, employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State	311.
Public—	
of the State	Sch. VII, List II-41.
of the Union	Sch. VII, List I-70.
tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State	310.
transitional provisions	313.
SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION—	
maritime	Sch. VII, List I-25.
on inland waterways	Sch. VII, List III-32.
on national waterways	Sch. VII, List I-24.
SIKKIM—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to special provision with respect to the State of State of	Sch. IV. 371F. Sch. I
SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL INSURANCE	Sch. VII, List III-23.
SPEAKER—<i>See</i> HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.	
SPORTS	Sch. VII, List II-33.
STAMP DUTIES—<i>See</i> UNDER FINANCE.	
STATE LEGISLATURE—	
Acts of—, lack of requirements as to recommendations and previous sanctions not to invalidate	255.
Appropriation Bills	204.
Bills, assent to— <i>See</i> GOVERNORS and PRESIDENT.	
committees of, attendance of persons and production of documents before, power, privileges and immunities of	Sch. VII, List II-39.
conduct of Supreme and High Court Judges, not to be discussed in	211.
constitution of	168.
dissolution of	174(2)(b).
duration of	172.
expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of the State, not subject to vote of	203(1).
other expenditure subject to vote of	203(2).
language in— <i>See</i> LANGUAGE.	
laws made by—, extent of	245.
inoperative if repugnant to Union laws	251—254.
legislative procedure	196—201.
regarding financial matters	202—206.
regarding Money Bills	198.
regarding votes of account, votes of credit, etc.	206.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
STATE LEGISLATURE—<i>contd.</i>	
Members of—	
disqualifications for	191.
decision on question as to	192.
oath or affirmation by	188.
privileges, etc., of	194, Sch. VII, List II-39.
qualifications for	173.
resignation by	190(3)(b).
salaries and allowances of	195, Sch. VII, List II-38.
vacation of seats, etc., by	190.
voting, etc., by—without making oath or affirmation, etc.	193.
power of—	
to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum	189.
to extend the functions of the State Public Service Commission	321.
to make laws regarding—	
Concurrent List	246(2), Sch. VII, List III.
elections to State Legislature	328.
establishment of a Contingency Fund	267(2).
procedure in financial matters	209.
State List	246(3), Sch. VII, List II.
privileges, etc., of	194(3), Sch. VII, List II-39.
proceedings of—	
courts not to question validity of	212.
protection of publication of	361A.
prorogation of	174(2)(a).
quorum in	189(3).
restriction on discussion in	211.
rules of procedure	208.
secretariat of	187.
special provisions with respect to the States of Maha- rashtra and Gujarat	371(2).
summoning of	174.
Union, relations with—	
administrative	256—261.
legislative	245—255.
voting in Houses of	189.
STATE LIST	Sch. VII, List II.
STATES	Art. 1, Sch. I.
Advocate-General— <i>See</i> ADVOCATE-GENERAL.	
alteration of areas, etc.	3.
co-ordination between States: President's power to appoint inter-State Council	263.
effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by Union	365.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
STATES—contd.	
executive action of—to be taken in the name of Governor	166(1).
nor	
executive power of—, extent of	162.
executive power of—to vest in Governor	154(1).
failure of constitutional machinery in	356.
formation of new States	3.
Governor— <i>See</i> GOVERNORS.	
High Court— <i>See</i> HIGH COURTS.	
Legislative Assembly—	
composition of	170.
dissolution of	174(2)(b).
duration of	172.
representation of Anglo-Indians in	333.
representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in	332.
Speaker and Deputy Speaker of—	
casting vote of	189(1).
choosing of	178.
not to preside while a resolution for removal is under consideration	181.
performance of duties of office of, during the absence, etc., of	180.
removal from office of	179(c).
resignation of office by	178(b).
salaries and allowances of	186, Sch. II, Part C, Para. 8, & Sch. VII, List II-38.
vacation of office of	179(a).
Legislative Council—	
abolition or creation of	169.
Chairman and Deputy Chairman of—	
casting vote of	189(1).
choosing of	182.
not to preside while a resolution for removal is under consideration	185.
performance of duties of office of, during his absence, etc.	184.
removal from office of	183(c).
resignation of office by	183(b).
salaries and allowances, etc., of	186, Sch. II, Part C & Sch. VII, List II-38.
vacation of office of	183(a).
composition of	171.
duration of	172(2).
monopolies— <i>See</i> MONOPOLIES.	
welfare of the people	38.
STOCK EXCHANGES AND FUTURES MARKETS	Sch. VII, List I-48.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
SUB-CLAUSE, definition of	366(27).
SUCCESSION to property, assets, rights, liability and obligations	294-295.
SUITS and proceedings by or against the Union or the States	300.
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—	
procedure relating to—	
in Parliament	115.
in State Legislature	205.
SUPREME COURT—	
<i>ad hoc</i> Judges of—, their appointment, etc.	127.
administrative expenses of—to be charged on the Consolidated Fund	146(3).
ancillary powers of—, Parliament may confer on	140.
appointment of officers and servants of	146.
authorities to act in aid of	144.
certificate for appeal to	134A.
Chief Justice of—	
acting, appointment of	126.
appointment of— <i>See</i> JUDGES.	
appointment of arbitrator by—regarding extra cost of State Administration	257(4), 258(3).
constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of	Sch. VII, List I-77.
court of record	129.
decision of—regarding doubts or disputes arising out of the election of President or Vice-President of India	71.
enforcement of decrees and orders of	142(1).
enlargement of jurisdiction of	138.
establishment and constitution of	124.
expenses of	146.
Federal Court—	
Judges of—to become Judges of	374(1).
powers and jurisdiction of—to be exercisable by	135.
suits, appeals and proceedings pending in—, to be removed to	374(2).
grant of special leave by—to appeal	132(2), 136.
Judges of—	
<i>ad hoc</i>	127.
age of retirement of	124(2).
appointment of	124(2).
conduct of—not to be discussed in Parliament or State Legislature	121, 211.
determination of age of	124(2A).
disqualification of—for pleading or acting in any court, etc.	124(7).

ARTICLE/SCHEDULE

SUPREME COURT—*contd.*Judges of—*contd.*

oath or affirmations by	124(6).
privileges, allowances, etc., of	125(2).
qualifications for appointment of	124(3).
removal from office of	124(2) Proviso (b).
salaries and allowances of	125(1), Sch. II, Part D, Para. 9.

jurisdiction of—

advisory	143.
--------------------	------

appellate—

in cases involving interpretation of the Constitution	132.
in civil matters	133.
in criminal matters	134.
original	131.

language of—*See* LANGUAGE.

law declared by—binding on all courts	141.
---	------

power of—

to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights	32.
to punish for contempt	129.
to review its own judgment	137.

Privy Councils in Part B States, proceedings pending in,
to be removed to

374(4).

retired Judges of—, attendance at sittings of	128.
---	------

rules of	145.
--------------------	------

seat of	130.
-------------------	------

special leave by	136.
----------------------------	------

SURVEYS OF INDIA	Sch. VII, List I-68.
----------------------------	----------------------

T

TAMIL NADU—

allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
---	----------

Legislative Council for	168.
-----------------------------------	------

State of	Sch. I.
--------------------	---------

TAX ON INCOME, definition of	366(29).
--	----------

TAXATION, definition of	366(28).
-----------------------------------	----------

TAXES—*See* FINANCE .

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES	Sch. VII, List I-31.
-------------------------------------	----------------------

TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PRO-
VISIONS (PART XXI)—

relating to—

Comptroller and Auditor-General	377.
---	------

Judges of—

High Courts	376.
-----------------------	------

Federal Court	374.
-------------------------	------

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS	
(PART XXI)—contd.	
laws—	
adaptation of existing	372(2), 372A.
continuance of existing	372(1).
legal proceedings pending in—	
Federal Court	374(2).
His Majesty in Council	374(3).
Privy Councils of Part B States	374(4).
power of Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in State List	369.
power of the President—	
to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention	373.
to remove difficulties	392.
Public Service Commission	378.
State of Andhra Pradesh	371D.
State of Assam	371B.
State of Gujarat	371.
State of Jammu and Kashmir	370.
State of Maharashtra	371.
State of Manipur	371C.
State of Nagaland	371A.
State of Sikkim	371F.
TERRITORIAL WATERS, things lying in, or continental shelf, vest in the Union	297.
THEATRES AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES	Sch. VII, List II-33.
TITLES—	
abolition of	18.
citizens of India not to accept—from any foreign State	18(2).
servants of State not to accept—presents, etc., from foreign State except with President's consent	18(3) & (4).
State not to confer—except military or academic distinction	18(1).
TOLLS	Sch. VII, List II-59.
TRADE AND COMMERCE—	
inter-State	Sch. VII, List I-42.
relating to products of industries controlled by Union	Sch. VII, List III-33.
restrictions in legislative powers	303.
with foreign countries	Sch. VII, List I-41.
within a State	Sch. VII, List II-26.
TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE—	
freedom of	301—303.
power to carry on—etc.	298.
power to impose restrictions on—	
of State Legislature	304.
of Parliament	302.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
TRADE MARKS AND MERCHANDISE MARKS	Sch. VII, List I-49.
TRADE REPRESENTATION	Sch. VII, List I-11.
TRADE UNIONS	Sch. VII, List III-22.
TRADING CORPORATION— <i>See</i> CORPORATIONS.	
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY other than agricultural land	Sch. VII, List III-6.
TREASURE TROVE	Sch. VII, List II-44.
TRIBES, nomadic and migratory	Sch. VII, List III-15.
TRIBUNALS—	
Administrative	323A.
for other matters	323B.
TRIPURA—	
allocation of seat in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES	Sch. VII, List III-10.
official trustees	Sch. VII, List III-11.
U	
UNEMPLOYMENT, assistance in case of, by the State	41.
UNION—	
admission into—or establishments of new States in	2.
deployment of armed forces or other forces of—, in any	
State in aid of the civil power	Sch. VII, List I, 2A.
directions by—, effect of failure by the States to	
comply with or to give effect to	365.
duty of—to protect States against external aggression and	
internal disturbances	355.
exemption of—property from State taxation	285.
executive power of—, extent of	73.
executive power of—, vests in the President	53(1).
Hindi, official language of	343.
jurisdiction of—in relation to territories outside India	260.
name and territory of— <i>See</i> INDIA.	
property of	Sch. VII, List I-32.
relations between the States and—	
administrative	256—261.
co-ordination	263.
legislative	245—255.
restrictions on legislative powers of—and of the States with	
regard to trade and commerce	303.
suits and proceedings by or against	300.
UNION LIST	Sch. VII, List I.
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	315.
UNION TERRITORIES—	
administration of	239.
definition of	366(30).
High Courts for	241.

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
UNION TERRITORIES—<i>contd.</i>	
power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances for	239B.
power of President to make regulations for	240.
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION	Sch. VII, List I-12.
UNIVERSITIES—	
Aligarh	Sch. VII, List I-63.
Benares	Sch. VII, List I-63.
Delhi	Sch. VII, List I-63.
in Andhra Pradesh	Sch. VII, List I-63.
of national importance	Sch. VII, List I-63.
others	Sch. VII, List II-11 and 32.
UNTOUCHABILITY, abolition of	17.
UTTAR PRADESH—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
Legislative Council for	168.
State of	Sch. I.
V	
VAGRANCY	Sch. VII, List III-15.
VALIDATION of certain Acts and Regulations about acquisition of estates	31B and Sch. IX.
VEHICLES, MECHANICALLY PROPELLED	Sch. VII, List III-35.
VETERINARY training and practice, preservation of stock, etc	Sch. VII, List II-15.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA	63.
conditions of office of	66(2) and (4).
election of	66, Sch. VII, List I-72.
is <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Council of States	64.
matters relating to election of	71.
oath or affirmation by	69.
qualifications for election as	66(3).
removal from office of	67 Proviso (b).
resignation of office by	67 Proviso (a).
salaries, etc., of	Sch. II, Part C.
term of office of	67.
to act, etc., as President in case of vacancy in President's office	65.
vacancy in the office of	68.
VILLAGE PANCHAYATS, organisation of, by the State	40.
VISAS	Sch. VII, List I-19.
VOTE —	
Single transferable with proportional representation— <i>See</i> PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.	

	ARTICLE/SCHEDULE
VOTING ON GRANTS—	
on account and of credit, etc.—	
by House of the People	116.
by State Legislative Assembly	206.
W	
WAR AND PEACE	Sch. VII, List I-1, 7 & 15.
WATER—	
disputes relating to—, of inter-State rivers and river valleys	262.
water supplies, irrigation, etc.	Sch. VII, List II-17.
WATERWAYS—	
declared by Parliament to be national	Sch. VII, List I-24.
inland	Sch. VII, List II-13.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—	
establishment of standards of	Sch. VII, List I-50.
for other purposes	Sch. VII, List II-29.
WEST BENGAL—	
allocation of seats in the Council of States to	Sch. IV.
State of	Sch. I.
WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS, protection of	Sch. VII, List III-17B.
WILD LIFE, safeguarding of	48A.
WILLS, intestacy and succession	Sch. VII, List III-5.
WIRELESS	Sch. VII, List I-31.
WORKERS —	
participation of—in management of industry	43A.
WORKS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS of the State	Sch. VII, List II-35.
WORKS, naval, military and air force works	Sch. VII, List I-4.
WRONGS, actionable	Sch. VII, List III-8.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(As modified up to the 15th January, 1980)

ERRATA

- Page 9—In cl. (4), line 3, *after* “backward” *omit* “,”.
- Page 18—In the penultimate line of the text portion, *before* “Provided” *insert* “[”.
- Page 19—In item (i) of sub-clause (a) of cl. (2), line 2, *before* “Tamil” *insert* “[”.
- Page 50—In line 1, *for* “ehT” *read* “The”.
- Page 111—In the marginal heading to art. 194, *for* “ereof” *read* “thereof”.
- Page 128—In footnote 2, line 1, *for* “cl.(c)” *read* “sub-clause (c)”.
- Page 134—In cl. (4), line 1, *for* “Cour” *read* “Court”.
- Page 145—In footnote 6, *for* “(w.e.f. 15.2.1973)” *read* “(w.e.f. 15.2.1972)”.
- Page 175—In cl. (a) of art. 287, line 2, *for* “sold o” *read* “sold to”.
- Page 208—In the marginal heading to art. 325, line 5, *after* “in” *omit* “ , ” and in line 6, *after* “a special” *insert* “ , ”.
- Page 227—In art. 352, line 8, *after* “Proclamation” *insert* “] ”.
- Page 247—In the footnote, line 3, *for* “3.4.1978” *read* “13.4.1978”.
- Page 257—In footnote 5, *for* “rest” *read* “the rest”.
- Page 287—In column 2, against entry 13, line 1, *for* “[The 6 territories” *read* “[6 The territories”.
- Page 340—In entry 78, *after* “vacations)”, *insert* “]”.
- Page 403—*For* the folio “Appendix II” *read* “Appendix III”.

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