**Constitutional Provisions**

**Preamble**

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [[1]](#footnote-2)[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens:

**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]](#footnote-3)[unity and integrity of the Nation];

**PART-III**

**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

**Article 13:**

**Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.**

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

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

1. “law” includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law;
2. “law in force” includes laws passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of the Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

(14) Nothing in this article shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under Article 368.]

**Article 14: Equality before law.**

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

**Article15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.**

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—
3. access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
4. 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.
5. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.
6. [[3]](#footnote-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.]
7. [[4]](#footnote-5)[Nothing in this article or in sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of article 19 shall prevent the State from making any special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30.]
8. [[5]](#footnote-6)[Nothing in this article or sub-clause *(g)* of clause (1) of article 19 or clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making,—
   1. any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classes mentioned in clauses (4) and (5);and
   2. any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens other thantheclassesmentionedinclauses(4)and(5)insofarassuchspecialprovisionsrelatetotheiradmission toeducationalinstitutionsincludingprivateeducationalinstitutions,whetheraidedorunaidedbytheState, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30, which in the case of reservation would be in addition to the existing reservations and subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the total seats in eachcategory.

***Explanation. —***For the purposes of this article and article 16, "economically weaker sections" shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.]

**Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. —**

1. There shall be equality of opportunityforallcitizensinmattersrelatingtoemploymentorappointmenttoanyofficeundertheState.
2. Nocitizenshall,ongroundsonlyofreligion,race,caste,sex,descent,placeofbirth,residenceorany ofthem,beineligiblefor,ordiscriminatedagainst inrespect of,anyemploymentorofficeunder theState.
3. Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a classorclassesofemploymentorappointmenttoanoffice[[6]](#footnote-7)[undertheGovernmentof,oranylocalorother authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory] prior to such employment orappointment.
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 theState.

**(*4A*) [[7]](#footnote-8)**[Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation [[8]](#footnote-9)[inmatters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class] or classes of posts in the services under theStateinfavouroftheScheduledCastesandtheScheduledTribeswhich,intheopinionoftheState,are not adequately represented in the services under theState.

**(*4B*)**[[9]](#footnote-10)[Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from considering any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year in accordance with any provision for reservation made under clause (*4*) or clause (*4A*) as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years and such class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which theyarebeingfilledupfordeterminingtheceilingoffiftypercent.reservationontotalnumberofvacancies of that year.

1. Nothinginthisarticleshallaffecttheoperationofanylawwhichprovidesthattheincumbentofan 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.
2. [[10]](#footnote-11)[Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classes mentioned in clause (4), in addition to the existing reservation and subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the posts in each category.

**Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability.—**

“Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.Theenforcementofanydisabilityarisingoutof“Untouchability”shallbeanoffencepunishable in accordance withlaw.

***Right to Freedom***

***Article 19:* Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.—**

1. All citizens shall have the right—
   * 1. to freedom of speech andexpression;
     2. to assemble peaceably and withoutarms;
     3. to form associations or unions [[11]](#footnote-12)[co-operativesocieties];
     4. to move freely throughout the territory ofIndia;
     5. to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;[[12]](#footnote-13)[and]
     6. [[13]](#footnote-14)\*\* \* \* \*
     7. to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
2. [[14]](#footnote-15)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 rightconferredbythesaidsub-clauseintheinterestsof[[15]](#footnote-16)[thesovereigntyandintegrityofIndia,]thesecurity of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to anoffence.
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 6[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 the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the saidsub-clause.
5. Nothingin[[16]](#footnote-17)(sub-clauses(*d*)and(*e*)ofthesaidclauseshallaffecttheoperationofanyexistinglaw in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exerciseofanyoftherightsconferredbythesaidsub-clauseseitherintheinterestsofthegeneralpublicor for the protection of the interests of any ScheduledTribe.
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 the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular,[[17]](#footnote-18)(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 relatingto,—
   1. the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business,or
   2. thecarryingonbytheState,orbyacorporationownedorcontrolledbytheState,ofanytrade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens otherwise.

**Article 20 Protection in respect of conviction for offences.-**

1. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at time of 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.

**Article 21 Protection of life and personal liberty-**

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

**Article[[18]](#footnote-19)21-A: Right to Education.—**

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine

***Right against Exploitation***

**Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.—**

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 withlaw.
2. NothinginthisarticleshallpreventtheStatefromimposingcompulsoryserviceforpublicpurposes, andinimposingsuchservicetheStateshallnotmakeanydiscriminationongroundsonlyofreligion,race, caste or class or any ofthem.

**Article 24: Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.—**

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

***Right to Freedom of Religion***

**Article25: Freedomofconscienceandfreeprofession,practiceandpropagationofreligion.***—*

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 propagatereligion.
2. NothinginthisarticleshallaffecttheoperationofanyexistinglaworpreventtheStatefrommaking anylaw—
   1. regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religiouspractice;
   2. providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections ofHindus.

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

***ExplanationII.—*** Insub-clause(*b*)ofclause(*2*),thereferencetoHindusshallbeconstruedasincluding a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construedaccordingly.

PART IV

**DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

**Article38: Statetosecureasocialorderforthepromotionofwelfare ofthepeople**.—

* + - 1. [[19]](#footnote-20)TheStateshall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order inwhichjustice,social,economicandpolitical,shallinformalltheinstitutionsofthenationallife.
      2. [[20]](#footnote-21)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.

**Article39: CertainprinciplesofpolicytobefollowedbytheState**.—

TheStateshall,inparticular,directits policy towardssecuring**—**

1. that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means oflivelihood;
2. that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributedas best to subserve the commongood;
3. that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the commondetriment;
4. thatthereisequalpayforequalworkforbothmenandwomen.
5. 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 orstrength;
6. [[21]](#footnote-22)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.

**Article[[22]](#footnote-23)39A: EqualJusticeandFreeLegalAid.**—

TheStateshallsecurethattheoperationofthelegalsystem promotesjustice,onabasisofequalopportunity,andshall,inparticular,providefreelegalaid,bysuitable 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 otherdisabilities.

**Article40: OrganisationofVillagePanchayats.**—

TheStateshalltakestepstoorganisevillagepanchayatsand endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

**Article41: Right to Work, to Education and to Public Assistance in certain cases.**—

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 undeservedwant.

**Article42: Provisionforjustandhumaneconditionsofworkandmaternityrelief**.—

TheStateshallmake provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternityrelief.

**Article43: Living Wage, etc., for workers**.—

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 ruralareas.

**Article[[23]](#footnote-24)43A: Participation of Workers in Management of Industries**.—

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.

**Article[[24]](#footnote-25)43B: Promotion of Co-Operative Societies**.—

The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

**Article44: UniformCivilCodefortheCitizens**.—

TheStateshallendeavourtosecureforthecitizensauniform civil code throughout the territory ofIndia.

**Article[[25]](#footnote-26)45: Provision for Early Childhood Care and Education to Children below the Age of Six Years.**—

TheStateshallendeavourtoprovideearlychildhoodcareandeducationforallchildrenuntiltheycomplete the age of sixyears.

**Article46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and otherweakersections.**—

TheStateshallpromotewithspecialcaretheeducationalandeconomicinterests 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 ofexploitation.

**Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.—**

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 tohealth.

**[[26]](#footnote-27)PART IX**

**THE PANCHAYATS**

**Article243D: Reservation of seats**.—

* + - 1. Seats shall be reserved for—

1. the Scheduled Castes; and
2. the ScheduledTribes,

ineveryPanchayatandthenumberofseatssoreservedshallbear,asnearlyasmaybe,thesameproportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the ScheduledCastesinthatPanchayatareaoroftheScheduledTribesinthatPanchayatareabearstothetotal populationofthatareaandsuchseatsmaybeallottedbyrotationtodifferentconstituenciesinaPanchayat.

1. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (*1*) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the ScheduledTribes.
2. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in aPanchayat.
3. The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall bereserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law,provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State:

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.

1. Thereservationofseatsunderclauses(*1*)and(*2*)andthereservationofofficesofChairpersons(other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article334.
2. Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at any level in favour of backward class ofcitizens.

## PARTXVI

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES**

## Article330: ReservationofseatsforScheduledCastesandScheduledTribesintheHouseofthePeople.—

* 1. Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—
     1. the ScheduledCastes;
     2. [[27]](#footnote-28)the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam; and
     3. the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.
  2. The number of seats reserved in any State [[28]](#footnote-29)(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 [[29]](#footnote-30)(or Union territory) in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State [[30]](#footnote-31)[or Union territory] or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State [[31]](#footnote-32)[or Union territory]orpartoftheState[[32]](#footnote-33)(orUnionterritory),asthecasemaybe,inrespectofwhichseatsaresoreserved, bears to the total population of the State [[33]](#footnote-34)(or Unionterritory).
  3. [[34]](#footnote-35)Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*2*), the number of seats reserved in the House 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.

***[[35]](#footnote-36)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:

Providedthatthereferenceinthis*Explanation*tothelastprecedingcensusofwhichtherelevantfigures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year [[36]](#footnote-37)(2026) have been published, be construed as a reference to the [[37]](#footnote-38)(2001)census.

**Article332: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative AssembliesoftheStates.**—

1. SeatsshallbereservedfortheScheduledCastesandtheScheduledTribes,[[38]](#footnote-39)([[39]](#footnote-40)excepttheScheduledTribesintheautonomousdistrictsofAssam],intheLegislativeAssemblyofevery State[[40]](#footnote-41)(\* \* \*)
2. SeatsshallbereservedalsofortheautonomousdistrictsintheLegislativeAssemblyoftheStateof Assam.
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 numberofseatsintheAssemblyasthepopulationoftheScheduledCastesintheStateoroftheScheduled 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.

[[41]](#footnote-42)**(*3A*)** Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*3*), until the taking effect, under article 170, of the re-adjustment, on the basis of the first census after the year [[42]](#footnote-43)[2026], of the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, the seats whichshallbereservedfortheScheduledTribesintheLegislativeAssemblyofanysuchStateshallbe,—

* 1. ifalltheseatsintheLegislativeAssemblyofsuchStateinexistenceonthedateofcominginto force of the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987 (hereafter in this clause referred to as the existing Assembly) are held by members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats exceptone;
  2. in any other case, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not lessthanthenumber(asonthesaiddate)ofmembersbelongingtotheScheduledTribesintheexisting Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existingAssembly.

**[[43]](#footnote-44)(*3-B*)** Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*3*), until the re-adjustment, under article 170, takes effect on the basis of the first census after the year [[44]](#footnote-45)[2026], of the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly shall be, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not lessthanthenumber,asonthedateofcomingintoforceoftheConstitution(Seventy-secondAmendment) Act, 1992, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly in existence on the said date bears to the total number of seats in thatAssembly.

1. 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 theState.
2. The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district[[45]](#footnote-46)[\*\*\*].
3. 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[[46]](#footnote-47)[\*\*\*]:

[[47]](#footnote-48)(Provided that for elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam, the representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the constituencies included in the Bodoland Territorial AreasDistrict,sonotified,andexistingpriortotheconstitutionofBodolandTerritorialAreasDistrict,shall bemaintained).

**Article 334: Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after [[48]](#footnote-49)[seventy years].—**

Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relatingto—

* 1. the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House ofthe People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and
  2. the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States bynomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of[[49]](#footnote-50)[seventy 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.

**Article 335: Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.—**

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 aState:

[[50]](#footnote-51)(Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favourof the members of theScheduledCastesandtheScheduledTribesforrelaxationinqualifyingmarksinanyexaminationorlowering thestandardsofevaluation,forreservationinmattersorpromotiontoanyclassorclassesofservicesorpostsin connectionwiththeaffairsoftheUnionorofaState).

**Article338: [National Commission for Scheduled Castes].**—

1. [[51]](#footnote-52)There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Castes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
2. SubjecttotheprovisionsofanylawmadeinthisbehalfbyParliament,theCommissionshallconsist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of officeoftheChairperson,Vice-ChairpersonandotherMemberssoappointedshallbesuchasthePresident may by ruledetermine.]
3. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President bywarrant under his hand and seal.
4. The Commission shall have the power to regulate its ownprocedure.
5. It shall be the duty of theCommission**—**
   1. to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes [[52]](#footnote-53)[\*\*\*] under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of suchsafeguards;
   2. to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;
   3. to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the ScheduledCastesand Scheduled tribes andtoevaluatetheprogressoftheirdevelopmentundertheUnionandanyState;
   4. topresenttothePresident,annuallyandatsuchothertimesastheCommissionmaydeemfit,reports upon the working of thosesafeguards;
   5. to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or anyStatefortheeffectiveimplementationofthosesafeguardsandothermeasuresfortheprotection,welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;and
   6. to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rulespecify.
6. The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of suchrecommendations.
7. Whereanysuchreport,oranypart thereof,relatestoanymatterwithwhichanyStateGovernment isconcerned,acopyofsuchreportshallbeforwardedtotheGovernoroftheStatewhoshallcauseittobe laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of suchrecommendations.
8. TheCommissionshall,whileinvestigatinganymatterreferredtoinsub-clause(*a*)orinquiringinto any complaint referred to in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*5*), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—
   1. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part ofIndia and examining him on oath;
   2. requiring the discovery and production of anydocument;
   3. receiving evidence onaffidavits;
   4. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court oroffice;
   5. issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses anddocuments;
   6. any other matter which the President may, by rule,determine.
9. The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes[[53]](#footnote-54)[\*\*\*.]
10. [[54]](#footnote-55)In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes 1[\*\*\*] shall be construed as including references[[55]](#footnote-56)[\*\*\*] to the Anglo-Indian community.

**Article[[56]](#footnote-57)338A: National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.—**

1. There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Tribes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes.
2. SubjecttotheprovisionsofanylawmadeinthisbehalfbyParliament,theCommissionshallconsist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of officeoftheChairperson,Vice-ChairpersonandotherMemberssoappointedshallbesuchasthePresident may by ruledetermine.
3. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President bywarrant under his hand and seal.
4. The Commission shall have the power to regulate its ownprocedure.
5. It shall be the duty of theCommission—
   1. to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of suchsafeguards;
   2. to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the ScheduledTribes;
   3. to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and anyState;
   4. to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of thosesafeguards;
   5. to make in such reports recommendation as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for theprotection,welfareandsocio-economicdevelopmentoftheScheduledTribes;and
   6. to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any lawmade by Parliament, by rule specify.
6. The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any suchrecommendations.
7. Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any StateGovernment isconcerned,acopyofsuchreportshallbeforwardedtotheGovernoroftheStatewhoshallcauseittobe laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of suchrecommendations.
8. TheCommissionshall,whileinvestigatinganymatterreferredtoinsub-clause(*a*)orinquiringinto any complaint referred to in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*5*), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters,namely:—
   1. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him onoath;
   2. requiring the discovery and production of anydocument;
   3. receiving evidence onaffidavits;
   4. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court oroffice;
   5. issuingcommissionsfortheexaminationofwitnessesanddocuments;
   6. any other matter which the President may, by rule,determine.
9. The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting ScheduledTribes.

**Article[[57]](#footnote-58)338B: National Commission for Backward Classes.—**

1. There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.
2. SubjecttotheprovisionsofanylawmadeinthisbehalfbyParliament,theCommissionshallconsist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of officeoftheChairperson,Vice-ChairpersonandotherMemberssoappointedshallbesuchasthePresident may by ruledetermine.
3. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand andseal.
4. The Commission shall have the power to regulate its ownprocedure.
5. It shall be the duty of theCommission—
6. to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of suchsafeguards;
7. to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backwardclasses;
8. to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially andeducationallybackward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
9. to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of thosesafeguards;
10. to make in such reports the recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes;and
11. to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rulespecify.
12. The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of suchrecommendations.
13. Whereanysuchreport,oranypart thereof,relatestoanymatterwithwhichanyStateGovernment is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of suchrecommendations.
14. TheCommissionshall,whileinvestigatinganymatterreferredtoinsub-clause(a)orinquiringinto any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters,namely:—
    1. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him onoath;
    2. requiring the discovery and production of anydocument;
    3. receiving evidence onaffidavits;
    4. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court oroffice;
    5. issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
    6. any other matter which the President may, by rule,determine.
15. The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backwardclasses.

**Article 339: Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.—**

* + - 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 administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States [[58]](#footnote-59)[\*\*\*].

Theordermaydefinethecomposition,powersandprocedureoftheCommissionandmaycontainsuch incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary ordesirable.

* + - 1. The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to [[59]](#footnote-60)[a State] as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of theScheduled Tribes in the State.

**Article340: Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.**—

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 underwhichtheylabourandtomakerecommendationsastothestepsthatshouldbetakenbytheUnionor 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.
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.
3. ThePresidentshallcauseacopyofthereportsopresentedtogetherwithamemorandumexplaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House ofParliament.

**Article341. Scheduled Castes.—**

* 1. The President [[60]](#footnote-61)[may with respect to any State [[61]](#footnote-62)[or Union territory], and where it is a State [[62]](#footnote-63)[\*\*\*], after consultation with the Governor [[63]](#footnote-64)[\*\*\*] thereof,] by public notification], [[64]](#footnote-65)[specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of thisConstitutionbedeemedtobeScheduledCastesinrelationtothatState [[65]](#footnote-66)[orUnionterritory,asthecase maybe.]
  2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notificationissuedunderclause(*1*)anycaste,raceortribeorpartoforgroupwithinanycaste,raceortribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.
     1. **Article: Scheduled Tribes.**—
  3. The President [[66]](#footnote-67)[may with respect to any State [[67]](#footnote-68)[or Union territory], and whereitisaState[[68]](#footnote-69)[\*\*\*],afterconsultationwiththeGovernor [[69]](#footnote-70)[\*\*\*]thereof,bypublicnotification,[[70]](#footnote-71)specify thetribesortribalcommunitiesorpartsoforgroupswithintribesortribalcommunitieswhichshallforthe purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State [[71]](#footnote-72)[or Union territory, as the case maybe].
  4. 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 byany subsequent notification.

**Article[[72]](#footnote-73)342A: Socially and educationally backward classes.**—

1. The President [may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this ConstitutionbedeemedtobesociallyandeducationallybackwardclassesinrelationtothatStateorUnion territory, as the case maybe].
2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the Central List of socially and educationally backwardclassesspecifiedinanotificationissuedunderclause*(1)*anysociallyandeducationallybackward class,butsaveasaforesaidanotificationissuedunderthesaidclauseshallnotbevariedbyanysubsequent notification.]

**Article366:Definitions.—**

In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is tosay**—**

**Article 366 (24) : ScheduledCastes**

**“**ScheduledCastes**”**meanssuchcastes,racesortribesorpartsoforgroupswithinsuchcastes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution;

**Article366 (25): ScheduledTribes**

**“**ScheduledTribes**”**meanssuchtribesortribalcommunitiesorpartsoforgroupswithinsuch tribesortribalcommunitiesasaredeemedunderarticle342tobeScheduledTribesforthepurposesof thisConstitution;

**Article 366 [[73]](#footnote-74)(26C): Socially and Educationally Backward Classes**

**“**Socially and Educationally Backward Classes**”** means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for thepurposes of this Constitution;

## NINTH SCHEDULE

**(Article 31A)**

**Serial 257A**

Tamilnadu Backward Classes, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes (Reservations of Seats in Educational Institutions and appointment or posts in the Services under the State) Act 1993 (Tamilnadu Act 45 1994).

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2 , for “SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REBUBLIC’ (w.e.f. 3.1.1977). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2 for “unity of the Nation” (w.e.f.3.1.1977) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, Sec. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Ins. by the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005, Sec.2 (w.e.f. 20.1.2006). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Ins. by the Constitution (One Hundred & Third Amendment) Act, 2019 (w.e.f. 14.1.2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for “under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local r other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that State.” [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 17.6.1995). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 17.6.1995) fir the words, ”in matters of promotion to any class.” [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 9.6.2000). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Ins. by the Constitution (one Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 (w.e.f. 14.1.2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Ins. by The Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011, Sec.2, after the words “or unions” (w.e.f. 15.2.2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Ins. by the Constitution (forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, Sec.2 (w.e.f. 20.6.1979). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Omitted by Sec. 2, ibid., (w.e.f. 20.6.1979). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 20.6.1979). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Ins. by the Constitution (sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, Sec. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, Sec.2, for “sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f)” (w.e.f. 20.6.1979). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, Sec. 3, for certain words. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, Sec.2 (w.e.f. 1.4.2010) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Renumbered as Clause (i) of Article 38 thereof by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, Sec. 9 (w.e.f. 20.6.1979) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, Sec. 9 (w.e.f. 20.6.1979) [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 7 (w.e.f.. 3.1.1977). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 8 (w.e.f. 3.1.1977). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 9 (w.e.f. 3.1.1977) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Ins. by The Constitution (ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011, Sec.3 (w.e.f. 15.2.2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment), Act, 2002, Sec.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventy third Amendment) Act, 1993, Sec.2 (W.e.F.24.4.1993) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Subs. by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 16.6.1986). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec., 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Ins.by the Constitution (thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, Sec. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 47 (w.e.f. 3.1.1977). [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, Sec. 6 for the figures “2000”. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec.5 for the figures “1991”. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Subs. by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984, Sec. 3, for certain word (w.e.f. 16.6.1986). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, Sec.4, for certain words. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987, Sec.2 (w.e.f. 21.9.19876). [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, Sec.7 for the figures “2000”. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 5.12.1992) [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, Sec.7 for the figures “2000”. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. Certain words omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), Sec.71 (w.e.f. 21.1.1972). [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Certain words omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), Sec.71 (w.e.f. 21.1.1972). [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. Ins. by the Constitution (Ninetith Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec.2 (w.e.f. 28.9.2004). [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. Subs. for the words “sixty years” by the Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Act, 2009 (w.e.f. 25.1.2010). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. Subs. for the words “sixty years” by the Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Act, 2009 (w.e.f. 25.1.2010). [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Ins. by the Constitution (eighty-second) Amendment Act, 2000, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 8.9.2000). [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. The words “and Scheduled Tribes” omitted by the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. The words “and Scheduled Tribes” omitted by the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. Clause (3) renumbered as clause (10) by the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990, Sec. 2 (w.e.f. 7.6.1990). [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. Omitted by the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 (w.e.f. 15.8.2018), for the words “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”. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, Sec.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. Ins. by the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 (w.e.f. 15.8.2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. Omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for the words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule”. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for “any such State”. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, Sec. 10, for “may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State”. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. Omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Ac, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for the words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule”. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. Omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for the words “or Rajpramukh”. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. See 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 Casts 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). [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. Ins by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, Sec. 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. Omitttd by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for the words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule”. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. Omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch., for the words “or Rajpramukh”. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. See 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) Schedules Castes Order, 1968 (C.O. 81) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 (C.O. 110). [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
71. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Sec. 29 and Sch. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. Ins. by the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 (w.e.f. 15.8.2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
73. Ins. by the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 (w.e.f. 15.8.2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-74)