

**EXTRACTS
FROM
THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
SPECIALLY RELEVANT TO SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT**
(except provisions relating exclusively to STs & Minorities)

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**EXTRACTS
FROM
THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
SPECIALLY RELEVANT TO SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT**
(except provisions relating exclusively to STs & Minorities)

I. PROVISIONS RELEVANT TO SOC. JUSTICE & EMP., AS A WHOLE	
Part of the Constitution	Article
Preamble	<p>".....to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p> <p>EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation...."</p> <p>are the <u>first, third and fourth goals, respectively</u>, mentioned in the Preamble.</p>
III. Fundamental Rights	<p>23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour –</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <hr/> <p>24. Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. -</p> <p>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.</p>

IV. Directive Principles of State Policy	<p>37. Application of the principles contained in this Part –</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people –</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize 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.</p>
	<p>39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State –</p> <p>The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; (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; (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.

39A. Equal justice and free legal aid –

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.

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

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.

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II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO SCs

II.A - Definition and Specification of SCs

XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain classes

341. Scheduled Castes –

(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 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 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.

XIX. Miscellaneous

366. Definitions –

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

* * * * *

(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;

* * * * *

II.B - Social Safeguards

III. Fundamental Rights

17. Abolition of Untouchability –

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

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

(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.

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

(a) * * * *

(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.

II.C - Educational, Economic and Public Employment-related Safeguards

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

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to –

(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 general public.

(3) * * * *

(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.

(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

	<p>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.</p>
	<p>16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment –</p> <p>(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4A) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State.</p> <p>(4B) 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 they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year.</p> <p>(5) * * * *</p>

<p>IV. Directive Principles of State Policy</p>	<p>46. Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections –</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Chapter II. Public Service Commissions</p>	<p>320. Functions of Public Service Commission –</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p> <p>(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted –</p> <p>(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;</p> <p>(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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,</p> <p>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 of the State, may refer to them:</p>

	<p>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, 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p>
<p>XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain classes</p>	<p>335. Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts –</p> <p>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:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.</p>
<p>II.D- Political Safeguards</p>	
<p>XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain classes</p>	<p>330. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People -</p> <p>(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for -</p> <p>(a) the Scheduled Castes;</p> <p>(b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam; and</p> <p>(c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.</p> <p>(2) The number of seats reserved in any State 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 or Union territory in the House of the People as the population</p>

of the Scheduled Castes in the State or Union territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or Union territory or part of the State or Union territory, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State or Union territory.

(3) * * * *

332. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States –

(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

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(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.

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334. Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years –

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 sixty 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.

<p>IX. The Panchayats</p>	<p>243D. Reservation of seats –</p> <p>(1) Seats shall be reserved for-</p> <p>(a) the Scheduled Castes; and (b) the Scheduled Tribes,</p> <p>in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.</p> <p>(2) 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 Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(3) 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 a Panchayat.</p> <p>(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.</p> <p>(5) The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.</p>
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	<p>(6) 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 of citizens.</p>
<p>IXA. The Municipalities</p>	<p>243T. Reservation of seats –</p> <p>(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal area or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.</p> <p>(2) 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 Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(3) 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 Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.</p> <p>(4) The offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.</p> <p>(5) The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.</p> <p>(6) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Municipality or offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities in favour of backward class of citizens.</p>
<p>II.E - Agency for monitoring safeguards</p>	
<p>XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain Classes</p>	<p>338. National Commission for Scheduled Castes –</p> <p>(1) There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Castes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.</p>

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission -

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes 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 such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;

(c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports 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 Scheduled Castes; and

(f) 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 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 of such recommendations.

(7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the Governor of the State who 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 such recommendations.

	<p>(8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into 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:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;(b) requiring the discovery and production of any documents;(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;(d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;(f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine. <p>(9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>(10) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes 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.</p>
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III. PROVISIONS RELATING TO SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)

III.A - Commission for Enquiring into Conditions of Backward Classes

XVI. Special provisions relating to certain Classes

340. 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 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.

(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) 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.

III.B - Safeguards relating to Educational & Public Employment

III. Fundamental Rights

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

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

* * * * *

(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.

(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

	<p>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.</p>
	<p>16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment –</p> <p>(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4A) * * * *</p> <p>(4B) 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 they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year.</p> <p>(5) * * * *</p>

III.C - Agency for Monitoring Safeguards

XVI.
Special
Provisions
relating to
certain
Classes

338. National Commission for Scheduled Castes –

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(10) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes 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.

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IV. PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND THE OLD

IV.
Directive
Principles of
State Policy

41. 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 undeserved want.

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V. PROVISIONS RELATING TO PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

IV.
Directive
Principles of
State Policy

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 to health.

VI. SOME GENERAL PROVISIONS

VI.A - Definition of "State"

III. Fundamental Rights	12. Definition – 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.
IV. Directive Principles of State Policy	36. Definition – In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" has the same meaning as in Part III.

VI.B - Division of Legislative & Executive Powers Between The Union & The States

XI. Relations between the Union & the States	246. Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States – <p>(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").</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State 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").</p> <p>(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State 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 Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List").</p> <p>(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.</p>
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<p>V. The Union</p>	<p>73. Extent of executive power of the Union –</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend –</p> <p>(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws; and</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>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 to matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has also power to make laws.</p> <p>(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.</p>
<p>VI. The States</p>	<p>162. Extent of executive power of the State –</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>VI. C - Devolution of Powers and Responsibilities on Panchayats & Municipalities</p>	
<p>IX. The Panchayats</p>	<p>243G. Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Panchayat –</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority and may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to -</p>

	<p>(a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice:</p> <p>(b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.</p>
IX A. The Municipalities	<p>243W. Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Municipalities, etc. –</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow -</p> <p>(a) the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule;</p> <p>(b) the Committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule.</p>
Seventh Schedule (See Art. 246)	List I – Union List
	59. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium.
	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
	8. Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors.
9. Relief of the disabled and unemployable.	

List III – Concurrent List		
Eleventh Schedule (See Art. 243G)	15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.	
	16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.	
	19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.	
	20. Economic and social planning.	
	23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.	
	16. Poverty alleviation programme.	
	17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.	
	18. Technical training and vocational education.	
	19. Adult and non-formal education.	
	23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries.	
	24. Family welfare.	
	25. Women and child development.	
	26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.	
	27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.	
	28. Public distribution system.	
	Twelfth Schedule (See Art. 243W)	3. Planning for economic and social development.
		6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.		
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.		
11. Urban poverty alleviation.		
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