



Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36 to 51)



Compiled and Edited by :

Dr. ANANT KALSE

Principal Secretary

**Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat &
Secretary, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association,
Maharashtra Branch**



MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

VIDHAN BHAVAN, MUMBAI / NAGPUR

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FOREWORD

An attempt is being made to provide a glimpse of Directive Principles of State Policy. I hope this will help the Law students and Officials of this Secretariat to understand the Constitutional Law. I am also very much indebted to Hon. Shri Ramraje Naik-Nimbalkar, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Hon. Shri Haribhau Bagade, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Hon. Shri Manikrao Thakre, Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council for their continuous support and motivation in accomplishing this task.

I hope this brief compilation will be useful to the Law students.

Vidhan Bhavan:Mumbai,

25th January, 2017.

Dr. ANANT KALSE,

Principal Secretary, Maharashtra
Legislature Secretariat & Secretary,
Commonwealth Parliamentary
Association, Maharashtra Branch.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Introduction

(1) The Directive Principles of State Policy are the guidelines or principles given to the central and State Governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV (Article 36-51) of the Constitution of India, are not enforceable by any court, but the principles laid down therein are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, making it the duty of the State[1] to apply these principles in making laws to establish a just society in the country. The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland relate to social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

2) Directive Principles are classified under the following categories: economic and socialistic, political and administrative, justice and legal, environmental, protection of monuments and peace and security.[2]

History

(3) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy.[3] The idea of such policies “can be traced to the Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed by Revolutionary France and the Declaration of Independence by the American Colonies.”[4] The Indian constitution was also influenced by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(4) In 1919, the Rowlatt Acts gave extensive powers to the British government and police, and allowed indefinite arrest and detention of individuals, warrant-less searches and seizures, restrictions on public gatherings, and intensive censorship of media and publications. The public opposition to this act eventually led to mass campaigns of non-violent civil disobedience throughout the country, demanding guaranteed civil freedoms, and limitations on government power. Indians, who were seeking independence and their own government, were particularly influenced by the independence of Ireland and the development of the Irish constitution. Also, the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Irish Constitution were looked upon by the people of India as an inspiration for the independent India’s government to comprehensively tackle complex social and economic challenges across a vast, diverse nation and population.

(5) In 1928, the Nehru Commission composing of representatives of Indian political parties proposed constitutional reforms for India that apart from calling for dominion status for India and elections under universal suffrage, would guarantee rights deemed fundamental, representation for religious and ethnic minorities, and limit the powers of the government. In 1931, the Indian National

Congress (the largest Indian political party of the time) adopted resolutions committing itself to the defence of fundamental civil rights, as well as socio-economic rights such as the minimum wage and the abolition of untouchability and serfdom.[5] Committing themselves to socialism in 1936, the Congress leaders took examples from the constitution of the erstwhile USSR, which inspired the fundamental duties of citizens as a means of collective patriotic responsibility for national interests and challenges.

(6) When India obtained independence on 15 August 1947, the task of developing a constitution for the nation was undertaken by the Constituent Assembly of India, composing of elected representatives under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. While members of Congress composed of a large majority, Congress leaders appointed persons from diverse political backgrounds to responsibilities of developing the constitution and national laws.[6] Notably, Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar became the chairperson of the drafting committee, while Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became chairperson of committees and sub-committees responsible for different subjects. A notable development during that period having significant effect on the Indian constitution took place on 10 December 1948 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and called upon all member States to adopt these rights in their respective constitutions.

(7) Both the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy were included in the I Draft Constitution (February 1948), the II Draft Constitution (17 October 1948) and the III and final Draft Constitution (26 November 1949), prepared by the Drafting Committee.

Characteristics

(8) Directive Principles of State Policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. They act as a check on the government, theorised as a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government and vote it out of power if it does not fulfill the promises made during the elections. The Directive Principles are non-justiciable rights of the people. Article 31-C, inserted by the 25th Amendment Act of 1971 seeks to upgrade the Directive Principles.[7] If laws are made to give effect to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights, they shall not be invalid on the grounds that they take away the Fundamental Rights. In case of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSP's, if the DPSP aims at promoting larger interest of the society, the courts shall have to uphold the case in favour of the DPSP.[8] The Directive Principles, though not justiciable, are fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State[1] to apply these principles in making laws.[9] Besides, all executive agencies should also be guided by these principles. Even the judiciary has to keep them in mind in deciding cases.[10][11]

Directives

(9) The directive principles ensure that the State^[1] shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order in which social, economic and political justice is informed in all institutions of life. Also, the State shall work towards reducing economic inequality as well as inequalities in status and opportunities, not only among individuals, but also among groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.^[12] The State shall aim for securing right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens, both men and women as well as equal pay for equal work for both men and women. The State should work to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands, and try to ensure that ownership and control of the material resources is distributed to best serve the common good.

(10) Child abuse and exploitation of workers should be prevented. Children should be allowed to develop in a healthy manner and should be protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.^[13] The State shall provide free legal aid to ensure that equal opportunities for securing justice is ensured to all, and is not denied by reason of economic or other disabilities.^[14] The State shall also work for organisation of village panchayats and help enable them to function as units of self-government.^[15] The State shall endeavour to provide the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, within the limits of economic capacity,^[16] as well as provide for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.^[17]

(11) The State should also ensure living wage and proper working conditions for workers, with full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural activities. Also, the promotion of cottage industries in rural areas is one of the obligations of the State.^[18] The State shall take steps to promote their participation in management of industrial undertakings.^[19]

(12) Also, the State shall endeavour to secure a uniform civil code for all citizens,^[20] and provide free and compulsory education to all children till they attain the age of 14 years.^[21] This directive regarding education of children was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002.^[22] It should and work for the economic and educational upliftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society.^[23]

(13) The directive principles commit the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health, particularly by prohibiting intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health except for medicinal purposes.^[24] It should also organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines by improving breeds and prohibiting slaughter of cows, calves, other milch and draught cattle^[25]^[26] It should protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.^[27] This directive, regarding protection of forests and wildlife was added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.^[28]

(14) Protection of monuments, places and objects of historic and artistic interest and national importance against destruction and damage,[29] and separation of judiciary from executive in public services[30] are also the obligations of the State as laid down in the directive principles. Finally, the directive principles, in Article 51 ensure that the State shall strive for the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, as well as settlement of international disputes by arbitration.[31]

Implementation

(15) The State has made and is making many efforts to implement the Directive Principles. The Programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education and the five-year plans has been accorded the highest priority in order to provide free education to all children up to the age of 14 years.[The 86th constitutional amendment of 2002 inserted a new article, Article 21-A, into the Constitution, that seeks to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.[22] Welfare schemes for the weaker sections are being implemented both by the Central and State governments. These include programmes such as boys' and girls' hostels for scheduled castes' or scheduled tribes' students.[32]

(16) The year 1990-1991 was declared as the "Year of Social Justice" in the memory of B.R. Ambedkar.[33] The government provides free textbooks to students belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes pursuing medicine and engineering courses. During 2002-2003, a sum of Rs. 47.7 million was released for this purpose.[34] In order that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are protected from atrocities], the Government enacted the The Prevention of Atrocities Act, which provided severe punishments for such atrocities.[35]

(17) Several Land Reform Acts were enacted to provide ownership rights to poor farmers.[36] Up to September 2001, more than 20,000,000 acres (80,000 km²) of land had been distributed to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the landless poor. The thrust of banking policy in India has been to improve banking facilities in the rural areas.[37] The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 empowers government to fix minimum wages for employees engaged in various employments.[38] The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 provides for the better protection of consumers. The act is intended to provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers' grievances, award relief and compensation wherever appropriate to the consumer.[citation needed] The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women.[39] The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was launched in 2001 to attain the objective of gainful employment for the rural poor. The programme was implemented through the Panchayati Raj institutions.[40]

(18) Panchayati Raj now covers almost all states and Union territories.[41] One-third of the total number of seats have been reserved for women in Panchayats at every level; in the case of Bihar, half the seats have been reserved for

women.[42][43] Legal aid at the expense of the State has been made compulsory in all cases pertaining to criminal law, if the accused is too poor to engage a lawyer.[14] Judiciary has been separated from the executive in all the states and Union territories except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.[30][34]

(19) India's Foreign Policy has also to some degree been influenced by the DPSPs. India, in the past has condemned all acts of aggression and has also supported the United Nations' peace-keeping activities. By 2004, the Indian Army had participated in 37 UN peace-keeping operations. India played a key role in the passing of a UN resolution in 2003, which envisaged better co-operation between the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries.[44] India has also been in favour of nuclear disarmament.[34]

Amendments

(20) Changes in Directive Principles require a Constitutional amendment which has to be passed by a special majority of both houses of the Parliament. This means that an amendment requires the approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting. However, the number of members voting should not be less than the simple majority of the house – whether the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

- ✧ Article 31-C, inserted into the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 25th Amendment Act of 1971 seeks to upgrade the DPSPs.[45]
If laws are made to give effect to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights, they shall not be invalid on the grounds that they take away the Fundamental Rights.[8]
- ✧ Article 45, which ensures Provision for free and compulsory education for children, [21] was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002.[22]
- ✧ Article 48-A, which ensures Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life, [27] was added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.[28]

Notes .—

(1) The term "State" includes all authorities within the territory of India. It includes the Government of India, the Parliament of India, the Government and legislature of the states of India. It also includes all local or other authorities such as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Boards, District Boards, Panchayats etc. To avoid confusion with the term states and territories of India, State (encompassing all the authorities in India) has been capitalized and the term state is in lowercase.

(2) Constitution of India-Part IV Directive Principles of State Policy.

(3) Tayal, B.B. & Jacob, A. (2005), Indian History, World Developments and Civics, pg. A-39

- (4) Pylee, M.V. (1999). India's Constitution. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. ISBN 81-219-1907-X.
- (5) Gandhi, Rajmohan. Patel: A Life. p. 206.
- (6) UNI. "Sardar Patel was the real architect of the Constitution". Rediffmail.com. Retrieved 15 May 2006.
- (7) 26th Amendment Act, 1971.
- (8) Constitution of India-Part III Article 31C Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (9) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 37 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (10) Tayal, B.B. & Jacob, A. (2005), Indian History, World Developments and Civics, pg. A-39 to A-40.
- (11) Sinha, Savita, Das, Supta & Rashmi, Neeraja (2005), Social Science – Part II, pg. 29.
- (12) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 38 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (13) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 39 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (14) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 39A Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (15) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 40 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (16) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 41 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (17) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 42 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (18) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 43 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (19) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 43A Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (20) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 44 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (21) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 45 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (22) 86th Amendment Act, 2002.
- (23) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 46 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (24) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 47 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (25) Article 48.
- (26) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 48 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (27) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 48A Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (28) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

- (29) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 49 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (30) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 50 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (31) Constitution of India-Part IV Article 51 Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (32) Tayal, B.B. & Jacob, A. (2005), Indian History, World Developments and Civics, pg. A-44.
- (33) “Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar”. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in publisher= (help).
- (34) Tayal, B.B. & Jacob, A. (2005), Indian History, World Developments and Civics, pg. A-45.
- (35) “Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1995”. Human Rights Watch. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (36) 40th Amendment Act, 1976.
- (37) “Banking Policy and Trends” (PDF). Union Budget and Economic Survey. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (38) “Minimum Wages Act, 1948”. HelplineLaw.com. Archived from the original on 15th June 2006. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (39) “Equal Remuneration Act, 1976”. IndianLawInfo.com. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (40) “Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, 2001” (PDF). Ministry of Rural Development, India. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (41) “Panchayati Raj in India”. Poorest Areas Civil Society. Retrieved 29th June 2006. External link in |publisher= (help).
- (42) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992.
- (43) “Seat Reservation for Women in Local Panchayats” (PDF). p. 2. Retrieved 29th June 2006.
- (44) “Indian and United Nations”. Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations. Retrieved 29th June 2006.
- (45) 25th Amendment Act, 1971.

Directive Principles of State Policy

(Article 36 to 51)

Directive D.P. Justiciability of D.P. in relation to F.R. Minerva mill case What are the Principles?	Directive Principles of State Policy A- 36 to 51 contain the Directive Principles
Nature of the Directive Principles Irish Const.	(1) The idea to have such principles in the constitution has been borrowed from the Irish constitution.
Laissez faire law & order defense	(2) There was a time known as laissez faire era when the State was mainly concerned with the maintenance of law & order and defence of the Country.
Welfare State Properly well being	(3) Today we are living in the era of welfare State which seeks to promote prosperity & well being of the people.
	Benthon philosophy- "Greatest good of greatest number"
	(4) The D.P. strengthens & promotes this concept by seeking to lay down welfare principles.

Inspiration of Irish Constitution

- (1) Basic inspiration – concept of welfare state.
(Keshavananda Bharati's case)
- (2) Directive Principle – effective instrument for social revolution
- (3) Fundamental Right – negative duty upon State don't
Directive Principle – positive duty upon state do's
(Mandate)
- (4) Directive Principle - do not give any legal right to individuals unlike for
(A. 32, 226)
- (5) Enforceability – Through electorate (M.P. Road, Electricity, water)
- (6) Who ever captured power – will have to respect it.
- (7) A. 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.

Not justifiability Clause

Sought only to make it clear that – Judiciary could not compel the State to perform a duty under directives - “because Dr. Ambedkar said (CAD) “A State just awakened from freedom with its many pre-occupation might be crushed under the burden unless it was free to decide the mode of fulfilling them.” Ideal of “Socialistic Pattern of society” Democratic welfare State sets out in preamble and brings out social & economic revolution of which the founding fathers dreamt.”

(8) DP – Directed towards ideals of building true – welfare State & *interalia* envisages an end to “Economic exploitation and staggering inequalities” & cast upon a State a duty to secure just social order”.

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

(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) 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.

Keystone or Core of Directive Principle –

- ✧ State shall strive to promote welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which – Justice, social, economic and political shall inform to all institutions of national life.
- ✧ Some social-economic goals which the Government strive to achieve.
- ✧ The State should strive to promote welfare of the people and achieve economic democracy.
- ✧ The Directive Principle thus differ from Fundamental Right which enjoy the State to refrain from taking prejudicial action against an individual and thus impose negative duty on State.
- ✧ DP is more akin to moral, rather than legal precepts as they did not have much value from a legal point of view. The State would have to give due respect to those principles while exercising powers otherwise they could be held accountable for ignoring them to people in General Elections.

A.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.

The provision contained in this part shall not be enforceable in any court but these principles are fundamental in the governance of country. It shall be duty of State – apply these principles in making laws.

A. 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 (Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Employment Guarantee Act) ;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good ;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women ;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. (Prohibition of Child Labour Act, Right to Education Act, Government Decision).

State shall direct its policy —

- (i) To secure that “all men & women have the right of adequate means of livelihood.
- (ii) The ownership & control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve common good.
- (iii) That the economic system is not allowed to result in the concentration of wealth.
- (iv) Means of production to the detriment of common good.
- (v) Equal pay for / Equal work for both men & women.
- (vi) Health & strength of workers, men & women and the tender age of the children are not abused.
- (vii) Citizens are not forced by economic necessarily to enter avocation unsuited to their age & strength & (Bonded Labour Act).
- (viii) That childhood & youth are protected against exploitation.

A. 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.

Right to work, education, public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement.

A. 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.

A. 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.

Provide for workers – living, wages, human condition of work, maternity relief decent standard of life & full enjoyment of leisure, social & cultural opportunities.

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

Compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 (FR also A – 21 A)

A. 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. (SC / ST Reservation Policy, Muslim / Maratha Reservation).

(8) The Preamble of the constitution lays down the goals of politico socio – democracy for the citizens of India. Social economic political Justice.

The constitution makers rightly perceived that more political democracy would be meaningless in the country of poor millions without economic justice.

The D.P spells out in greater detail the goal of economic democracy the social economic content of political freedom & the concept of welfare State. The DP thus supplements the preamble to the constitution.

DP is basic to our social order.

They play crucial role in Legislative and Administrative——making in country.

They have inspired the idea of socialistic pattern of society.

A- 47 duty of State to raise level of nutrition & the standard of living & 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.

A-48. Organisation of agriculture, animal husbandry.— The State shall endeavour to organize 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.

A-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, 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.

Organisation of village panchayat.

A – 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.

A – 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.

42nd Amendment Act 1976

39 f, 39 A, 43, 48 A (children) legal workers (environment) aid (Participation)

A – 39 (c).

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

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

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.

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.

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

Agrarian economies have been restructured.

50% Reservation for women

Right to property has been much diluted - A. 39

Public industrial & economic sector has extended
Constant efforts have been taken to improve the
condition of socially & educationally, economically
backward classes, weaker section of citizens.

- (1) The Maharashtra Ceiling on Holdings Act, 1961
- (2) Employment Guarantee Scheme
- (3) Minimum Wages Act
- (4) Various Land reforms Act in various States

Govt. announce establish-
ment of corp. for
Economical weaker
section society - &
allotted 50 crores

(5) A- 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.

(6) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna

(7) IRDP

(8) Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp (40 lakhs free Houses to slum dwellers)

(9) Zunka Bhakar Yojna

(10) Prime Minister – Gram Sadak Yojna

(11) Jivandayi Yojana Heart, Kidney Patientq

J. Chandrachud in Keshavananda's

“The freedoms of few have to be abridged in order to ensure the freedom of all”.

Utility of Directive Principle.

A. 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.

(1) It shall be the duty of the State to follow these principles in the matter of administration and in making laws. They embody the aims of and object of the State under the republication constitution i.e. “welfare State not merely a police State. (Keshavananda Bharati's case, AIR 1973 SC 1773).

(2) They are not justifiable rights i.e. not enforceable in court of law.

(3) There is no disharmony between the Directive Principle and the Fundamental Rights because they supplement each other in aiming at the same goal of bringing about a social revolution and the establishment of welfare State which is envisaged in the preamble. (Keshavanand Vs State of Kerala) AIR 1973 SC D 73.

(4) The constitution aims at 193 synthesis of the two FR & DP constitutes conscious of the constitution together they form the core of the constitution. (Markandeya Vs State of A.P., AIR 1989 SC 1308).

(5) The parliament is competent to amend the constitution to override or abridge or abrogate any of the F.R. in order to enable the State to implement the directives so long as the basic structure of the constitution is not affected.”

Utility of Directives in Statutory Constructions.

The provisions in Part IV of the constitution have also been used as a guide in the matter of statutory construction – (U.P.S.C. Board *vs.* Harishankar, AIR 1979 SC 65).

For ex. – In the interpretation of Industrial Law where two constructions are possible that which is favourable to labour should be accepted in the perspective Part IV of constitution. C. P employees' management (8) 2 SCC 42).

(II) Justiciability of Directive Principle

Relation with Fundamental Rights:-

(A) A. 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.

Not justiciable but they are fundamental in the Governance of country.

(B) A-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.

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

A Law inconsistent with FR –void but no such provision in case of directivities so Law inconsistent with DP not void.

(C) What if a Law enacted to enforce directive principle in fringes fundamental Rights? (Extension Reservation Policy)

C (A) Court adopted strict Legal position in this respect and ruled that a directive principle could not override Fundamental rights and in case of conflict between two Fundamental rights prevail over D.D.

(Madras V/s Champakam Dorairajan AIR 1951 SC 226)

(DP have to on firm to and run as subsidiary to the chapter of fundamental Rights.)

A Govt. order in conflict with A- 29(2) fundamental right, was declared void if even though Govt. argued that, it was made in pursuance A-46 D.P.

Harmonious pleasingly arranged The D.P. should confirm and run as subsidiary to the Fundamental rights. The FR would be reduced to a mere “rope of stand” if They were to be overridden by D.P.

Margdarshak Dhruvtara C (B)-In course of Times, the court started giving a good deal of value to the directive principles from a legal point of view.

SC had on opportunity to consider patently wrong view taken earlier. (C) The court came to adopt the view that, although they are non-enforceable, nevertheless, while interpreting a statute, the court could look for light to the “Lode star” of these principles.

(D) Theory of “Harmonious Construction” in re-Kerala Education Bill (AIR 1958 SC 956 – has been evolved by the SC while declaring that, in determining the scope and way ambit of Fundamental rights, the D.P. should not be completely ignored and that court should adopt a principle of **“harmonious construction”** and attempt to give effect to both as far as possible.

(E) The SC thus emphasized (197) That FR / DP formed an integrated scheme which was elastic enough to respond to the changing needs of the society. Thus the principles of harmonious interpretation of FR/DP or that the DP should be integrated with FR and read together how hold the field.

(V. Parthsarthi Vs. Tamil Nadu) AIR 1974 Mad. 76

(F) Thus Bihar Vs Tamil Nadu) AIR 1952 SC 252 The SC relied on A – 39 to decide that the Law to abolish Zamindari has been enacted for a public purpose within the meaning A. 31.

(G) On the same ground, DP also came to be regarded as relevant for considering reasonable restrictions under A 19 Thus A. 47 – which directs the State to bring about Prohibition could be taken with account while consider reasonableness of prohibition Law U/A.19.

Nashirwar Vs M.P. AIR 1975 SC 360

The court held that there was no FR to carry on trade in liquor because of the reason of public morality public interest and acted A. 47 as one of the reason for taking the view that citizen has no FR U/A 19 (1) (g) to do business in liquor.

(A) Wealth Tax Act was held reasonable in view of A. 39 (c) to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands (Asstt. Comm... Vs B&C company AIR 1970 SC 175)

(B) Acquisition of Agricultural Land above the ceiling and its distribution among the landless fall under A. 39 (b) & (c) (Maharashtra Ceiling on holdings Act, 1961)

(C) Thus the position before 1972 was that, while from Legalistic point of view, the directive principle had not made any profound impact on Judicial pronouncement interpreting the constitution; They were not completely meaningless or inert also.

(D) However after 1972, the value of D.P. underwent a “metamorphosis”.

The first step in the direction of giving these principles a significant position juristically was the enactment of A-31(C).

A.31 (C) inserted by 25th Amm. Act. 1971 ref. 20-4-72 – substituted by st, (42nd Amm.) A. 39(b) and (c)
The principle verified in clause (b) cause (c) of A-39

(E) “Notwithstanding contained in A-13 no Law giving effect to the policy of the state towards securing “all or any of the principles laid down in party” 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 article 14 or art. 19 declaration and “No Law containing 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 affect to such policy”.

SC held the provisions invalid in Keshavananda Bharati (AIR 1973 SC 1461).

39(b) ownership & control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to observe the common good.

(F) The article gave primary to A-39 (b) and (c) as against the fundamental right contained in A-14 and 19. The SC held the Amm. (25th Amm.) Valid in Keshavananda’s Case.”

39(c) that the creation of the economic system do not result in the concentration wealth and means production to the common detriment.

(I) The Court emphasized that, there is no disharmony between the DP & FR as they supplement each other in aiming at the same goal of bringing about a social revolution and the establishment of Welfare state which is envisaged in the preamble.

Justice Mathew said

PDS systems Levy sugar.

“In building up a just social order it is some time imperative that the FR should be sub-ordinate to DP. Economic goals have an uncontestable claim for priority over ideological ones on the ground that excellence comes only after existence. It is only if men exists that there can be “Fundamental rights.” (J) The next step in the direction

of giving primary to all D.P. over the F.R. was taken in 1976 when all directive principles were given precedence over A. 14 and 19 by the 42nd Amm. "All or any of the principles laid down in part IV."

In famous or Minerva Mills case

Minerva Mills Ltd Vs Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1787
SC struck down the provisions inserted by 42nd Amm.

That means you may abridge FR only for the two objectives.

(1) 39 (b) ownership and control of material resources.

(2) Avoidance of concentration of wealth. Not for other directives.

The main theme of the court's pronouncement was that the constitution is based on the "Bedrock of Balance" between D.P & F.R. and to give absolute primary to one over the others would disturb this balance. Both can co-exist harmoniously. The goals setup in D.P. are to be achieved without abrogating the F.R. Both can flourish happily together.

Justice Bhagwati delivered dissenting opinion in this Case. Criticised.

Justice Chandrachud view in Keshavananda's Case – 1973 in Minerva Mills Case – 1980.

FR constitutes unique place in the lives of civilized societies & they constitute the mark of the constitutions".

It observed that to destroy the guarantee given by the FR to achieve the goals of DP is plainly to subvert the constitution by destroying its basic structure to be harmonious balance between FR/DP is basic structure to give absolute priority to one over other would be to destroy harmony of the Constitution – So portion is beyond the void and unconstitutional amending power of Parliament manage basic & structure.

Seervai – Constitutional Law of India

FR - Individual right

DP- for social good

(1) What would have happen if DP had not been enacted in our constitution or are struck out?

(2) If FR had not been enacted or struck out?

If DP struck out nothing would have happened because the goal of every state Democratic or totalitarian or communist of is Welfare of the people.

If FR struck out the result would have been disaster. No personal Liberty chaos, country would have been in danger of being converted into dictatorship or police state.

Emergency –

Civil Liberties were withdrawn.

FR suspended.

strict Censorship or Press.

Judicial powers were crippled.

Corruption – Nepotism.

Welfare State

“A system in which the Govt. undertakes the main responsibility for providing for the social & economic security of its population usually, through “unemployment insurance”, old age pensions and other social security measures.

(2) A social system characterized by such policies (Collins Eng. Dictionary)

Minerva Mills, a Limited company owned a textile undertaking a Calcutta was nationalize & taken over by Central Govt. under provision of sick Textile undertaking (nationalisation) Act, 1974 Petition – 2 to 6 were shareholders of Petitions No. 1 – Mills – Respondent is union of India. Mills vested in National Textile corporation & take over by it.

Affairs were managed in a manner highly detrimental to public interest. The petitions challenged the constitutional validity of the sick Textile undertaking Act & the order dt. 19-10-71. The petitions for the challenged the constitutionality of the 39th Amm. Which inserted Nationalisation Act is as entry 105 of 9th Schedule.

Constitutional Validity of 54 & 55 of 42nd Amendment of 1976 was also challenged. The Constitution bench decided only on the challenge to the said Section 4 & 55, Section 4 – 31C, Section 55 – Article 368.

Fundamental Rights / Directive Principle two wheels of the chariot.

Conclusion:-

The Indian Constitution is basically a welfare document aims to promote all-round socio-economic development of the common masses including farmers, labourers, women, children, socially and economically backward classes of citizens etc. In furtherance of the directive principle of state policy Parliament and State Legislatures have enacted so many welfare laws for the welfare of the society. These principles are essentials for the all-round development of citizens at large. So the importance of this principle is really a paramount one in the life of any person. It is always said that, “Excellence come then person exists” food, shelter, home, education all essential facilities are important in the life of any person. Without this basic facilities and amenities person cannot exist and Directive Principles in fact ensures and provide all these basic facilities to the person.

Central and State Government / Legislature and Parliament over the years have formulated lot of welfare policies and enacted several laws in furtherance of directive principles.

Following are few laws which have been enacted in furtherance of the directive principles of State Policy.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

51A. Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizens 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;

(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.

(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.

Comments

Provisions as to fundamental duties cannot be enforced by writs. They can be promoted only by constitutional methods. But they can be used for interpreting ambiguous statutes; see *Mumbai Kamgar Sabha v. Abdulbhai*, AIR 1976 SC 1455; *Surya v. Union of India*, AIR 1982 Raj 1.

Points from Budget Speech delivered by

Shri Sudhir Mungantiwar, Finance Minister (2016-2017)

- † This year's budget is dedicated to our farmers and a decision has been taken to observe the financial year 2016-2017 as Shetakari Swabhiman Varsh.
- † In consonance with our social values which gives position of dignity and highest respect for women, this government attaches a very high priority to assisting destitute women, widows, divorced and deserted women for bringing about improvement in their lives without which development, per say, does not get legitimacy.
- † Status of women determines the standard of any society, therefore, upliftment of destitute women, widows, divorced and deserted women along with development of farmers and rural development forms the basis of overall development which is aimed to be achieved through this budget.
- † **Drought Relief** - Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 25000 crore has been provided in the budget for agriculture sector and various schemes related to farmers details of which will continue to appear in my speech.
- † A large number of farmers have participated in crop insurance scheme during the year 2015-16.
- † During the current year, a special program called "Jalyukt Shivar" has been launched for which fund of Rs. 1600 crores has been made available by which one lakh thirty thousand water conservation works have been completed in five thousand villages. An outlay of Rs.1000 crore is being provided for this scheme for the year 2016-17.
- † In the winter session of year 2015, a scheme named as 'Farm Pond on Demand' was accorded approval. With the objective of providing protective irrigation through farm ponds, irrigation wells, energization of water-lifting devices etc. During water scarcity period too, a total provision of Rs. 2000 crores are being provided.
- † Government has decided to procure food grains at rate of minimum support price and supply the same on line with National Food Security Scheme to the farmers of 14 districts of Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amravati divisions.

- † It is planned to undertake repair, maintenance and renovation of 6862 ex-Malgujari Tanks along with its fish ponds in districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gondia, Bhandara and Gadchiroli.
- † I propose “Palakmantri Earth Moving Machines Kharedi Yojana”.
- † **Agriculture** - In Dr. Shri Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Relief facility Scheme, for promoting the farmers who have completely repaid their crop loan to the bank in stipulated time, the State Government extends relief in servicing of interest.
- † Every year “Agriculture Festival” will be organised in each district of the State.
- † Both ‘Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Mission’ and ‘State Employment Guarantee Scheme’ are effectively implemented for providing job opportunities as per the requirement in rural areas.
- † **Animal Husbandry** - Integrated Agriculture Development programme is being implemented through private participation under the PPP Integrated Agriculture Development Programme of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.
- † In order to provide farmers and farm labourers subsidiary and allied economic activities like poultry, an outlay of Rs. 51.13 Crores is proposed during year 2016-17.
- † I am proposing a new scheme “Govardhan Govansh Raksha Kendra” to be established in 34 rural districts of Maharashtra.
- † **Irrigation** – I feel very proud and happy to state that the budgetary provision of Rs. 7272 crore for water resources projects provided during year 2015-16 has been completely distributed.
- † It is the need of the hour to promote Water Literacy and spread Water Awareness among all sections of the society which will help proper planning for use of every drop of water.
- † **Rural Development** – The Government has undertaken Chief Minister Rural Road Development Scheme on the line of Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme for the road development in unconnected habitat and those areas not included in PMGSY.
- † I proposed a new scheme called “Smart Village Program” for continuous and sustainable development of our villages.
- † Since 2009-10 Central Government has initiated the “National Rural Drinking Water Supply Program” towards state share an outlay of Rs. 170 crore is proposed in 2016-17.

- ☞ We are launching an ambitious program called Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Supply Program for the rural areas of our state.
- ☞ For fast tracking the development in rural areas of our state it is essential to strengthen the grampanchayats in the state. To achieve this a new state level scheme called “Babasaheb Thackeray Smruti Matoshree Grampanchayat va Mahila Sakshmikaran Abhiyan” is proposed.
- ☞ In year 2016-17 an outlay of Rs. 10 crore is proposed for providing easy loan with nil interest to the women’s self-help group under “Sumatitai Sukalika Udyogini Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana”.
- ☞ **Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** - The State Government has taken all the necessary steps to promote industries and trade.
- ☞ **Textile and Marketing** - The State Government is implementing various schemes for promoting Textile Industry in the State.
- ☞ **Infrastructure Facility and Road Development** - The development of basic infrastructure is one of the important catalyst required for the growth and development of any state.
- ☞ The Central Government has approved works of Rs. 2500 crores during past ten years under Central Road Fund Scheme.
- ☞ The government aims to extend support to supportless, help to helpless, provide home to homeless people in the state.
- ☞ **Shelter** - The government has decided to implement the centrally sponsored scheme “Shelter for all - 2022” with necessary modification as per our requirement.
- ☞ **Urbanisation** - “Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagrothan Mahaabhiyan” is being implemented to create basic urban amenities in all municipal council / Township and D-class municipal corporations. In year 2016-17 an outlay of Rs.1000 crore is proposed.
- ☞ To give special impetus to Nagpur and Pune Metro Rail Projects an outlay of Rs.180 crore is proposed in budget 2016-17.
- ☞ The Mumbai Metro Line Phase III comprising of Nariman Point and BKC Complex connecting links with Domestic and International Airports, Industrial Clusters have been accelerated and Civil works is likely to go on floor from April 2016. During 2016-17, an outlay of Rs 90.47 crore is being proposed.
- ☞ Central Government has launched the Smart City Scheme to provide clean, sustainable and eco friendly urban life to citizens. Pune and Solapur are the two cities in the state among the first 20 selected cities.

- † **Health** - An outlay of Rs. 1554 crore has been allocated to the Public Health Department. State share is available for National Health Mission.
- † To increase the coverage of “Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana”, the list of marked diseases / health problem and their treatment is being revised as per the demand of public.
- † **Education and Sports** - The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is implemented through “Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan”.
- † **Safety and Transportation** - The police force of the state which have a big responsibility to protect the public in our state will be provided houses and for this an outlay of Rs. 320 crore is proposed. Simultaneously for the CCTV surveillance system installation in sensitive cities of the state, I have provided an outlay of Rs. 350 crore.
- † **Public Distribution System** - The National Food Security Act 2013 enables 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population to receive food grains at subsidized rate. Every year the State Government spends nearly 400 crore on this scheme.
- † **Forest and Environment** - To promote Nature Tourism *i.e.* “Nisarg Paryatan” the Government aims to provide various facilities in Reserved Zones and other forest areas in different parts of the state. In year 2016-17 an outlay of Rs. 47.25 crore is proposed.
- † An ambitious program called “Green Maharashtra” is being implemented to increase the forest area as well as tree cover in our state from current 20% to 33%.
- † **Women and Child Welfare** - From 1st April 2016 the scheme called “Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana” will be implemented in the state. We have decided to extend the benefits of this scheme to girl child belonging to BPL as well as APL families. In year 2016-17 an outlay of Rs. 25 crore is proposed.
- † It is the need of the time to modernize the Anganwadis which are foundation for education in rural areas.
- † **Tribal Development, Social Justice and Minority Development** - “Bharatratna Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam will be provided. Now the coverage of this scheme has been expanded to include the supply of one time nutritional diet to all pregnant ladies, lactating mothers and children of age group 3 to 6. Outlay of Rs. 25 crore is proposed for Eklavya Sports and Entrepreneurship Academy at Palghar.
- † The State Government has accorded approval to hike the grant / subsidy given under Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana and Shrawan BAL Seva Rajyanivrutti Vetan Yojana from 1st April 2016.

- † As Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krushi Swawlamban Yojana to make them economically self-dependent.
- † 156 online services have been made available under the Maharashtra Public Services Rights Act, 2015 with effect from 26th January 2016 by the Directorate of Information Technology through a portal “Aaple Sarkar”. The Government is determined to provide the rest of the notified public services on this portal in the coming financial year 2016-17. The Government has planned to modernize and strengthen the Maharashtra State Wide Area Network (MSWAN) so as to connect the State Data Centre and various Government field offices. For this project, I propose an outlay of Rs. 10 crore.

IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED BY THE MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE

- (1) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.
 - (2) The Bombay Agriculture Debtors Relief Act, 1947.
 - (3) The Bombay Rents, Hotels and Lodging Houses Rates Control Act, 1947.
 - (4) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.
 - (5) The Bombay Children Act, 1948.
 - (6) The Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, 1950.
 - (7) The Bombay Police Act, 1951.
 - (8) The Maharashtra Village Panchayat Act, 1959.
 - (9) The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959.
 - (10) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samiti's Act, 1961.
 - (11) The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on holdings) Act, 1961.
 - (12) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961.
 - (13) The Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary Board Act, 1965.
 - (14) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.
 - (15) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.
 - (16) The Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967.
 - (17) The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.
 - (18) The Maharashtra Slum Areas Improvement Act, 1971
 - (19) The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1975.
 - (20) The Maharashtra Housing Act, 1976.
 - (21) The Maharashtra Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.
 - (22) The Maharashtra Khar Lands Development Act, 1979.
 - (23) The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1981.
 - (24) The Maharashtra Prevention of Communal, Anti-Social and Other Dangerous Activities Act, 1981.
 - (25) The Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1981.
 - (26) The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (*Krishi Vidyapeeths*) Act, 1983.
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- (27) The Maharashtra Regulation use of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1988.
 - (28) The Maharashtra Groundwater (Regulation for Drinking Water Purpose) Act, 1991.
 - (29) The Maharashtra State Commission for Women Act, 1993.
 - (30) The Hindu Succession (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1994.
 - (31) The Maharashtra Employees of Privates Schools (Conditions of Service) Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1995.
 - (32) The Maharashtra State Technical Education Board Act, 1997.
 - (33) The Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation Act, 1997.
 - (34) The Maharashtra Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons Act, 1998.
 - (35) The Maharashtra Animals and Fisheries Science University Act, 1998.
 - (36) The Maharashtra Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation Act, 1998.
 - (37) The Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999.
 - (38) The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1999.
 - (39) The Maharashtra control of organised Crime Act, 1999.
 - (40) Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission Act, 2004.
 - (41) The Maharashtra State Minorities Commission Act, 2004.
 - (42) The Maharashtra *Devdasi* System (Abolition) Act, 2005.
 - (43) The Maharashtra Management Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005.
 - (44) The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority Act, 2005.
 - (45) The Maharashtra State Backward Class Commission Act, 2006.
 - (46) The Maharashtra Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Act, 2006.
 - (47) The Maharashtra Domestic Workers Welfare Board Act, 2008.
 - (48) The Bombay Primary Education and the Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service) Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2011.
 - (49) The Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and other Inhuman, Evil and *Aghori* Practices and Black Magic Act, 2013.
 - (50) The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Act, 2014.
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- (51) The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment) Act, 2014.
 - (52) The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes Act, 2016.
 - (53) The Maharashtra Yoga And Naturopathy Act, 2016.
 - (54) The Maharashtra Protection of People From Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2016.
 - (55) the Maharashtra Prohibition of Obscene Dance in Hotels, Restaurants and Bar Rooms and Protection of Dignity of Women (working therein) Act, 2016.
 - (56) The Maharashtra Electricity Duty Act, 2016.
 - (57) The Maharashtra Public University Act, 2016.
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List of Schemes Launched by Central Government	
Name of Scheme	Launch Date
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	28 August 2014
Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (PMSSY)	22 January 2015
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	08 April 2015
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	09 May 2015
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	09 May 2015
Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	09 May 2015
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)	25 June 2015
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	11 October 2014
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	11 October 2014
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana (PMGSY)	01 July 2015
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojanaya (PMGKY)	April 2015
Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY)	March 2016
Make in India	25 September 2014
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	02 October 2014
Kisan Vikas Patra	03 March 2015 (Re-Launched)
Soil Health Card Scheme	17 February 2015
Digital India	01 July 2015
Skill India	16 July 2015
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana	22 January 2015
Mission Indradhanush	25 December 2014
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	25 July 2015
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	25 July 2015
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Yojana (PDUSJY)	16 October 2014
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	24 June 2015

Name of Scheme	Launch Date
Swadesh Darshan Yojana	09 March 2015
PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive)	09 March 2015
National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	21 January 2015
Udaan Scheme	14 November 2014
National Bal Swachhta Mission	14 November 2014
One Rank One Pension (OROP) Scheme	05 September 2015
Smart City Mission	25 June 2015
Gold Monetisation Schemes	04 November 2015
Startup India, Standup India	16 January 2016
DigiLocker	01 July 2015
Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)	18 September 2015
Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission	21 February 2016
Sagarmala Project	31 July 2015
‘Prakash Path’ – ‘Way to Light’ – The National LED Programme	05 January 2015
UJWAL Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)	20 November 2015
Vikalp Scheme	01 November 2015
National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS)	20 February 2015
Rashtriya Gokul Mission	16 December 2014
PAHAL-Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Consumers Scheme	01 January 2015
The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI AAYOG)	01 January 2015
Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)	17 September 2015
Namami Gange Project	10 July 2014
Setu Bharatam Project	03 March 2016
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	01 May 2016
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	March 2016

Name of Scheme	Launch Date
Clean My Coach	11 March 2016
Aadhar Bill	March 2016
Real Estate Bill 2016	Approved in March 2016
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (Renamed version of Indira Awas Yojana)	20 November 2016
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	10 December 2014
TB Mission 2020	28 October 2014
National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme	1 September 2016
Gangajal Delivey Scheme	10 July 2016
Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan	09 June 2016
Vidyanjali Yojana	16 June 2016
Stand Up India Loan Scheme	05 April 2016
Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan	14 April 2016
Samajik Adhikarita Shivir	17 September 2016
Railway Travel Insurance Scheme	01 September 2016
Smart Ganga City	13 August 2016
Mission Bhagiratha in Telangana	07 August 2016
Vidyalakshmi Loan Scheme	15 August, 2015
Swayam Prabha	18 July 2016 (Announced)
Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Sadak Yojana	24 May 2016 (Announced)
Shala Ashmita Yojana	25 May 2016 (Announced)
Pradhan Mantri Gram Parivahan Yojana	Re-Launched
PM National Health Insurance Scheme	Upcoming
Right to Light Scheme	Upcoming
Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsava	15 to 24 December 2016
UDAN (Udey Desh ka Aam Nagrik)	21 October 2016

Name of Scheme	Launch Date
Digital Village Scheme	Upcoming
Urja Ganga	24 October 2016
Saur Sujala Yojana	01 November 2016
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat	01 November 2016
Green Urban Transport Scheme (GUTS)	Upcoming
Cease of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 Notes to be a legal tender	08 November 2016
Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY)	09 November 2016
Bharat National Car Assessment Program (Bharat-NCAP)	Upcoming
AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment)	15 November 2015
Lucky Grahak Yojana	15 December 2016
Digidhan Vyapar Yojana	15 December 2016
BHIM App	30 December 2016
DigiDhan Mela	26 December 2016
National Tribal Carnival 2016	25 October 2016
Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Upcoming
Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)	01 August 2016
Financial Assistance Scheme for Pregnant Women	31 December 2016
Fixed Deposit Scheme for Senior Citizens	31 December 2016

Supreme Court judgements that changed the Women's position in India

(1) Vishaka & Ors v. State of Rajasthan & Ors, (1997) 6 SCC 241:- sexual harassment against women in work places.

(2) Vaddeboyina Tulasamma v. Vaddeboyina Shesha Reddi, 1977 SCR (3) 261:- Hindu female's right to maintenance, Sec. 14(1) Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to be liberally construed in favour of female.

(3) Mrs. Mary Roy etc. v. State of Kerala & Ors, AIR 1986 SC 1011:- Christian women are entitled to have an equal share in their father's property.

(4) Md. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, 1985 SCR (3) 844:- Muslim women maintenance under Sec 125 crpc.

(5) Shamim Ara v. State of U.P., 2002 (7) SCC 518:- requirements of a valid talaq.

(6) Daniel Latifi v. UOI, 2001 (7) SCC 740:- liability of muslim husband to his divorced wife.

(7) Lata Singh v. State of U.P., 2006 (6) SCALE 583:- freedom of women to marry or live with anyone.

(8) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal, (2010) 10 SCC 469:- Live in relationship.

(9) Roxann Sharma v. Arun Sharma, Civil Appeal No. 1967 of 2015:- custody of minor child.

(10) Seema v. Ashwani Kumar, AIR 2006 SC 1158:- compulsory registration of marriages.

(11) Dr. Upendra Baxi & Ors. v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1987 SC 191:- conditions in which girls were living in the Government Protective Home.

(12) Sakshi v. UOI, AIR 2004 SC 3566:- conducting trial of child sexual abuse or rape.

(13) R. D. Upadhyay v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 2006 SC 1946:- development of children who are in jail with their mothers, either as undertrial prisoners or convicts.

(14) Centre for enquiry into Health and Allied themes (CEHAT) v. UOI, 2003 (8) SCC 398:- guidelines to prevent female feticide.

(15) Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. UOI, 1995 SCC (1) 14:- dealing rape victims.

I. Law as an instrument of social change

- a) Abolition of Sati system
- b) Muslim women are entitled for maintenance
- c) Free Education is fundamental right
- d) Introduction of Social or Public Interest Litigation
- e) Punishment should be measured in social interest
- f) Right to Information
- g) Marriage shall be compulsory registered
- h) Law relating to prisoners
 - i) Abolition of polygamy
 - j) Restriction of child marriage
- k) Abolition of slavery systems
 - l) Law and Child Labour
- m) Law and Prostitution
- n) Video-conferencing evidence is admissible

II. A. International Empowerments of Women

- 1) Charter of UNO 1945
- 2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- 3) Convention of Political Rights of Women, 1954
- 4) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
- 5) International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Right, 1966.
- 6) The Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women, 1975.
- 7) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against women, 1981.

B. Constitutional Empowerments of woman

- 1) Right to Equality
- 2) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- 3) Protection against 'traffic in human beings' (prostitution) and forced labour
- 4) State ensure that equal right for men and woman regarding livelihood
- 5) Equal pay for equal work

- 6) The health and strength of women are not to be abused
- 7) Equal justice and free legal aid
- 8) Provisions for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
- 9) Uniform Civil Code for the citizen
- 10) Fundamental Duties

C. Other Empowerments of Woman in India

- 1) Empowerments under Criminal Law
- 2) The Married Women's Property Act, 1874
- 3) Child Marriage (Restraint) Act, 1929
- 4) Empowerment of Women under Factories Act, 1948
- 5) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- 6) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- 7) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 8) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- 9) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- 10) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- 11) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- 12) The Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
- 13) Empowerment under other laws
- 14) Conclusion.

III. Children and the Law

- (1) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Sexual Exploitation

Child Prostitution

- (1) Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- (2) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Child Pornography in general / on the internet

- (3) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
- (4) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Difference between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
1. Included in Part 3 of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35.	1. Included in Part 4, Article 36 to 51.
2. Is enforceable in Court of Law, means for violation of these rights any citizen or person can move to court of law for enforcement of these rights.	2. Not enforceable and for its violation person or citizen cannot move to the Court of Law.
3. These are the negative obligation imposed upon state.	3. It is a positive duty of the State to follow these principles.
4. For violation Supreme Court and High Court have powers to issue writs in the nature of Habeaus Corpus, Mandamus prohibition, Quo-warranto and certiorari.	4. No writs can lie.
5. While making laws fundamental rights cannot be violated.	5. It shall be duty of State to apply these principles in making laws and for the governance of the Country.
6. These are basic human rights which ensure all round development, personal, liberty, equality, freedom.	6. They are welfare principles ensures socio-economic democracy.
7. Mandate behind fundamental rights are enforceability in the Court of Law and every governmental authority contemplated in Article 12 has to obey it.	7. Mandate behind these rights is will of the people.

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1. V. N. Shukla's - Constitution of India, 12th Edition by Mahendra P. Singh.
 2. Law and Social Transformation in India by Malik and Raval, Allahabad Law Agency.
 3. Laws relating to Women and Children - 2nd Edition by Mamta Rao.
 4. Directive Principles from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
 5. The Constitution of India.
-

IMPORTANT TOPICS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Historical and Constitutional Developments between 1858 – 1947

- ✧ Framing of Indian Constitution.
- ✧ Nature and Features
- ✧ A board over-view of the Constitution of India, 1950.
- ✧ Historical genesis of Indian Constitution should be part of the Syllabus
Particularly the transfer of power in 1857, introduction of bicameralism, federalism by 1935 Act, freedom struggle, Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the drafting of our Constitution.

2. Fundamental Rights and Judicial Activism

- ✧ Equality and Social Justice (Arts. 14-18 & Part IV & Part XVI)
- ✧ Secularism and religious freedoms
- ✧ Life, Liberty other rights and freedoms

3. Directive Principles and fundamental Duties (Part IV, IV A)

4. Indian Federalism –

Idea of federalism –Indian Federal Features – Strong Centre – Cooperative Spirit- Centre Relations -Special Status to J & K (Parts XI,XII,XIII,XIV,XXI)

5. Indian Parliament –

Nature, Composition, Powers and Privileges and State Legislatures.

6. Cabinet Form of Government

Parliamentary form at the centre and States – Head of State – Council of Ministers – Attorney General and Advocate Generals.

7. Indian Judiciary :

Supreme Court and High Courts, composition, Powers and
Judicial Independence – Subordinate Courts

8. Law making under Indian constitution

Kinds of Bills, Passing of Bills, Ordinances

Citizenship Act, 1935, Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, Comptroller and Auditor Generals Act, 1971.

Legislation made in pursuance of the Constitution like the

- (1) Bonded Labour Abolition Act
- (2) Civil Rights Protection Act, 1955
- (3) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, should be duly referred to.

9. Emergency (Part XVIII)

Kinds, Legal Requirements, Legal Effects

10. Amendment and the Basic Structure Doctrine (Part XX)

11. Services under Indian Constitution (Part IV)

Services under Union / State – All Indian Services, Doctrine of Pleasure and Exceptions.

12. Democracy and Election Commission of India (Part XV)

13. Introduce the following

1. Civil Rights Protection Act, 1955
 2. Citizenship : Part II
 3. Parts IX, IX A, X Panchayats, Municipalities and Scheduled & Tribal Areas
 4. Part XIV a Tribunals (Covered in Administrative Law, Semester III)
 5. Part XVII Official Language
 6. Part XIX Miscellaneous.
-

Recommended Readings :

- 1) D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of (1996) Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
 - 2) Constituent Assembly Debate Vols. 1 to 12 (1989).
 - 3) H.M. Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3 (1992), Tripathi
 - 4) M.P. Singh (ed.), V.N.Shukla Constitutional Law of India (2000) Oxford.
 - 5) G. Austin, Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation (1970)
 - 6) M. Gallanter, Competing Equalities – Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984) Oxford.
 - 7) B. Sivaramayya, Inequalities and the Law (1984) Eastern, Lucknow
 - 8) S.C. Kashyap, Human Rights & Parliament (1978) Metropolitan, New Delhi.
 - 9) D.D. Basu, Introduction to Constitution.
-

BIO-DATA



DR. ANANT NAMDEORAO KALSE Principal Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature

Full Name	: DR. ANANT NAMDEORAO KALSE
Office Held and Date of Assumption of Office	: Principal Secretary Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat and Secretary; Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Maharashtra Branch.
Education	: B.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D. (Law) Mumbai
Career in outline only	:
1979-1981	• Advocate, District and Sessions Court, Aurangabad.
1981-2003	• Joined Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat; served in Various Capacities.
15th July 2003	• Secretary.
2nd March 2007	• Principal Secretary

Conferences, Seminars attended/visits abroad : 2000, Hyderabad
2001, Chandigarh
2004, Kolkata
2005, Raipur
2007, Thiruvananthapuram
February 2010, Bhopal
June 2010, Srinagar
September 2011, Jaipur
February 2015, Lucknow
January 2016, Gujrat
Conferences of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India.
2001, New Delhi.
All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on
'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures'.
Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, U.K., France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Geneva (United Nations Office).
Parliamentary Study Tour
2006, Nigeria
52nd CPA Conference
2015, Goa
5th India Region CPA Conference

Academic Information

Delivered lectures on Parliamentary practice and Procedure, Constitution of India, Administrative law and Human Rights, International law, Law of Torts, Interpretation of Statutes, Feministic Jurisprudence.

Visiting Faculty :

- (1) Mumbai University Post Graduate Law Department.**
- (2) SNDT University post Graduate Law Department.**
- (3) Government Law College, Mumbai.**
- (4) K. C. Law College, Mumbai.**
- (5) Yashwantro Chavan Academy of Development Administration Institute (YASHADA) Pune.**
- (6) Indian Institute of Public Administration Mantralaya, Mumbai.**
- (7) Returning Officer for the Biennial Elections to the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and Maharashtra Legislative Council since 1992.**
- (8) Maharashtra judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute, Uttan, Bhayander (W.), Dist. Thane.**

Books/Articles Published

- (1) **Parliamentary Practice and Procedure with special reference to Maharashtra Legislature.**
- (2) **Law Making Process-An Introduction.**
- (3) **Legislative Procedure and Parliamentary Privileges- A Brief Overview.**
- (4) **An outline of Comparative Analysis of the Leading Constitutions of the world with special reference to Indian Constitution.**
- (5) **Nagpur Session-Myth and Reality-An overview.**
- (6) **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Speech before the Constituent Assembly of india dated Thursday, 4th November 1948- Compilation.**
- (7) **संत साहित्य व कायदा-सुव्यवस्था**
- (8) **Salient Features of Constitution of India and Financial Business-An Overview.**
- (9) **Parliamentary Proceeding-A Brief Overview.**
- (10) **संसदीय कामकाज पद्धती व भारतीय लोकशाहीचे महत्व**
- (11) **Salient features of Constitution of India and Contribution of State Legislature in the development of State and its achievements.**
- (12) **संसदीय लोकशाहीची वैशिष्ट्ये व विधिमंडळाचे कामकाज**

- (13) समिती पद्धती, संसदीय कामकाज आत्मा
- (14) संसदीय विशेषाधिकार : एक दृष्टीक्षेप
- (15) **Law of Parliamentary Privileges (With Special reference to Maharashtra Legislature)**
- (16) **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru – An Architect of Parliamentary Democracy in India at Nagpur University.**
- (17) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी भारताच्या घटना समितीसमोर गुरुवार, दिनांक ४ नोव्हेंबर १९४८ रोजी केलेले भाषण.
- (18) **Principles of Indian Constitutional Law and Legislative Functioning – A Brief Overview.**
- (19) भारतीय संविधानाची तौलानिक वैशिष्ट्ये व विधिमंडळ कामकाज.
- (20) **Bill to Law – An Overview**
- (21) पक्षांतर विरोधी कायदा-उद्देश आणि वास्तव
- (22) **Financial Control: Comptroller and Auditor General of India.**
- (23) **Role and Functions of Upper House.**
- (24) **Judicial Activism and Basic Structure Theory - Brief Overview.**
- (25) **Concept of Equality in the Constitution of India – A Brief Analysis.**
- (26) **Freedom of Speech and Expression – A Brief Overview.**
- (27) **Life and Personal Liberty: A precious Fundamental Right – Brief Overview.**
- (28) **The Constitutional System of the United States of America – A Bird eye view.**

- (29) Principles of Indian Constitutional Law and Legislative Functioning.**
- (30) Nature, Scope, Definition of Administrative Law, Rule of Law and Doctrine of Separation of Powers – A Brief Compilation.**
- (31) Delegated Legislation and Control over Delegated Legislation – A Brief Overview.**
- (32) Principles of Natural Justice - A Brief Overview.**
- (33) Salient Features of the Constitution of India (Including Historical Genesis and Making of the Constitution) – A Broad Overview.**
- (34) Delegated Legislation and Civil Service – A Brief Overview.**
- (35) Federalism (With reference to Indian Federal System).**
- (36) The Constitution of the United States of America 1787**
- (37) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) – A Brief Overview**
- (38) Liability of the Administration in Tort and Contract – An Overview**
- (39) Administrative Tribunal and Classification of Administrative Action – A Brief Overview.**
- (40) Human Rights in Constitution of India – A Brief Lecture.**

Government Central Press, Mumbai