



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[As on 1st April, 2019]

2019

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

Art., arts.	<i>for</i> Article, articles.
Cl., cls.	" Clause, clauses.
C.O.	" Constitution Order.
Ins.	" Inserted.
P., pp.	" Page, pages.
Pt.	" Part.
Rep.	" Repealed.
S., ss.	" Section, sections.
Sch.	" Schedule.
Subs.	" Substituted.
w.e.f.	" with effect from.

PREFACE

This edition of the Constitution of India reproduces the text of the Constitution of India as amended by Parliament from time to time. All amendments made by the Parliament up to and including the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 are incorporated in this edition. The foot notes below the text indicate the Constitution Amendment Acts by which such amendments have been made.

The Constitution applies to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with certain exceptions and modifications as provided in article 370 and the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954. This Order has been included in Appendix I for facility of reference. Appendix II contains a re-statement of the exceptions and modifications.

The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 containing details of acquired and transferred territories between the Governments of India and Bangladesh has been included in Appendix V.

The text of the constitutional amendments relating to the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 and the Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2003, which have not yet come into force, have been provided in the text at the appropriate places wherever possible or otherwise in the footnote.

New Delhi;
1st April, 2019.

Dr. G Narayana Raju,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE

PART I

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

ARTICLES

1. Name and territory of the Union.
2. Admission or establishment of new States.
- 2A. *[Omitted.]*
3. Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
4. Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

PART II

CITIZENSHIP

5. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
6. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
7. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
8. Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.
9. Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.
10. Continuance of the rights of citizenship.
11. Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

PART III

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

General

12. Definition.
13. Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.

Right to Equality

14. Equality before law.
15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
17. Abolition of Untouchability.
18. Abolition of titles.

Right to Freedom

19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
20. Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
21. Protection of life and personal liberty.

ARTICLES

21A. Right to education.

22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

Right against Exploitation

23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

24. Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Right to Freedom of Religion

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

26. Freedom to manage religious affairs.

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

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

Cultural and Educational Rights

29. Protection of interests of minorities.

30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

31. [Omitted.]

Saving of Certain Laws

31A. Saving of Laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.

31B. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

31C. Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.

31D. [Omitted.]

Right to Constitutional Remedies

32. Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part.

32A. [Omitted.]

33. Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces, etc.

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

35. Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part.

PART IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. Definition.

37. Application of the principles contained in this Part.

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

39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.

39A. Equal justice and free legal aid.

40. Organisation of village panchayats.

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

42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

43. Living wage, etc., for workers.

43A. Participation of workers in management of industries.

43B. Promotion of co-operative societies.

ARTICLES

- 44. Uniform civil code for the citizens.
- 45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
- 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
- 47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.
- 48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- 48A. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.
- 49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.
- 50. Separation of judiciary from executive.
- 51. Promotion of international peace and security.

PART IVA

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- 51A. Fundamental duties.

PART V

THE UNION

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE

The President and Vice-President

- 52. The President of India.
- 53. Executive power of the Union.
- 54. Election of President.
- 55. Manner of election of President.
- 56. Term of office of President.
- 57. Eligibility for re-election.
- 58. Qualifications for election as President.
- 59. Conditions of President's office.
- 60. Oath or affirmation by the President.
- 61. Procedure for impeachment of the President.
- 62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.
- 63. The Vice-President of India.
- 64. The Vice-President to be ex officio Chairman of the Council of States.
- 65. The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President.
- 66. Election of Vice-President.
- 67. Term of office of Vice-President.
- 68. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.
- 69. Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President.
- 70. Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies.
- 71. Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President.

ARTICLES

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

73. Extent of executive power of the Union.

Council of Ministers

74. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.

75. Other provisions as to Ministers.

The Attorney-General for India

76. Attorney-General for India.

Conduct of Government Business

77. Conduct of business of the Government of India.

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

CHAPTER II.—PARLIAMENT

General

79. Constitution of Parliament.

80. Composition of the Council of States.

81. Composition of the House of the People.

82. Readjustment after each census.

83. Duration of Houses of Parliament.

84. Qualification for membership of Parliament.

85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.

86. Right of President to address and send messages to Houses.

87. Special address by the President.

88. Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses.

Officers of Parliament

89. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98. Secretariat of Parliament.

Conduct of Business

99. Oath or affirmation by members.

100. Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum.

ARTICLES

Disqualifications of Members

- 101. Vacation of seats.
- 102. Disqualifications for membership.
- 103. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.
- 104. Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 99 or when not qualified or when disqualified.

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members

- 105. Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof.
- 106. Salaries and allowances of members.

Legislative Procedure

- 107. Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills.
- 108. Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases.
- 109. Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.
- 110. Definition of “Money Bills”.
- 111. Assent to Bills.

Procedure in Financial Matters

- 112. Annual financial statement.
- 113. Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates.
- 114. Appropriation Bills.
- 115. Supplementary, additional or excess grants.
- 116. Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants.
- 117. Special provisions as to financial Bills.

Procedure Generally

- 118. Rules of procedure.
- 119. Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business.
- 120. Language to be used in Parliament.
- 121. Restriction on discussion in Parliament.
- 122. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.

CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

- 123. Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.

CHAPTER IV.—THE UNION JUDICIARY

- 124. Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court.
- 124A. National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- 124B. Functions of Commission.
- 124C. Power of Parliament to make law.
- 125. Salaries, etc., of Judges.
- 126. Appointment of acting Chief Justice.
- 127. Appointment of *ad hoc* judges.

ARTICLES

128. Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court.
129. Supreme Court to be a court of record.
130. Seat of Supreme Court.
131. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- 131A. [*Omitted.*]
132. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases.
133. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters.
134. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.
- 134A. Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court.
135. Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court.
136. Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.
137. Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.
138. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
139. Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs.
- 139A. Transfer of certain cases.
140. Ancillary powers of Supreme Court.
141. Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts.
142. Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.
143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court.
144. Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court.
- 144A. [*Omitted.*]
145. Rules of Court, etc.
146. Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court.
147. Interpretation.

CHAPTER V.—COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

148. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
149. Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
150. Form of accounts of the Union and of the States.
151. Audit reports.

PART VI

THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL

152. Definition.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor

153. Governors of States.
154. Executive power of State.
155. Appointment of Governor.
156. Term of office of Governor.
157. Qualifications for appointment as Governor.
158. Conditions of Governor's office.

ARTICLES

- 159. Oath or affirmation by the Governor.
- 160. Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies.
- 161. Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- 162. Extent of executive power of State.

Council of Ministers

- 163. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor.
- 164. Other provisions as to Ministers.

The Advocate-General for the State

- 165. Advocate-General for the State.

Conduct of Government Business

- 166. Conduct of business of the Government of a State.
- 167. Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor, etc.

CHAPTER III.—THE STATE LEGISLATURE

General

- 168. Constitution of Legislatures in States.
- 169. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.
- 170. Composition of the Legislative Assemblies.
- 171. Composition of the Legislative Councils.
- 172. Duration of State Legislatures.
- 173. Qualification for membership of the State Legislature.
- 174. Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution.
- 175. Right of Governor to address and send messages to the House or Houses.
- 176. Special address by the Governor.
- 177. Rights of Ministers and Advocate-General as respects the Houses.

Officers of the State Legislature

- 178. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- 179. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.
- 180. Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker.
- 181. The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.
- 182. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- 183. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman.
- 184. Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman.
- 185. The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

ARTICLES

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

187. Secretariat of State Legislature.

Conduct of Business

188. Oath or affirmation by members.

189. Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum.

Disqualifications of Members

190. Vacation of seats.

191. Disqualifications for membership.

192. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.

193. Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified.

Powers, privileges and immunities of State Legislatures and their Members

194. Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Legislatures and of the members and committees thereof.

195. Salaries and allowances of members.

Legislative Procedure

196. Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills.

197. Restriction on powers of Legislative Council as to Bills other than Money Bills.

198. Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.

199. Definition of "Money Bills".

200. Assent to Bills.

201. Bills reserved for consideration.

Procedure in Financial Matters

202. Annual financial statement.

203. Procedure in Legislature with respect to estimates.

204. Appropriation Bills.

205. Supplementary, additional or excess grants.

206. Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants.

207. Special provisions as to financial Bills.

Procedure Generally

208. Rules of procedure.

209. Regulation by law of procedure in the Legislature of the State in relation to financial business.

210. Language to be used in the Legislature.

211. Restriction on discussion in the Legislature.

212. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature.

CHAPTER IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

213. Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

CHAPTER V.—THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES

214. High Courts for States.

215. High Courts to be courts of record.

216. Constitution of High Courts.

ARTICLES

- 217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.
- 218. Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Courts.
- 219. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts.
- 220. Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.
- 221. Salaries, etc., of Judges.
- 222. Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another.
- 223. Appointment of acting Chief Justice.
- 224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges.
- 224A. Appointment of retired Judges at sittings of High Courts.
- 225. Jurisdiction of existing High Courts.
- 226. Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.
- 226A. *[Omitted]*
- 227. Power of superintendence over all courts by the High Court.
- 228. Transfer of certain cases to High Court.
- 228A. *[Omitted .]*
- 229. Officers and servants and the expenses of High Courts.
- 230. Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to Union territories.
- 231. Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States.

CHAPTER VI—SUBORDINATE COURTS

- 233. Appointment of district judges.
- 233A. Validation of appointments of, and judgments, etc., delivered by, certain district judges.
- 234. Recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service.
- 235. Control over subordinate courts.
- 236. Interpretation.
- 237. Application of the provisions of this Chapter to certain class or classes of magistrates.

PART VII- *[Omitted]*

THE STATES IN PART B OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- 238. *[Omitted .]*

PART VIII

THE UNION TERRITORIES

- 239. Administration of Union territories.
- 239A. Creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union territories.
- 239AA. Special provisions with respect to Delhi.
- 239AB. Provision in case of failure of constitutional machinery.
- 239B. Power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.
- 240. Power of President to make regulations for certain Union territories.
- 241. High Courts for Union territories.
- 242. *[Omitted .]*

PART IX

THE PANCHAYATS

- 243. Definitions.
- 243A. Gram Sabha.
- 243B. Constitution of Panchayats.

ARTICLES

- 243C. Composition of Panchayats.
- 243D. Reservation of seats.
- 243E. Duration of Panchayats, etc.
- 243F. Disqualifications for membership.
- 243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- 243H. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats.
- 243-I. Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.
- 243J. Audit of accounts of Panchayats.
- 243K. Elections to the Panchayats.
- 243L. Application to Union territories.
- 243M. Part not to apply to certain areas.
- 243N. Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats.
- 243-O. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

PART IXA

THE MUNICIPALITIES

- 243P. Definitions.
- 243Q. Constitution of Municipalities.
- 243R. Composition of Municipalities.
- 243S. Constitution and composition of Wards Committees, etc.
- 243T. Reservation of seats.
- 243U. Duration of Municipalities, etc.
- 243V. Disqualifications for membership.
- 243W. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.
- 243X. Power to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Municipalities.
- 243Y. Finance Commission.
- 243Z. Audit of accounts of Municipalities.
- 243ZA. Elections to the Municipalities.
- 243ZB. Application to Union territories.
- 243ZC. Part not to apply to certain areas.
- 243ZD. Committee for district planning.
- 243ZE. Committee for Metropolitan planning.
- 243ZF. Continuance of existing laws and Municipalities.
- 243ZG. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

PART IXB

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

- 243ZH. Definitions.
- 243Z-I. Incorporation of co-operative societies.
- 243ZJ. Number and term of members of board and its office bearers.

ARTICLES

- 243ZK. Election of members of board.
- 243ZL. Supersession and suspension of board and interim management.
- 243ZM. Audit of accounts of co-operative societies.
- 243ZN. Convening of general body meetings.
- 243Z-O. Right of a member to get information.
- 243ZP. Returns.
- 243ZQ. Offences and penalties.
- 243ZR. Application to multi-State co-operative societies.
- 243ZS. Application to Union territories.
- 243ZT. Continuance of existing laws.

PART X

THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

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

PART XI

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

Distribution of Legislative Powers

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

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS

General

- 256. Obligation of States and the Union.
- 257. Control of the Union over States in certain cases.

ARTICLES

257A. [*Omitted* .]

258. Power of the Union to confer powers, etc., on States in certain cases.

258A. Power of the States to entrust functions to the Union.

259. [*Omitted* .]

260. Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India.

261. Public acts, records and judicial proceedings.

Disputes relating to Waters

262. Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.

Co-ordination between States

263. Provisions with respect to an inter-State Council.

PART XII

FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS

CHAPTER I.—FINANCE

General

264. Interpretation.

265. Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law.

266. Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States.

267. Contingency Fund.

Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States

268. Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the State.

268A. [*Omitted*]

269. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.

270. Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States.

271. Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union.

272. [*Omitted*.]

273. Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products.

274. Prior recommendation of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which States are interested.

275. Grants from the Union to certain States.

276. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

277. Savings.

278. [*Omitted*.]

279. Calculation of “net proceeds”, etc.

280. Finance Commission.

281. Recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Miscellaneous financial provisions

282. Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues.

ARTICLES

- 283. Custody, etc., of Consolidated Funds, Contingency Funds and moneys credited to the public accounts.
- 284. Custody of suitors' deposits and other moneys received by public servants and courts.
- 285. Exemption of property of the Union from State taxation.
- 286. Restrictions as to imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods.
- 287. Exemption from taxes on electricity.
- 288. Exemption from taxation by States in respect of water or electricity in certain cases.
- 289. Exemption of property and income of a State from Union taxation.
- 290. Adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions.
- 290A. Annual payment to certain Devaswom Funds.
- 291. [*Omitted* .]

CHAPTER II.—BORROWING

- 292. Borrowing by the Government of India.
- 293. Borrowing by States.

CHAPTER III.—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, LIABILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND SUITS

- 294. Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in certain cases.
- 295. Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in other cases.
- 296. Property accruing by escheat or laps or as *bona vacantia*.
- 297. Things of value within territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone to vest in the Union.
- 298. Power to carry on trade, etc.
- 299. Contracts.
- 300. Suits and proceedings.

CHAPTER IV.—RIGHT TO PROPERTY

- 300A. Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law.

PART XIII

TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA

- 301. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse.
- 302. Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse.
- 303. Restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce.
- 304. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States.
- 305. Saving of existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies.
- 306. [*Omitted* .]
- 307. Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304.

PART XIV

SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES

CHAPTER I.—SERVICES

- 308. Interpretation.
- 309. Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State.
- 310. Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State.
- 311. Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State.
- 312. All-India services.

ARTICLES

- 312A. Power of Parliament to vary or revoke conditions of service of officers of certain services.
- 313. Transitional provisions.
- 314. [*Omitted* .]

CHAPTER II.—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

- 315. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States.
- 316. Appointment and term of office of members.
- 317. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission.
- 318. Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission.
- 319. Prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Commission on ceasing to be such members.
- 320. Functions of Public Service Commissions.
- 321. Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions.
- 322. Expenses of Public Service Commissions.
- 323. Reports of Public Service Commissions.

PART XIVA

TRIBUNALS

- 323A. Administrative tribunals.
- 323B. Tribunals for other matters.

PART XV

ELECTIONS

- 324. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- 325. No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.
- 326. Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage.
- 327. Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures.
- 328. Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature.
- 329. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.
- 329A. [*Omitted* .]

PART XVI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES

- 330. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
- 331. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People.
- 332. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- 333. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- 334. Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after seventy years.
- 335. Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.
- 336. Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services.

ARTICLES

- 337. Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian Community.
- 338. National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
- 338A. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- 338B. National Commission for Backward Classes.
- 339. Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- 340. Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.
- 341. Scheduled Castes.
- 342. Scheduled Tribes.
- 342A. Socially and educationally backward classes.

PART XVII

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

- 343. Official language of the Union.
- 344. Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.

CHAPTER II.—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL DIRECTIVES

- 350. Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances.
- 350A. Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.

- 350B. Special Officer for linguistic minorities.
- 351. Directive for development of the Hindi language.

PART XVIII

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

- 352. Proclamation of Emergency.
- 353. Effect of Proclamation of Emergency.
- 354. Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.
- 355. Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance.

- 356. Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.
- 357. Exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under article 356.
- 358. Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies.
- 359. Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during emergencies.
- 359A. *[Omitted.]*
- 360. Provisions as to financial emergency.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTICLES

- 361. Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs.
- 361A. Protection of publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures.
- 361B. Disqualification for appointment on remunerative political post.
- 362. *[Omitted.]*
- 363. Bar to interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.
- 363A. Recognition granted to Rulers of Indian States to cease and privy purses to be abolished.
- 364. Special provisions as to major ports and aerodromes.
- 365. Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union.
- 366. Definitions.
- 367. Interpretation.

PART XX

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

- 368. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.

PART XXI

TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

- 369. Temporary power to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in the State List as if they were matters in the Concurrent List.
- 370. Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 371. Special provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- 371A. Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.
- 371B. Special provision with respect to the State of Assam.
- 371C. Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur.
- 371D. Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana
- 371E. Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh.
- 371F. Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim.
- 371G. Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram.
- 371H. Special provision with respect to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
- 371-I. Special provision with respect to the State of Goa.
- 371J. Special provisions with respect to the State of Karnataka.
- 372. Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation.
- 372A. Power of the President to adapt laws.
- 373. Power of President to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention in certain cases.
- 374. Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council.
- 375. Courts, authorities and officers to continue to function subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

376. Provisions as to Judges of High Courts.
377. Provisions as to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
378. Provisions as to Public Service Commissions.
378A. Special provision as to duration of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
379-391. [*Omitted.*]
392. Power of the President to remove difficulties.

PART XXII

SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT, AUTHORITATIVE TEXT IN HINDI AND REPEALS

ARTICLES

393. Short title.
394. Commencement.
394A. Authoritative text in the Hindi language.
395. Repeals.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

- I.— The States.
II.— The Union territories.

SECOND SCHEDULE

- PART A— Provisions as to the President and the Governors of States.
PART B— [*Omitted.*]
PART C— Provisions as to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State.
PART D— Provisions as to the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts.
PART E— Provisions as to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

THIRD SCHEDULE— Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.

FOURTH SCHEDULE— Allocation of seats in the Council of States.

FIFTH SCHEDULE— Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

- PART A— General.
PART B— Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
PART C— Scheduled Areas.
PART D— Amendment of the Schedule.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—

- List I— Union List.
List II— State List.
List III— Concurrent List.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE— Languages.

NINTH SCHEDULE— Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

TENTH SCHEDULE— Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE— Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE— Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.

APPENDIX I— The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954.

APPENDIX II— Re-statement, with reference to the present text of the Constitution, of the exceptions and modifications subject to which the Constitution applies to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

APPENDIX III— Extracts from the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978

APPENDIX IV— The Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2003.

APPENDIX V— The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

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

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

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

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

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

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

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

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

PART I

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

1. Name and territory of the Union.—(1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

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

(3) The territory of India shall comprise—

(a) the territories of the States;

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

(c) such other territories as may be acquired.

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

³**2A.** [*Sikkim to be associated with the Union.*] *Omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).*

3. Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.—Parliament may by law—

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

(b) increase the area of any State;

(c) diminish the area of any State;

(d) alter the boundaries of any State;

(e) alter the name of any State:

⁴[Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States⁵, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired.]

⁶[*Explanation I.*—In this article, in clauses (a) to (e), “State” includes a Union territory, but in the proviso, “State” does not include a Union territory.

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

4. Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.—(1) Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2, for cl. (2) (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

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

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

4. Subs. by the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, s. 2, for the proviso (w.e.f. 24-12-1955).

5. The words and letter “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

6. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, s. 2 (w.e.f. 27-8-1966).

as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.

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

PART II CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

shall be a citizen of India.

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

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

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

(ii) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such officer before the commencement of this Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by that Government:

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

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

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

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

9. Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.—No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

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

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

PART III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

General

12. 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.

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 this 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 of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

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

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

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

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

Right to Equality

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.

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 the general public.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

²[(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.]

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 2 (w.e.f. 5-11-1971).

2. Ins. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 2 (w.e.f. 18-6-1951).

¹[(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.]

²[(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,—

(a) any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classes mentioned in clauses (4) and (5); and

(b) any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classes mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) 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, 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 each category.

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.]

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

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office ³[under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory] prior to such employment or appointment.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

⁴[(4A) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation ⁵[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.]

⁶[(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.]

(5) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005, s. 2 (w.e.f. 20-1-2006).

2. Ins. by the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019, s. 2 (w.e.f. 14-1-2019).

3. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for "under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that state." (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

4. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995, s. 2 (w.e.f. 17-6-1995).

5. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001, s. 2 for certain words (retrospectively w.e.f. 17-6-1995).

6. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000, s. 2 (w.e.f. 9-6-2000).

¹[(6) 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.]

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

(3) No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

Right to Freedom

4^* $*$ $*$ $*$

(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 [the sovereignty and integrity of India or] public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

6. Ins. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 2 (w.e.f. 5-10-1963).

(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 said sub-clause.

(5) Nothing in ¹[sub-clauses (d) and (e)] of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

(6) Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, ²[nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,—

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

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

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 the time of the commission of the Act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

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

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

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.

³[**21A. 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.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 3, for certain words (w.e.f. 18-6-1951).

3. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-2010).

* On the commencement of s. 3 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, clause (4) of art. 22 shall stand amended as directed in s. 3 of that Act. For the text of s. 3 of that Act, see Appendix III. (date yet to be notified).

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

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

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

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

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

(7) Parliament may by law prescribe—

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

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

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

Right against Exploitation

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 with law.

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

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 hazardous employment.

Right to Freedom of Religion

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

*Sub-clause (a) shall stand omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 3 (date yet to be notified).

** Sub-clause (b) shall stand re-lettered as sub-clause (a) by *ibid.* (date yet to be notified).

*** Sub-clause (c) shall stand re-lettered as sub-clause (b) by *ibid.* (date yet to be notified).

**** The words, letters, figures and brackets shall stand substituted as “clause (4)” by *ibid.* (date yet to be notified).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.—(1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

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

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

Cultural and Educational Rights

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

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

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

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

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 4 (w.e.f. 19-6-1979).

institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

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

²[*Saving of Certain Laws*]

³**[31A. Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.]**—⁴[(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law providing for—

(a) the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights, or

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

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

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

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

shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by ⁵[article 14 or article 19]:

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

⁶[Provided further that where any law makes any provision for the acquisition by the State of any estate and where any land comprised therein is held by a person under his personal cultivation, it shall not be lawful for the State to acquire any portion of such land as is within the ceiling limit applicable to him under any law for the time being in force or any building or structure standing thereon or appurtenant thereto, unless the law relating to the acquisition of such land, building or structure, provides for payment of compensation at a rate which shall not be less than the market value thereof.]

(2) In this article,—

⁷[(a) the expression “estate” shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression or its local equivalent has in the existing law relating to land tenures in force in that area and shall also include—

1. The sub-heading “*Right to Property*” omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 5 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

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

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

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

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

6. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964, s. 2 (w.e.f. 20-6-1964).

7. Subs. by *ibid.*, for sub-clause (a) (with retrospective effect).

(i) any *jagir*, *inam* or *muafi* or other similar grant and in the States of ¹[Tamil Nadu] and Kerala, any *janmam* right;

(ii) any land held under ryotwari settlement;

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

(b) the expression “rights”, in relation to an estate, shall include any rights vesting in a proprietor, sub-proprietor, under-proprietor, tenure-holder, ²[*raiyat*, *under-raiyat*] or other intermediary and any rights or privileges in respect of land revenue.]

³[**31B. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.**—Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this Part, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or Tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force.]

⁴[**31C. Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing ⁵[all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV] shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by ⁶[article 14 or article 19]; ⁷[and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy]:

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

⁸**31D.** [*Saving of laws in respect of anti-national activities.*].—Omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 2 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

Right to Constitutional Remedies

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

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

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament

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

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

3. Ins. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 5 (w.e.f. 18-6-1951).

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

5. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 4, for “the principles specified in clause (b) or clause (c) of article 39” (w.e.f. 3-1-1977). Section 4 has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills Ltd. and others Vs. Union of India and others* (1980) s. 2, AIR 1980 SC 1789.

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

7. In *Kesavananda Bharati Vs. the State of Kerala* (1973). AIR 1973 SC 1461, the Supreme Court had held the provisions in italics to be invalid.

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

may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2).

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

¹[**32A.** *Constitutional validity of State laws not to be considered in proceedings under article 32.*—Omitted by the Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977, s. 3 (w.e.f. 13-4-1978).

²[**33. Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces, etc.**—Parliament may, by law, determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to,—

(a) the members of the Armed Forces; or

(b) the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order; or

(c) persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence; or

(d) person employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (c),

be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.]

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

35. Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part.—Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 6 (w.e.f. 1-2-1977).

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984, s. 2 (w.e.f. 11-9-1984).

PART 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.

37. Application of the principles contained in this Part.—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.

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

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

39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.—The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

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

(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;

³[(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.]

⁴[**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.]

40. Organisation of village panchayats.—The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats

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

2. Ins. by *ibid.*

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

4. Ins. by s. 8 *ibid.*

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

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.

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

43. 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 rural areas.

¹**[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.]

²**[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.]

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

³**[45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.**—The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.]

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.

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.

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

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

2. Ins. by the Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011, s. 3 (w.e.f. 15-2-2012).

3. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, s. 3 for art. 45 (w.e.f. 1-4-2010).

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

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

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

51. Promotion of international peace and security.—The State shall endeavour to—

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

³[**PART IVA**

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

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

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

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

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 27, for “declared by parliament by law” (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

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

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

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

¹[(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.]

PART V

THE UNION

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE

The President and Vice-President

52. The President of India.—There shall be a President of India.

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

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

(3) Nothing in this article shall—

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

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

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

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

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

²[*Explanation.*—In this article and in article 55, “State” includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of *Pondicherry.]

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

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

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

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-4-2010).

2. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-6-1995).

* Now Puducherry *vide* the Pondicherry (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006 (44 of 2006), s. 3 (w.e.f. 1-10-2006).

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

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

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

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

Provided that the reference in this *Explanation* to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year ²[2026 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

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

Provided that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) is a citizen of India,

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor^{3***} of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

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

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, s. 2, for 2000 (w.e.f. 21-2-2002).

3. The words “or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

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

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

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

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

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

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

of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India.”.

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

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

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

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

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

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

62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

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

enters upon his office.

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

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

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) is a citizen of India;

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor^{2***} of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

67. Term of office of Vice-President.—The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961, s. 2, for “members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting”(w.e.f. 19-12-1961).

2. The words “or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that—

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

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

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

68. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

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

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

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and
solemnly affirm

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

70. Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies.—Parliament may make such provisions as it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the President in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

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

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

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

(4) The election of a person as President or Vice-President shall not be called in question on the ground

1. Art. 71 has been successively subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, s. 2 (w.e.f. 10-8-1975) and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, s. 10 to read as above (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).

of the existence of any vacancy for whatever reason among the members of the electoral college electing him.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Council of Ministers

74. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.—³[(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice:]

⁴[Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.]

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

1. The words “or Rajpramukh” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

2. The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

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

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

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

¹[(1A) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen per cent. of the total number of members of the House of the People.

(1B) A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of that House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a Minister under clause (1) for duration of the period commencing from the date of his disqualification till the date on which the term of his office as such member would expire or where he contests any election to either House of Parliament before the expiry of such period, till the date on which he is declared elected, whichever is earlier.]

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

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

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

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

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

The Attorney-General for India

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

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

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

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

Conduct of Government Business

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

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules² to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or

1. Ins. by the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

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

instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

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

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78. Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.—It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister—

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.—PARLIAMENT

General

79. Constitution of Parliament.—There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

80. Composition of the Council of States.—(1) ²[^{3****} The Council of States] shall consist of—

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

(b) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States ⁴[and of the Union territories.]

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States ⁴[and of the Union territories] shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of

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

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

3.The words “Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Tenth Schedule,” omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 5 (w.e.f. 26-4-1975).

4. Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3 (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State ^{1***} in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The representatives of the ²[Union territories] in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

³**[81. Composition of the House of the People.—**(1) ⁴[Subject to the provisions of article 331 ^{5***}], the House of the People shall consist of—

(a) not more than ⁶[five hundred and thirty members] chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States, and

(b) not more than ⁷[twenty members] to represent the Union territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law provide.

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

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

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

⁸[Provided that the provisions of sub-clause (a) of this clause shall not be applicable for the purpose of allotment of seats in the House of the People to any State so long as the population of that State does not exceed six millions.]

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

1. The words and letters “specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 3 (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

2. Subs. by *ibid.*, for “States specified in Part C of the First Schedule”.

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

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

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

6. Subs. by the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 (18 of 1987), s. 63, for “five hundred and twenty-five members”, (w.e.f. 30-5-1987).

7. Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 2, for “twenty-five members” (w.e.f. 17-10-1973).

8. Ins. by *ibid.*

¹[Provided that the reference in this clause to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year ²[2026] have been published, ³[be construed,—

(i) for the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (2) and the proviso to that clause, as a reference to the 1971 census; and

(ii) for the purposes of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) as a reference to the ⁴[2001] census.]

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

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

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

Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year ⁵[2026] have been published, it shall not be necessary to ⁶[readjust—

(i) the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States as readjusted on the basis of the 1971 census; and

(ii) the division of each State into territorial constituencies as may be readjusted on the basis of the ⁷[2001] census,

under this article.]

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

(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for ⁸[five years] from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of ⁸[five years] shall operate as a dissolution of the House:

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

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

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, s. 3, for “2000” (w.e.f. 21-2-2002).

3. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, s. 3, for certain words (w.e.f. 21-2-2002).

4. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003, s. 2, for “1991” (w.e.f. 22-6-2003).

5. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, s. 4, for “2000” (w.e.f. 21-2-2002).

6. Subs. by *ibid.*, for certain words.

7. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003, s. 3, for “1991” (w.e.f. 22-6-2003).

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

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

¹[(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;]

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

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

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

(2) The President may from time to time—

(a) prorogue the Houses or either House;

(b) dissolve the House of the People.]

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

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

87. Special address by the President.—(1) At the commencement of ³[the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year] the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address^{4***}.

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

Officers of Parliament

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

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

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 3 (w.e.f. 5-10-1963).

2. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 6 (w.e.f. 18-6-1951).

3. Subs. by *ibid.*, s. 7, for “every session”.

4. The words “and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House” omitted by *ibid.*

90. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman.—A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

94. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conduct of Business

99. Oath or affirmation by members.—Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him,

an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

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

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

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

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

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

Disqualifications of Members

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

(2) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State ^{2***}, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of ³[a State], then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules⁴ made by the President, that person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State.

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

(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in ⁵[clause (1) or clause (2) of article 102], or

⁶[(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, and his resignation is accepted by the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,]

his seat shall thereupon become vacant:

⁷[Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,

1. Cls. (3) and (4) were omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 18 (date yet to be notified).

2. The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).

3. Subs. by *ibid.*, for “such a State”.

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

5. Subs. by the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985, s. 2, for “clause (1) of article 102” (w.e.f. 1-3-1985).

6. Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974, s. 2 (w.e.f. 19-5-1974).

7. Ins. by *ibid.*