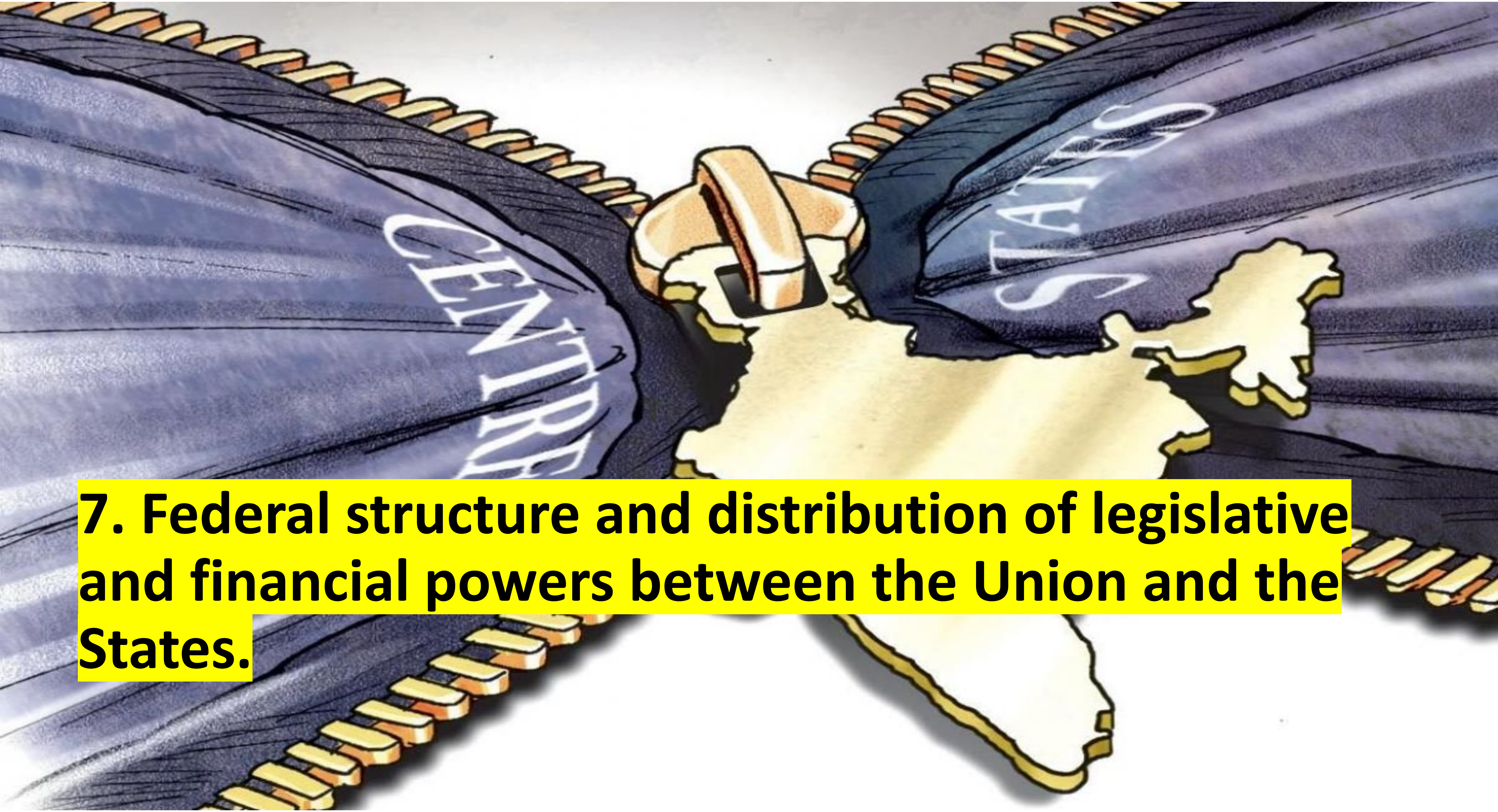


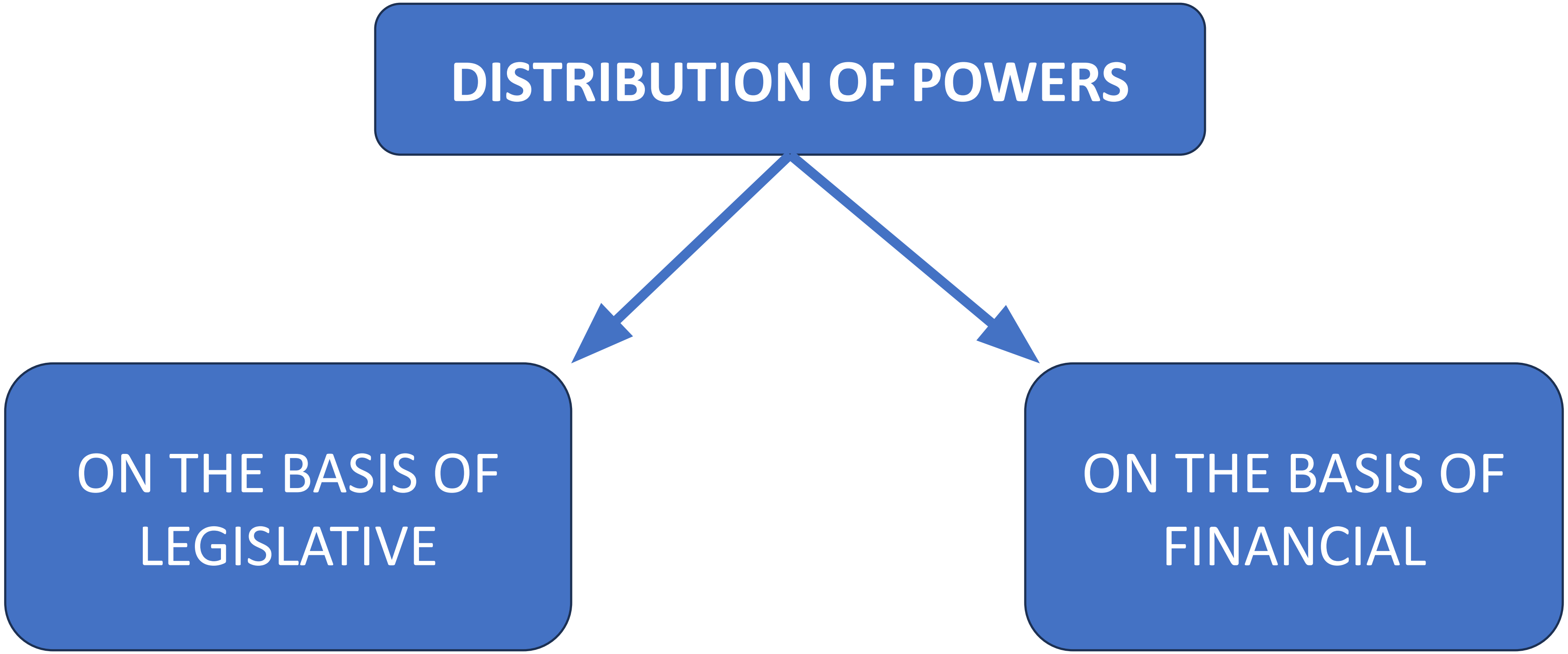
7. Federal structure and distribution of legislative and financial powers between the Union and the States.

India is a Union of States

FEDERALISM

STATE

NATIONAL


DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS
ON THE BASIS OF LEGISLATIVE
ON THE BASIS OF FINANCIAL

In the federal form of government, political power is divided between the Centre or Union government and states. Both the Centre and States derive their powers from the Constitution and function in their respective jurisdiction independently.

Legislative Distribution:

- Articles 245 to 255
- Part XI of India's Constitution spell out distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and States.
- Article 246 provides for the subject matter of laws made by parliament and by the legislatures of states. The Seventh Schedule of India's Constitution contains the allocation of powers and functions between the Centre and States.

It has three lists

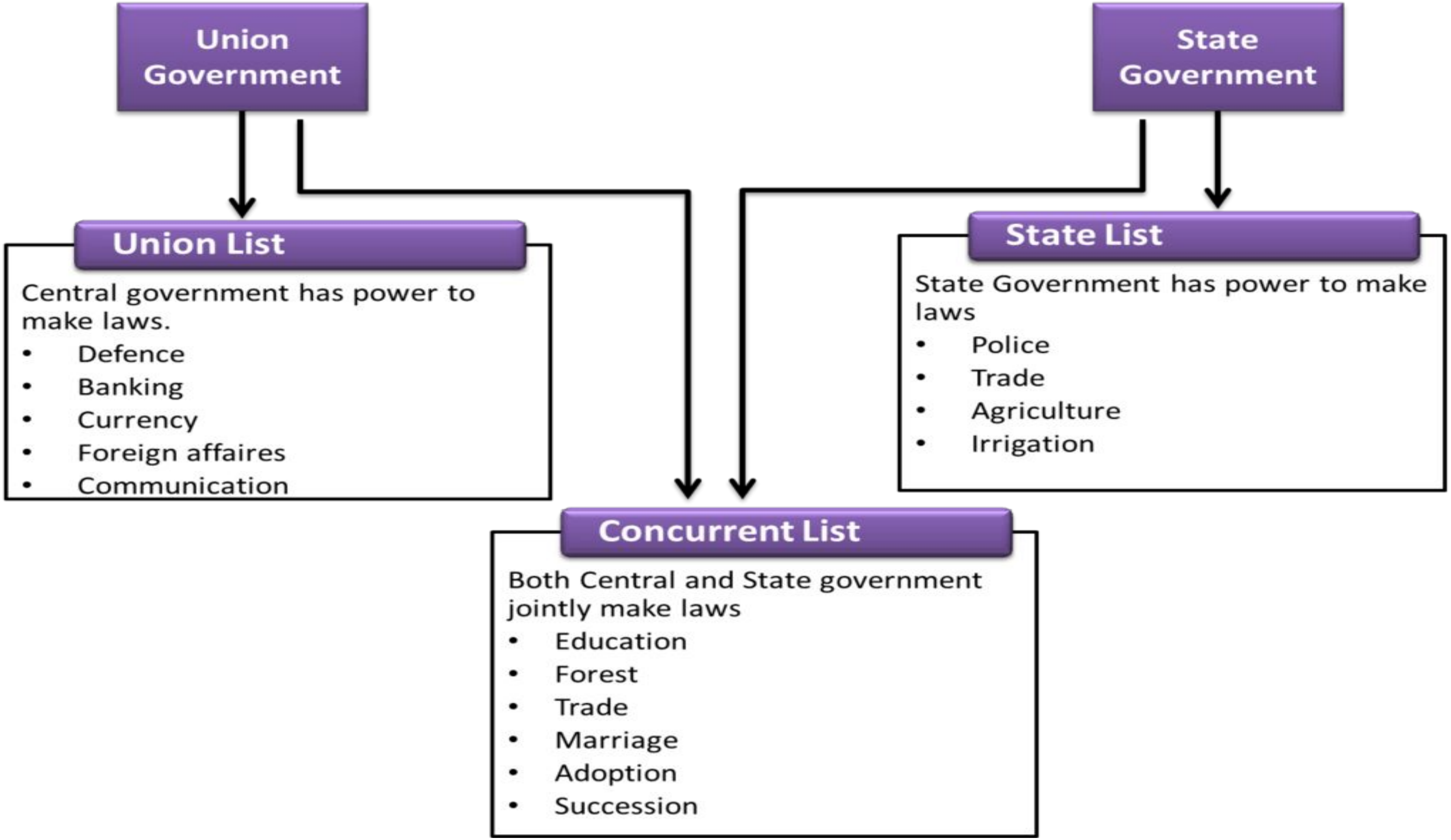
- 1) Union List,
- 2) State List,
- 3) Concurrent List.

- **Union List:** The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to make legislation on the matters included in the Union List. The Union list has 100 subjects at present. The major subjects include External Affairs, Defense, Communications, Civil aviation, Railways, Inter-state trade and commerce, Banking, Currency, Insurance, etc.

- **State List:** The State Legislatures have exclusive powers to make legislation on the matters incorporated in the State List. The State list has 61 subjects at present. The laws made by a particular state legislature on the subjects in the state list apply to only that specific State. The major subjects include Law and order, Police, Prison, Agriculture, Land revenue, Local government, Public health, State public services, Fisheries, etc.

- **Concurrent List:** The Center and States can make laws on the subjects included in the Concurrent List. The Concurrent list has 52 subjects at present. The major subjects include Education, Forests, Electricity, Weights and measures, Adulteration, Adoption and succession, Trade unions, etc. In case of conflict between Union Law and State Law on a subject incorporated in the Concurrent List, Union law prevails over State law. However, there is an exception to this rule under Article 254 (2). The law of the State legislature on any item in the Concurrent List shall prevail over Parliament’s law on the same subject if the State law was reserved for the President’s consideration and received the President of India’s assent.

- **Residuary Power:** Article 248 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Residuary Powers of legislation. The Residuary powers legislation is given to the Center, and the Parliament of India alone can make legislation on the subjects not included in any of the above three lists. This residuary power consists of the power to levy any residuary taxes.


Union Government
State Government
Union List
Central government has power to make laws.
• Defence
• Banking
• Currency
• Foreign affaires
• Communication
State List
State Government has power to make laws
• Police
• Trade
• Agriculture
• Irrigation
Concurrent List
Both Central and State government jointly make laws
• Education
• Forest
• Trade
• Marriage
• Adoption
• Succession

Financial Power Distribution

1. **CENTRE**
2. **STATE**
3. **RESIDUAL**

- **Article 265**: Taxes not to be imposed except by authority of law

- Centre State Financial Relations, delineated in **Part XII** of the Indian Constitution (Articles 264-293), govern the distribution of financial resources and responsibilities between the central and state governments. These provisions outline mechanisms for **revenue sharing**, **taxation powers, grants-in-aid**, and other financial matters. The goal is to ensure **fiscal autonomy** for states while also maintaining **financial stability** and **equity** across the country. These relations play a crucial role in **fostering cooperative federalism** and ensuring the effective functioning of the Indian federal system

- **Allocation of taxation powers**

1. **Union List/State List:** Parliament/state legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union/State List.

2. **Residuary Power:** The **residuary power is vested in the Parliament**. Under this provision, the Parliament has imposed **gift tax, wealth tax and expenditure tax**.

3. **Concurrent List: There are no tax entries in the Concurrent List**. In other words, **the concurrent jurisdiction is not available** with respect to tax legislation**.**

Financial Powers

- **Step 1: Taxation Powers**

1. **Union Government Taxes**
   - **Meaning** : Taxes that the central government is empowered to levy.
   - **Major Taxes**:
      a) **Income Tax**: Levied on the income of individuals and corporations (except agricultural income).
      b) **Customs Duties**: Taxes on goods imported and exported.
      c) **Corporate Tax**: Tax on the profits of companies.
      d) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**: A unified tax on goods and services, shared between the Union and States.
2. **State Government Taxes**
   - **Meaning**: Taxes that states are authorized to levy.
   - **Major Taxes**:
      a) **Property Tax**: Tax on real estate and property ownership.
      b) **Sales Tax**: Tax on the sale of goods within the state.
      c) **Excise Duty**: Tax on the production of goods within the state, particularly in industries like alcohol.

3. Residuary Power:

The **residuary power is vested in the Parliament.** Under this provision, the Parliament has imposed

a) **Gift tax,**

b) **Wealth tax**

- 8- Parliamentary Form of Government in India - The constitution powers and status of the President of India

Qualifications of President of India

- The requisite qualifications for the election of the President of India are:

1. She/he is a citizen of India:
2. She/he has completed the age of 35 years;
3. She/he is qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha;
4. She/he should not hold any **office of profit** under the Union Government or any State Government. However, the Office of the President, the Vice President, the Governor, or the Ministers of Union or State is not considered an office of profit.
5. Further, the nomination of a candidate for the election of the President must be backed by at least **50 electors as proposers** and **same number of electors as seconders**.
6. The candidate also has to deposit a sum of **₹15000** in the Reserve Bank of India

The President of India is **the highest office of the land** under India's constitutional framework.

- The office of the President of India has been envisaged as:
  I. The **head of the Indian State,**

  II. The **first citizen of India,**

  III. The **Titular** or **nominal** or **de jure head** of the **Union Executive**, and The C**ommander-in-Chief** of the **Indian Armed Forces.**

- **Article 52**

Office of the President of India: This article establishes that there shall be a President of India, who is the constitutional head of the state.

- **Article 53**

Executive Power: This article states that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President. The President can exercise this power directly or through officers subordinate to them. It emphasizes that the President is the head of the executive branch.

- **Article 54**

Election of the President: This article outlines the process for the election of the President. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union territories.

- **Article 55**

Manner of Election: This article specifies the manner of election of the President, ensuring that the election is conducted using a single transferable vote, providing proportional representation.

- **Article 56**

Term of Office: This article states that the President shall hold office for a term of five years but is eligible for reelection.

- **Article 57**

Eligibility for Reelection: This article confirms that a President who has completed their term is eligible for reelection to the office.

- **Article 58**

Qualifications for Election: This article details the qualifications required to be eligible for election as President, including being a citizen of India, at least 35 years of age, and qualified to be a member of the House of the People.

- **Article 59**

Conditions of President's Office: This article specifies the conditions under which a person is not eligible to hold the office of President, such as holding any office of profit under the Government of India or any state government.

- **Article 60**

Oath or Affirmation: This article mandates that the President must take an oath or affirmation before entering office, pledging to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the law.

- **Article 61**

Impeachment of the President: This article outlines the procedure for the impeachment of the President for violation of the Constitution. It requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament for impeachment.

Powers & Functions of President

1.Legislative powers
2.Emergency Powers
3.Executive Powers
4.Diplomatic Powers
5.Military Powers
6.Financial Powers
7.Pardon Powers
8.Veto Powers

Draupadi Murmu
(President)

"Powers & Functions of the President" with a list of different powers

1. Legislative Powers: The President has the power to summon and prorogue Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. They also play a role in the law-making process by giving assent to bills.   - Example: The President's assent was crucial for the passage of the GST Bill.

2. Emergency Powers: The President can declare three types of emergencies – National Emergency, State Emergency (President's Rule), and Financial Emergency.   - Example: In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, discussions on potential state emergencies arose. However, the President’s Rule was invoked in Puducherry in 2021.

3. Executive Powers: All executive actions of the Government of India are taken in the name of the President. The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers, as well as key officials like the Governors of states and judges of the Supreme Court.   - Example: Draupadi Murmu appointing the current Chief Justice of India

4. Diplomatic Powers: The President represents India in international forums and affairs, such as signing treaties and appointing ambassadors.   - Example: The President ratifying international treaties like the Paris Agreement on climate change.

5. Military Powers: The President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. - Example: In 2023, President Murmu conferred gallantry awards to military personnel, recognizing their bravery and service.

6. Financial Powers: The President ensures that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India without their approval. They also present the Union Budget in Parliament.

- Example: The Union Budget of 2024 will be presented after being authorized by the President.

7. Pardon Powers(ARTICLE – 72): The President can grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or commute the sentences of individuals convicted of crimes, especially in cases of death sentences.

- Example: President Murmu granting clemency to prisoners on Independence Day 2023 as part of humanitarian initiatives.

8. Veto Powers: The President can withhold assent to a bill, return it for reconsideration, or sign it into law. There are three types of veto powers: Absolute Veto, Suspensive Veto, and Pocket Veto.

- Example: The President using Suspensive Veto to return a bill like the Aadhaar Bill for reconsideration if necessary. These powers show how the President holds a significant constitutional role in governing the country, with the ability to influence legislation, diplomacy, and national security.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Procedure for amending the Constitution of India:

- **Step 1: Proposal**

1. **Initiation**: An amendment can be proposed by:
    1. A member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
    2. The proposal is introduced as a bill, known as a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

- **Step 2: Introduction in Parliament**

2. **Introduction**: The bill is introduced in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).

- **Step 3: Discussion and Approval**

3. **Discussion**:
    3. The bill is discussed and debated in the House where it was introduced.
    4. Members can suggest amendments to the bill.
4. **Voting**:
    3. After the discussion, the bill is put to a vote.
    4. **For Simple Majority Amendments**: Requires a simple majority of members present and voting in that House.
    5. **For Special Majority Amendments**: Requires either:
        3. An absolute majority (more than half of the total membership).
        4. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

- **Step 4: Passage in the Second House**

5. **Second House**: If passed in the first House, the bill is sent to the second House for consideration.
   5. The same process of discussion and voting is followed.
   6. The second House can pass, reject, or suggest amendments to the bill.

- **Step 5: Presidential Assent**

6. **Assent**: Once both Houses have approved the amendment, it is sent to the President of India for assent.
   6. The President can either:
      6. Give assent (the amendment becomes part of the Constitution).
      7. Withhold assent (the amendment fails).
      8. Return the bill for reconsideration (if it is not a money bill).

- **Step 6: State Ratification (if applicable)**

7. **Ratification by States**: For certain amendments (those affecting federal structures):
   7. After Presidential assent, the amendment must be sent to at least half of the state legislatures for ratification.
   8. Each state legislature must approve the amendment.

- **Step 7: Notification**

8. **Final Notification**: Once ratified (if required) or after receiving Presidential assent, the amendment is notified in the Official Gazette and becomes part of the Constitution.

- **Powers to Amend**

1. **Parliamentary Authority**: The power to amend the Constitution lies with the Parliament of India. Both Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) must approve the amendment.
2. **Types of Amendments**:
    1. **Simple Majority**: Some amendments can be passed by a simple majority of the members present and voting in both Houses.
    2. **Special Majority**: Other amendments require a special majority, which can be one of two types:
        1. **Absolute Majority**: More than half of the total membership of both Houses.
        2. **Two-thirds Majority**: Two-thirds of the members present and voting in both Houses, provided that a quorum is met.
3. **State Involvement**: Certain amendments also require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures

Procedure for amending the Constitution of India

1) Proposal by a member.
2) Introduction in either House.
3) Discussion and voting in the first House.
4) Discussion and voting in the second House.
5) Presidential assent.
6) State ratification (if applicable).
7) Final notification


EMERGENCY
&
IT'S TYPES
LEGALEDGE
India's Best Institute for CLAT | Other Law Entrances
By Toprankers

1. National Emergency (Article 352)

A **National Emergency** can be declared when there is a **threat to the sovereignty, integrity, or defense of India**, or when there is **war external aggression,** or **internal disturbance** (which has been broadened to include serious threats to national security or public order).

- **Features**:
  1. **Article 352** gives the **President of India** the power to declare a National Emergency. This declaration can be made if the President is satisfied that a **grave emergency** exists and that the **security of India or any part of its territory** is threatened.
  2. A National Emergency can be declared based on:
     - **External Aggression**: In case of war or aggression from another country.
     - **Internal Disturbance**: If internal conflict or unrest threatens the sovereignty or security of the nation.
  - **Impact**:
    1) Once declared, the central government can assume **greater powers** over the states.
    2) The **fundamental rights** under **Article 19** (freedom of speech, assembly, etc.) can be suspended.
    3) **Parliament** can pass laws for the entire country, including in areas normally under state jurisdiction (e.g., law and order, agriculture).
    4) **Extended duration**: The emergency can last up to **6 months** initially, but it can be extended indefinitely with the approval of Parliament every **six months**.
- **Historical Context**:
  - The **National Emergency** was first declared in **1975** during the **Indira Gandhi government** and lasted for **21 months**. The emergency period was controversial due to the suspension of fundamental rights and political repression.
  - The National Emergency has been declared **three times** in Indian history:
    - **1962** (Chinese aggression)
    - **1971** (India-Pakistan war)
    - **1975-77** (Internal emergency)

2. State Emergency (President’s Rule) – Article 356:- A **State Emergency** (also called **President's Rule**) can be declared if a state government is unable to function according to the Constitution's provisions. This typically occurs when a state's legislative assembly is dissolved or when constitutional machinery breaks down.

- **Features**:

1. **Article 356** authorizes the **President** to impose **President’s Rule** in a state if the government of that state is not functioning by the **Constitution of India**.
2. The **President** can assume the power to rule over the state directly, and the **Governor** of the state will become the **head of the state government** in the absence of a functioning legislative assembly.

Consequences:

1. The **State Legislative Assembly** may be **dissolved** or **suspended**.
2. The **central government** takes over control of state affairs, including the administration of the state's **public services** and **law and order**.
3. **Duration**: The President’s Rule must be ratified by **Parliament** within **two months**. It can be renewed for **up to one year** at a time with Parliament's approval.
4. **Recent Use**: President's Rule has been imposed in several states, such as in **Uttar Pradesh** (2002), **Kashmir** (2018), and **Mizoram** (1960s), often during times of political instability or internal unrest.

Historical Context:

The use of **Article 356** has been controversial. It has been criticized for being misused by central governments to dismiss state governments that they found politically inconvenient. For example, **Indira Gandhi**'s government used it frequently during the 1970s and 1980s. The **Supreme Court** in the **S.R. Bommai case (1994)** laid down guidelines to limit the misuse of Article 356 and stated that the **President’s Rule** can only be imposed if there is a genuine **failure of constitutional machinery**.

3. Financial Emergency (Article 360)

- **Purpose**: A **Financial Emergency** can be declared if the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. This emergency is meant to address situations where the **economic crisis** or **public finances** of the country are in danger.
- **Features**:
  - **Article 360** allows the **President** to declare a **Financial Emergency** if the President believes that the **financial stability** or **credit of India or any part of it** is threatened.
  - **Impact**:
    1. The central government can take over the financial administration of the country, including **reducing salaries** and **allowances of government employees**, **reducing expenditures**, and **giving directions** to states on financial matters.
    2. The **central government** may also have the power to **regulate** or **intervene in the financial and fiscal decisions of states**.
  - **Duration**: A Financial Emergency can last for **six months**, but it can be extended indefinitely with the approval of Parliament.
- **Historical Context**:
  - **Article 360** has never been used in India to declare a financial emergency. However, it is seen as a safeguard against extreme economic crises that could potentially threaten the nation’s financial integrity.

Scheme of the Fundamental Right to Certain Freedom under Article 19

- Article 19 of the Constitution of India provides for several fundamental rights that ensure freedom and liberty for individuals.

Article 19: Rights to Freedom

Article 19 guarantees six specific freedoms to citizens of India:

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression

Citizens have the right to express their opinions, thoughts, and ideas freely.

2. Freedom of Assembly

Citizens can assemble peacefully without arms. However, reasonable restrictions can be imposed in the interest of public order.

3. Freedom of Association:- Citizens have the right to form associations or unions for any lawful purpose.

4. Freedom of Movement:- Citizens can move freely throughout the territory of India.

5. Freedom of Residence:- Citizens have the right to reside and settle in any part of India.

6. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade, or Business: Citizens can practice any profession, and carry on any occupation, trade, or business, subject to reasonable restrictions.

Local Self Government - Constitutional Scheme in India

- Local self-government in India is an essential aspect of the country's democratic framework, aimed at decentralizing power and ensuring grassroots participation in governance. The constitutional scheme for local self-government is primarily outlined in the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, enacted in 1992.
- **Local Self-Government in India**

Constitutional Framework

- **73rd Amendment (1992)**: Pertains to rural local self-government.
- **74th Amendment (1992)**: Pertains to urban local self-governments.

Structure

1. **Rural Local Bodies**:
    1. **Gram Panchayat**: Village level.
    2. **Panchayat Samiti**: Block level.
    3. **Zila Parishad**: District level.
2. **Urban Local Bodies**:
    1. **Municipalities**: For smaller towns.
    2. **Municipal Corporations**: For larger cities.

Features of Local Self-Government in India

1. **Three-Tier System**: The local self-government structure is divided into three tiers:
   1. **Gram Panchayat** (Village Level)
   2. **Panchayat Samiti** (Block Level)
   3. **Zila Parishad** (District Level)
2. **Urban Local Bodies**: The 74th Amendment establishes urban local bodies, which include:
   1. **Municipalities** (for smaller urban areas)
   2. **Municipal Corporations** (for larger urban areas)
3. **Elections**: The Constitution mandates the regular conduct of elections to these bodies, ensuring democratic representation at the local level.
4. **State Legislation**: The Constitution empowers state legislatures to make laws regarding the composition, structure, and powers of local self-governments, which allows for regional variations.
5. **Reservation of Seats**: A significant feature is reserving seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in local bodies, promoting inclusivity and representation.
6. **Powers and Responsibilities**: Local bodies are empowered to manage local issues such as public health, sanitation, education, and infrastructure. They can levy taxes, manage funds, and execute development projects.
7. **Financial Autonomy**: Although local bodies rely on state governments for funding, they have the authority to generate revenue through taxes and other means.

Scheme of the Fundamental Right to Equality

Fundamental Right to Equality - Constitutional Provisions

1. Equality Before Law (Article 14):
Every individual is equal in the eyes of the law.
No individual is above the law; the law applies equally to all.
2. Equal Protection of Laws:
Similar individuals in similar circumstances should be treated equally.
Allows for reasonable classification but prohibits arbitrary discrimination.
3. Prohibition of Discrimination (Article 15):
Bars discrimination in public spaces, schools, and government institutions.
Special provisions can be made for women, children, and marginalized communities.
4. Equality of Opportunity (Article 16):
Ensures fair chances in public employment.
No discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
5. Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17):
Strictly prohibits practices of untouchability.
Untouchability is punishable under the law.
6. Abolition of Titles (Article 18):
Prohibits the conferment of titles that could create inequality.
Exceptions for military and academic honors.

Scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21

Article 21: Right to Life and Personal Liberty

- **Constitutional Provision**

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

- **Features**

1. **Right to Life**:
   1. **Meaning**: Goes beyond mere existence; includes the right to live with dignity.
   2. **Scope**: Covers various aspects essential for a dignified life, such as:
      1. Health
      2. Education
      3. Shelter
      4. Livelihood
   3. **Judicial Interpretation**: The Supreme Court has interpreted this right expansively, including rights such as:
      1. Right to food
      2. Right to health
      3. Right to a clean environment
      4. Right to privacy
2. **Right to Personal Liberty**:
   1. **Definition**: Protects individuals from arbitrary arrest and detention.
   2. **Scope**: Includes various personal liberties like:
      1. Right to Movement
      2. Right to reside anywhere in India
      3. Right to free speech and expression
      4. Right to personal autonomy

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

HISTORICAL AMENDMENTS:-

1. First Amendment (1951)

- The First Amendment was introduced to address concerns regarding **freedom of speech** and **land reforms**. It was passed soon after the adoption of the Constitution and sought to make certain provisions clearer and more effective.
- **Key Changes**:
  - **Restrictions on Freedom of Speech**: Article 19(2) was amended to impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech, particularly related to public order, security, and defamation.
  - **Land Reforms**: Laws that aimed at the abolition of zamindari and redistribution of land were protected from being challenged in courts.
  - **Scheduled Castes and Tribes**: The amendment also made provisions for the protection of the interests of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in matters of land reform and social justice.

2. 42nd Amendment (1976)

- Known as the **"Constitutional Mini-Revolution,"** the 42nd Amendment was enacted during the **Emergency period (1975–77)** under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It significantly altered the structure and nature of the Constitution, making it more centralizing and reinforcing executive powers.
- **Key Changes**:
  - **Fundamental Duties**: The concept of Fundamental Duties was introduced under **Article 51A** (Part IVA), placing a moral obligation on citizens to contribute to the country.
  - **Preamble**: The Preamble was amended to add the words **"Socialist," "Secular,"** and **"Integrity"** to India's description as a republic.
  - **Supremacy of Parliament**: It gave more power to Parliament, weakening the powers of the judiciary and the states in some respects.
  - **Strengthened Executive Power**: The President's discretionary powers were expanded, giving the executive more influence.

3. 73rd and 74th Amendments (1992)

- These landmark reforms sought to **decentralize power** and promote **local self-governance**.
- **Key Changes**:
  - **73rd Amendment**: Focused on **Rural Local Bodies** (Panchayats). It mandated the establishment of Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels, providing for direct elections, reservation for women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and the devolution of powers to these bodies.
  - **The 74th Amendment Focused on urban local bodies (Municipalities). It empowered urban areas with greater self-governance, transparency, and accountability, requiring regular elections and** more structured representation for marginalized groups.

4. 86th Amendment (2002)

- This amendment introduced the **Right to Education** as a fundamental right, reflecting the state's commitment to improving education for all children.
- **Key Changes**:
  - **Article 21A**: It added the **Right to Education** for children between the ages of **6 and 14** as a fundamental right.
  - **Article 51A**: The amendment also included the duty of parents to provide opportunities for their children to attend school.

5. 97th Amendment (2011)

- This amendment aimed at strengthening the cooperative movement in India and was a response to the challenges faced by cooperative societies, particularly in the management and governance of cooperative banks and societies.
- **Key Changes**:
    - **Article 19**: It made changes to the provisions related to the functioning of cooperative societies, ensuring that their management was more transparent and democratic.
    - **New Article 43B**: This article was added to ensure that the state promotes the strengthening of cooperative societies.

6. 101st Amendment (2016)

- The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** was introduced through this amendment, revolutionizing India's indirect tax system.
- **Key Changes**:
    - The amendment introduced **Article 246A**, which gave Parliament and State Legislatures the authority to levy **GST**.
    - It allowed the creation of a uniform tax system across India, replacing multiple indirect taxes (sales tax, excise duty, VAT, etc.) with a single Goods and Services Tax.

7. 103rd Amendment (2019)

This amendment introduced **10% reservation** in government jobs and educational institutions for **economically weaker sections (EWS)** in the general category.

- **Key Changes**:
  - It added **Article 15(6)** and **Article 16(6)**, which provided the state with the power to make special provisions for the economically weaker sections of society, benefiting individuals with an annual income below a certain threshold.

8. 105th Amendment (2021)

- The 105th Amendment addressed issues related to **reservation in promotion** for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government jobs.
- **Key Changes**:
  - It clarified that **States** had the power to make laws regarding **reservation in promotions** for SC/ST employees in state government services.

9. The **106th Amendment (2023)** :-

Ensures that **Scheduled Tribes** continue to have reserved seats in the **Lok Sabha** and **State Legislative Assemblies** for another decade, up to **2030**. It reflects India's commitment to maintaining **representation** for underrepresented and historically disadvantaged groups in the political process.