

CHAPTER-2

Date:

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.



Preamble



we the people
of INDIA

→ Have resolved to
constitute India.

→ Sovereign → Independence all
around.

(welfare)
→ Social → Added by 42nd Amendment

→ secular → ↗

→ Democratic → For the people, of the
people, by the people.

→ Republic → Nothing above the law.



To secure to all its citizens.

→ Justice → Socially / Economically / Politically.

→ Equality → States & of opportunity

→ Liberty → thought & Express

→ Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual.

STRUCTURE? ⇒ Kesavananda Bharti v/s State of
Kerala.



Federal Form → BASIC structure of constitution.

Date:

What all are (US)
federal features

Does India
have it?

- Dual Govt. Yes! CB/SG
- Distribution of powers (All list) (U.S.C) Yes! Article 246 Schedule 7
- Supremacy of Constitution. Yes
- Independence of Judiciary Yes
- Written Constitution. Yes
- Rigid procedure for

AMENDMENTS

What all are
UNITARY features (UK)

Does India have
it?

- Strong Constitution. Yes!
- Residuary Power Yes!
- Single citizenship. Yes!

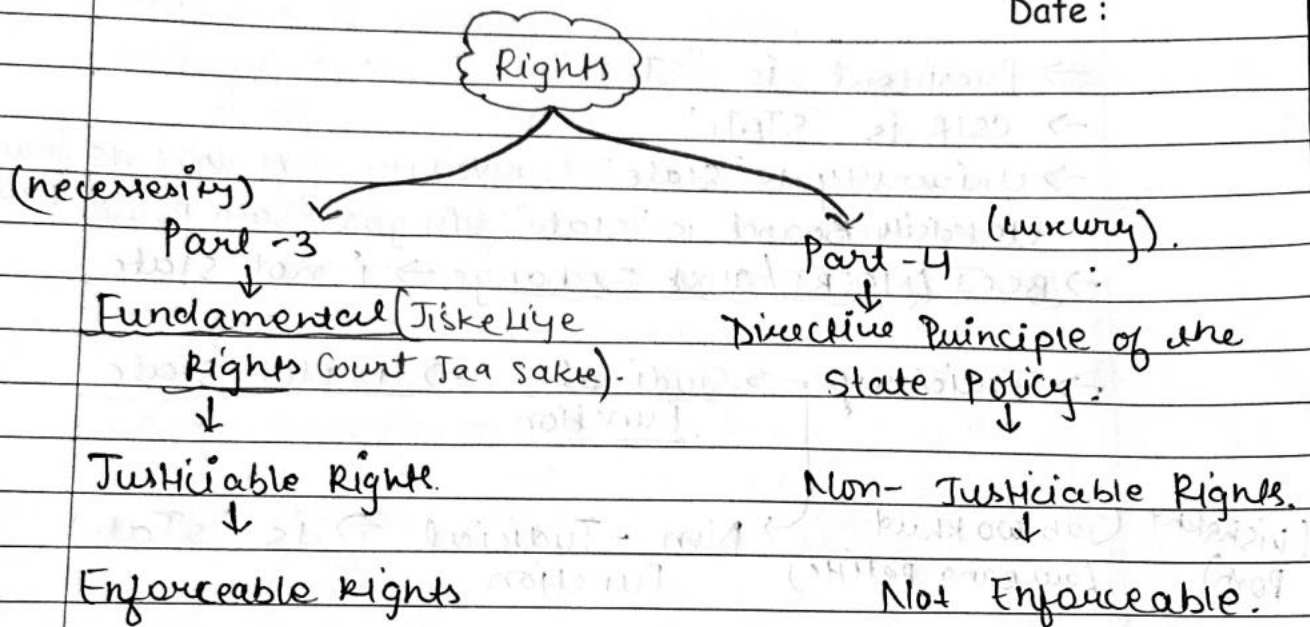
By the above → India possess Both → Federal
Unitary

In the ordinary times → It works as federal.
(AND)

In case of Emergency → Unitary.

"QUASI FEDERAL" → Structure of Constitution.
like federal

Date: _____



Right to Property A31 (x) (राजा हैरतजी की Prop.)
कीमत बढ़ी जा सकती

Added → Legal Rights (✓) (A300(A))
By law कीमत जा सकती है

Fundamental Rights ⇒ 14-32

*A31 → Right to Property (Deleted).

Article 12 "STATE"

includes → Parliament as well as State Legislature.
→ Central Govt. as well as State Govt.
→ Local Authorities. (Trust, Panchayat)

Any other Authority ← within the Territory of India
within the Concept of Govt. of India.

Date:

- President is "STATE"
- CSIR is "STATE"
- University is "State" (University of Madras v/s Sharda)
- Electricity Board is "state" (Angur Bala Parui Bai)
- BCCI / NCERT / Stock Exchange → is not state.

→ Judiciary → Judicial Function → is Not state

(Vishakhya
Pom)

(Jab wo khud
Law bana deti He)

→ Non-Judicial Function → is "State"

→ whether a Corporation is state or Not?



Ajay Hasia v/s Khalid Mujib.

- Entire Share Cap. is held by Govt.
- Entire Expenditure is Financed by Govt.
- Monopoly Status.
- Deep & Pervasive control of Govt.
- Corporation is discharging a work of public importance which relates to Govt. function.
- Transfer of department of Govt. to corporation.

Void → Future me change Hoga. Vikas Sir Liquor Rajasthan.
Void ab initio → Shuru se void He " " " " Gujarat

Protector of fundamental Rights.

Date:

ARTICLE - 13 "Law/Justifiability of fundamental rights"

Article 13 (1) → "Pre Constitutional Law"
↳ Existing Law

↓
All pre constitutional laws
are valid. unless it contravenes
any Fundamental Rights

↓
In which the case law shall be
declared void to the extent it
violates any Fundamental Rights.

VOID

↓
To declare a law void, Court's
declaration is required.

3712 void rta
Declare kiya tab
tak use maan na
padega.

↓
until declared void, the person
has to follow the law of
Non-Compliance would be
treated as OFFENCE.

Article 13 (2) → "Post Constitutional Law"

↳ Future Law.

↓
which will come into existence

After the constitutional law

↓
No law can be made which violates
any Fundamental Rights (advise)

VOID ab
initio

↓
If such a law is made then it shall
be void to the extent it violates
any fundamental rights.

State of
Gujarat
Nawab Khan v/s
State of
Gujarat

Date :

Effect → In case of future laws
the impact is void ab initio.
↓

So, if someone did not follow the
law which was later declared
Void, person has done NO OFFENCE.

Law → Ordinance / Rule / Bye Law's / Amendment
which has the force of law.

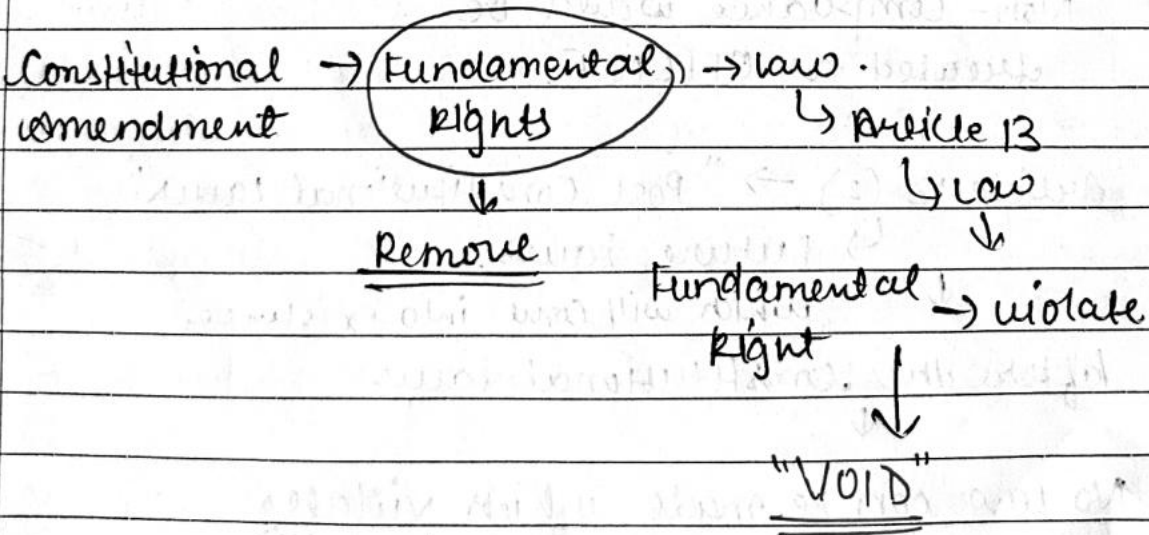
I.C Golaknath v/s State of Punjab

↓
Law → Fundamental rights → "VOID"
violate

Amendment → Law? → YES

Constitutional → Law → YES.

Amendment Article 368



To reverse the judgement ⇒ Constitution "24th Amendment" was passed

↓
Amended Article 13 → Added a New clause.

Date:

↓
Nothing in this Article
applies to amendments
made by Article 368.

→ In. Keshavnanda v/s State of
Bharati Punjab. Kerala

↳ Court upheld the above
constitutional amendment.

↓

Held → That any part of the Constitution can be
amended but Basic structure cannot be
[ALTERED].

To reverse the → 42nd Amendment.
above judgement ↓

2 new clause to Article 368

NO Amendment
made before or after
this amendment can
be questioned in any
court.

Any part of the
Constitution can be
changed, even the
entire Constitution can
also be changed.

Minerva Mill Ltd v/s Union of India

↳ They declared the above as "unconstitutional".

↓

upheld the Kesh. B. case & stated that Basic Structure
cannot be altered

↓

For that only the people are eligible, can
only be done by constituent assembly.

Date:

Doctrine of Severability.

↳ Doctrine provides that if any law is violative of FR. → then it shall be void to the extent it violates.

↳ This means → only the part which is that not the entire invalid shall be severed. Law shall be declared VOID.

↳ If after separating that invalid part from the valid part → Remaining law fulfills the intent of legislature. then it shall be stand **VOID**.

↳ If it cannot be severed or the remaining law cannot achieve the intent of legislature. → Declare the entire law void.

A.K Gopalan v/s State of Madras.

↓
SC ruled that where Act is partly invalid.

↓
The portion is severable from the rest.

↳ The valid portion would be maintained if it is sufficient to carry out the purpose.

Date:

Doctrine of Eclipse → when any part of law is severed

Shadow of eclipse

↓
It is not dead altogether

↓
rather it becomes inoperative / Dormant

↓
protected under eclipse.

↓
Law eclipse becomes operative again after the removal of the disability which brought the law under eclipse.

Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v/s State of M.P.

↳ Validity of CP and Berar Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 1947 was challenged which allowed State monopoly in favour of Government in Motor transport Bus.

→ Court declared the law as invalid, since it violates a FR. i.e. freedom of TRADE.

→ Later, Constitution amendment added a new clause. Government can declare monopoly in its own favour.

→ Law was restored from eclipse.

Date:

Doctrine of waiver. → A man is the best judge of
his rights

(AND)

If he is aware of his FR

Voluntarily waives it.

↓
(It is allowed)

But majority in.

Bashnas v/s C.I.T → Ruled against the above
Nath doctrine

↳ Stated → It is not open to the public
to waive their FR

Single Person Law → A law maybe valid even if it
applies to a single person

↓
In that case, individual is
treated as a class in itself.

Charanjit Lal Chauchary v/s Union of India.

↳ A mill in the name of Sholapur Spinning &
weaving Co.

↓
was about to get closed because of mismanagement.

GGI ⇒ Passed a law

↳ Acquired control over the factory

Shareholder → were not allowed to elect directors
not they would be allowed to proceed for
winding up.

Date:

Supreme Court held → If a law relates to a single individual
→ then the single individual will be treated as a class itself and will be applicable to him only.

Right to Equality [Article -14 to 18]

Article 14 State shall not deny to any person.

Equality Before the law

Negative

It removes any special status & treats every person as equal before the law.

Derived from English Common Law

(OR)

Equal protection of law

Positive

Derived US Constitution.
↓ (14th Amendment 1st Sec last clause)

Every person should be treated equally without any discrimination.
(favouritism) ↓

Further it allows classification but not class legislation

It stated that Equals should be treated equally and if the same laws are applied to unequals, that would be wrong.

Date:

Legislative classification → Equal Protection → does not mean Protection of same laws for all.

↓
It is → "Classification"
here ↓ steps in.

SC had → AIY permits classification & forbids class Legislation.

↓
Provided ⇒ Provided it is reasonable.

↓
"In state of West Bengal v/s Anwar Ali Sarkar"

Reasonable classification → Intelligible Differentia + Rational Nexus.

Scope of "Ram Kishan Dalmiya v/s Justice Tendulkar"
Article 14

→ Forbids class Legislation but does not forbids classification.

→ Permissible classification two conditions.

• Intelligible differentia.

• Rational Nexus

→ Permissible class ⇒ mathematical Nicty x
only purpose ✓

Perfect equality Not required.

→ Single individual may be treated as class himself.

→ Article condemns discrimination not only by Substantive law but by procedural law.

↓
A Dis. or a Dis. is not a Dis. if it is Substantive or Procedural

Date:

↳ There is a presumption in the validity of any law being constitutional & it is upon the person to show that there has been a violation.

"R.K. Garg v/s Union of India"
↳ Legislation under attack was "Special Bearer Bonds (ISE) Act 1981" which allowed the investment of Black Money in these bonds without any question.

COURT → held that given the → Magnitude of the problem of black money → Legislature has done a reasonable classification +

(white money wale Naaraaz Huye)

There can be seen a National Nexus.

Article 15⁽¹⁾ → State should not discriminate b/w citizens on the grounds of.

- Race
- Religion.
- Caste
- Sex
- Place of Birth.
- Any of them.

15(2) ⇒ No citizen shall be restricted from.

↳ access (OR) Shop, Rest, Hotel
↳ Bridge / Road / well / Bathing ghat maintained wholly / partially by State.

Date :

15(3) ⇒ Special Provision → children
→ women.

15(4) ⇒ Special Provision → SC
→ ST
→ OBC.

15(5) Special Provision → SC } Admission in } Public
→ ST } any Edu. } Private.
→ OBC } Institution } Aided unaided.

15(6) Special Provision → Economically weaker Sections. → advancement
→ admission in Edu Inst. → Pub.
→ Private.

Reservation - SC/ST/OBC + 10%
EWS Aided unaided.

Article 16

State

(1) ⇒ Should provide to all citizens equal opp. in matters of Public Employment

(2) ⇒ Not to Discriminate → Race
Religion
Caste
Sex
Descent
Residence / Place of Birth

Date :

(3)

↳ Residential Qualification → Parliament may make a law which requires residence of a state as a pre-condition before getting appointed in any particular class or classes of employment

(4) → Special Provision for SC/ST/OBC

4(A) → Reservation in matters of promotion.

4(B) → "Carry Forward Rule" → State may consider any unfilled vacancies of any year in the reserved category to be filled up in succeeding years and that would not be included in the overall ceiling of 50%.

(5) ⇒ Incumbent in any Religion office

+
can only be by a person of that religion or denomination.

(6) ⇒ reservation of appointments & posts in favour of any EWS etc in addition to existing res. and Max: 10% in each category.

Date:

Article 19 → Constitutional guarantees to all citizens the following 6 freedoms.

- Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- Assemble peacefully without arms.
- Form associations & union of cooperative society.
- Move freely throughout the TOI.
- Reside and settle in any part of TOI.
- Practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation trade or business.

However, none of the above are absolute & reasonable restrictions may be imposed.

→ Provided

→ Imposed by Law

→ Must be reasonable

→ Must be to achieve any objective of Article 19.

To be considered as reasonable.

- Objection of restriction.
- Urgency / Nature of the evil to be dealt.
- How far is it in proportion to the evil.
- Duration of restriction.
- Condition prevailing when the law was framed.

Date:

Scope of the above freedoms.

↳ Right to Speech and Expression

- ↳ It includes the right to make a good or bad speech.
- ↳ Allows to communicate through any media.
- ↳ Freedom includes the freedom of press, further there are no distinct rights available for press.
- ↳ Right to information is a subset of right to freedom of speech & Expression.
- ↳ Right further includes → Right to publish one's reply in the same news where in something was published against law.

However, there can be reasonable restrictions which can be imposed

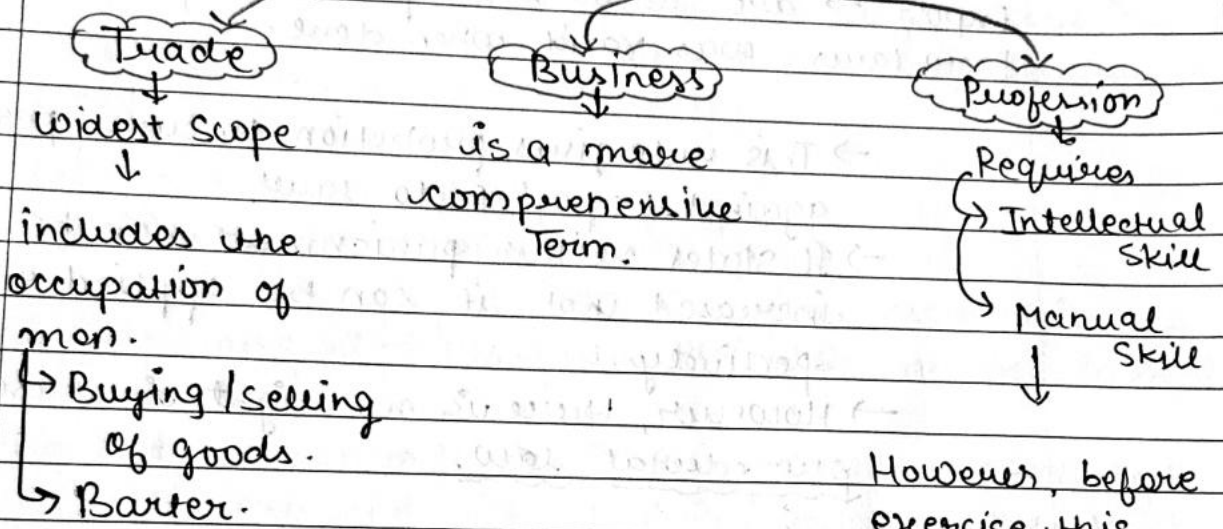
- Sovereignty and integrity of India.
- Security of the state.
- Friendly relations with Foreign States.
- Public Order
- Decency or morality
- Contempt of Court
- Defamation
- Incitement to an offence.

Freedom of Assembly.

Date: _____

Freedom To Trade

↓
Article 19(1)(g) → states that all citizens have the right to do any.



* Monopoly

↳ It is the giving of right to a particular person to exclusively conduct any Business.

↳ However, it was challenged as it was violative of Article 19(1)(g).

↳ In *Chintamani Rao v/s State of M.P.*

↳ The necessary qualification + training is a pre-requisite
↳ It is not something which is reserved for the State.

↓
MP Act was challenged.

↓
As it prohibited the manufacturing of Bidi during Agri. Season. Even labour from outside was not allowed.
COURT ⇒ held it was unconstitutional. Then an amendment was passed ⇒ Allowed for state monopoly.
Now accordingly state can make monopoly.
[To its own Name]

Date:

Protection in Respect of Conviction

↓
Article 20 (1) ⇒ Protection against Ex-post Facto Laws

↓
Expost → are laws which punish any act which Facto Law was valid when done.

→ This rule gives protection to every person against Expost Facto laws.

→ It states whether punishment can be increased not it can be applied retrospectively.

→ However, there is no right in case of procedural law.

Article 20 (2) ⇒ Protect against Double Jeopardy

↓
No person shall be prosecuted & punished twice

for the same offence

→ However if he was list ^{after} prosecution

↓
Then he can be prosecuted again.

Article 20 (3) ⇒ Protection against Self incrimination

↓
No accused → can be compelled → to be a witness against himself

↓
Provided

1) He is an accused

2) Must be compelled to be a witness

3) Complaint must result into giving evidence against himself.

Date:

Article 21 \Rightarrow Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

\downarrow
Every Person \Rightarrow has a right to life & personal liberty \rightarrow States that No person shall be deprived of his life & personal liberty, except by the procedure established by law.

\downarrow
Personal Liberty includes \rightarrow Right to Adopt everything which makes persons life meaningful \rightarrow Right to sleep \rightarrow Right to dine free from Noise pollution \rightarrow Right to Travel is included in these.

\downarrow
Right to Travel \rightarrow can only be exercised with passport \Rightarrow And its deprivation amounts to violation of Article 21.

Satwant Singh Sawhney v/s APO New Delhi.

Kharak Singh v/s State of U.P.

\hookrightarrow A police regulation allowed police to conduct domiciliary visits to check for Bad character.

\hookrightarrow Court held that to be violative of a person's Article 21.

However, No FR is absolute \rightarrow A person can be deprived of his FR under A21, if \hookrightarrow procedure established by law.

Date :

Procedure → There must be a law.
Established By → Interfering with person's life & liberty.
Law → Law must be valid.
→ procedure must be strictly ~~permitted~~ followed.

However, → Procedure is → safeguards
Subject to Under Article 22.

Provide Safeguards



However it does not apply in case of, → Alien Enemies.
→ Preventive detention.

Preventive → detention of a person without trial.

Detention. → object of preventing detention is not to punish a person for having done something.

↳ to prevent him from doing offence.

→ NO offence is proved nor any charge formulated and yet a person is detained because he was likely to commit.

Safeguards against P.D.

↳ cannot be detained for more than 3 months.

↳ Advisory Board constituted of person who are

↳ High Court judges before the expiry of 3 months & in opinion sufficient cause.

↳ Parliament may by law prescribe the max. period which may detained under any law & procedure

↳ The authority ordering the detention of person shall:

Date:

- Communicate to him, grounds on which the order.
- afford him the earliest opportunity for making representation.

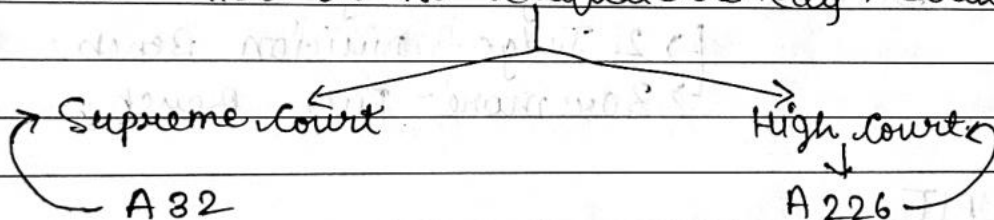
Article 23 → Right against Exploitation.

Ban on traffic → Beggar or any similar form in human beings of forced labour.

Article 24 → Prohibition of Employment of children below the age of 14 → in any factory or mine.

Article 32 → Remedies for enforcement of FR.

where there is no adequate remedy → available in law



A 32 → Protects FR → If there is a violation of FR Directly SC

A 226 → violation of any right
FR SR

Scope of writ is of HC & wider than SC

Emergency → FR - Suspended
→ A 32 - Suspended.

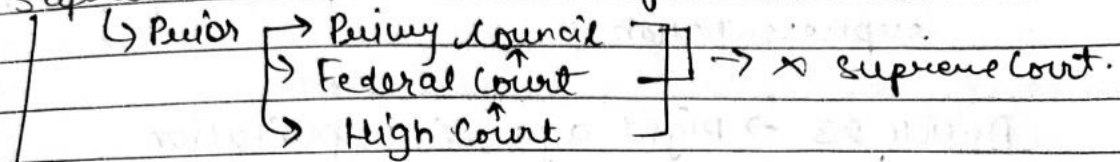
But

↳ A 226 - XXXX Not

Date :

COURTS

Supreme Court → creation of constitution



↳ Original Jurisdiction + Appellate Jurisdiction + Advice President
+ Writ.

High Court

- ↳ were into existence even before consti
- ↳ Original Jurisdiction
- ↳ Appellate Jurisdiction
- ↳ Writ Jurisdiction

↳ BENCHES

- ↳ 1 Judge - Single Bench.
- ↳ 2 Judge - Division Bench
- ↳ 3 or more - Full Bench.

WRIT



Habeas Corpus → means - To have the body.

↳ issued - any person is detained without when any justification.

↳ Court - "Rule Nisi" → Authority is required to show care.
issues

(Anand Grover)

Sushant Singh
Rajput

↳ If the arrest is wrongful → order release.

Date:

Mandamus → "we command"

→ Issued against → Judicial / quasi Judicial
→ STATE / Public Authority
→ Corporations.

→ when these bodies fails to exercise Jurisdiction vested in them.

→ HC / SC → orders → To perform their Jurisdiction.

→ Mandamus → leads to → activity.

Prohibition — "To Stop"

→ issued → only Judicial / Non Judicial Bodies

→ Issued → when the inferior court accepts jurisdiction which is not vested in them.

→ HC / SC → writ of → order — stop the proceeding
Prohibition → Transfer
↳ Case → Right Court.

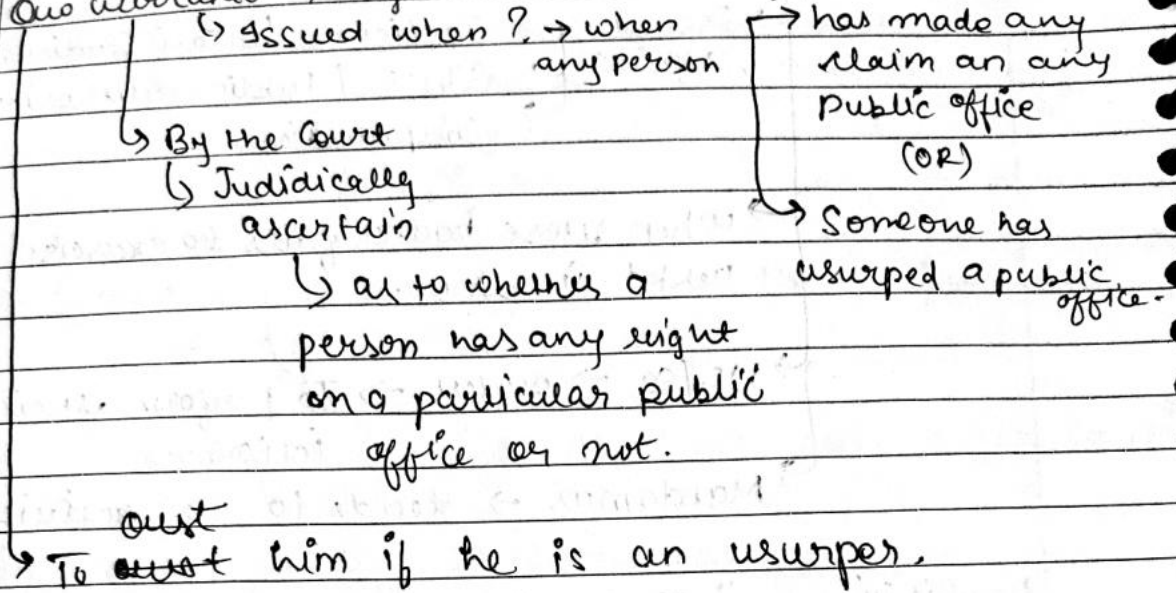
→ leads to inactivity.

Certiorari = Prohibition

↳ it is issued before the authority has exercised jurisdiction.
it issued if the Judicial / QJ Body has exercised its jurisdiction

↳ on similar ground.

Quo warranto ⇒ By what authority?



Ordinance Making Powers.

Art 53 ⇒ Head of the executive of the Union ⇒ President

↳ Executive Powers.

↳ 4 Powers.

Diplomat/military Power.

Legislative Powers

Administrative Powers

Judicial Powers.

Power to make laws.

Power to implement the law.

Except:

↑ Same power as of president

→ Like president is the Head of the Executive of Union.

= Governor is the head of the Executive of the "State".

Both → Legislative Power

Date:

Power to make Law → Law included Ordinance.

ORDINANCE → Temporary Laws ⇒ When both the houses are not in session or either house is not in session.

(AND)

President / Governor feels that its legislation is urgently required.

until both the houses resume + 6 weeks.

← They may legislate by passing ordinance.

Power of ordinance is co-extensive.

↳ what they cannot pass as law.

↳ cannot be passed as an ordinance.

Power → President → A 123 } (Same)
 ↳ Governor → A 213 }

is passed by the president

Ordinance → Advice of council of ministers.

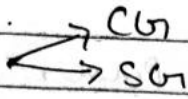
COM → 15% of Lok Sabha.

President

Head - Prime Minister.

Peru PM bolega Com ko or jn Com Peru ko or Peru ko Com ki baat maan ni Hogi

Legislative Powers.
(Two sets of Govt.)



Date: _____

States are not delegates of Union rather they are autonomous within their own sphere.

Territorial Distribution → Parliament → can make law for whole of India.

→ State Legislature → only for that State.

↓
Parliament

- is Supreme
- can make laws for whole India.
- law would not be invalid just because it has extra territorial operation.
- ~~IT~~ directly come under the jurisdiction of Parliament.

↓
State Legislature.

↓
For States → They can make law for that State.

→ However it may extend beyond the territory but only on the basis of "Territorial Nexus".

↓
So if there is.

- Sufficient Nexus.
- Connection is Real.
- Liability imposed is pertinent

} State of Bombay v/s RMDC

Date:

↓
"Territorial Nexus is achieved!"

Illustration.

↳ Newspaper named "Sporting Star" Bangalore.

↳ Cross word puzzles & prize competitions.

↳ Wide circulation in MH.

MH imposed tax on Newspapers.

↳ Publishers challenged validity of law: that is "invalid",
↳ Sub. matter falling beyond territory Bec. paper was published in Another State.

SC applying "Doctrine of Territorial Nexus"

Sufficient b/w law & subject matter of impo. of tax.

→ State Law ~~is~~ may also have a limited extra territorial operation.

Distribution of Subject Matter.

→ L1 → Union → Parliament is competent to legislate

→ L2 → State → State Legislature

→ L3 → Concurrent → Both

↓

However if parliament makes a law, state cannot further make any law.

Date:

* Power of Parliament to make Laws on State List.

→ National interest → If the council of State → By 2/3rd Majority approve the resolution authorizing the parliament to legislate on a particular matter.

↓
It can legislate on such matter.

→ Resolution stays valid → period not exceeding 1 Year.

→ can be continued further by another resolution.

→ Law made → will come to an end after the expiry of 6 months from the end of resolution.

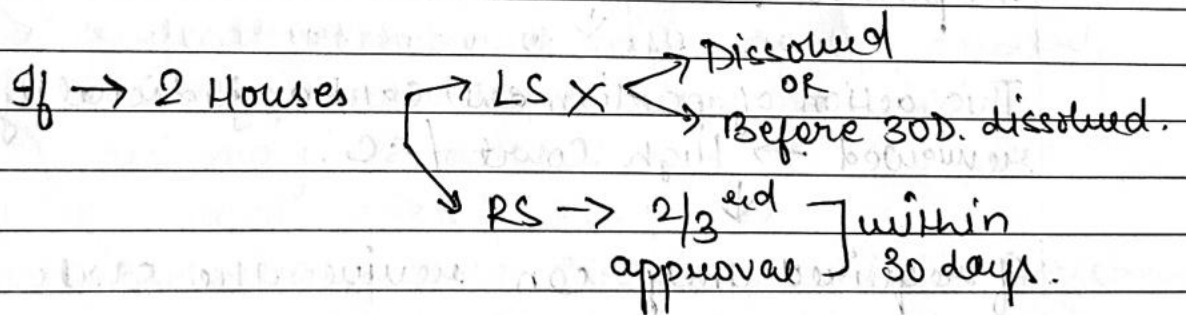
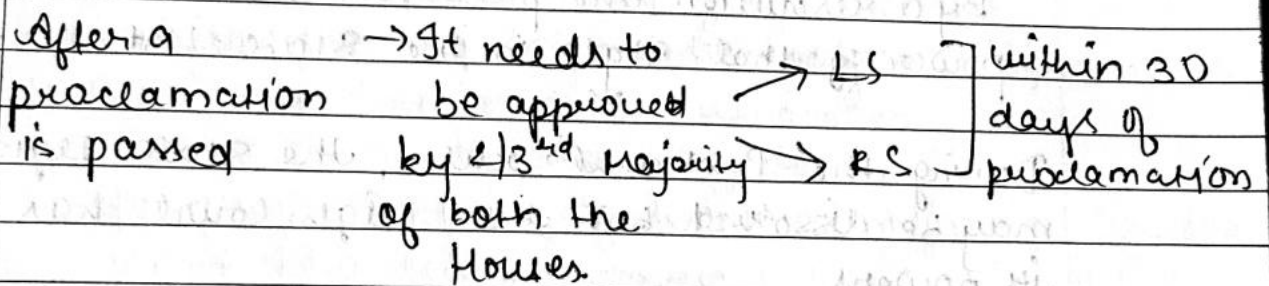
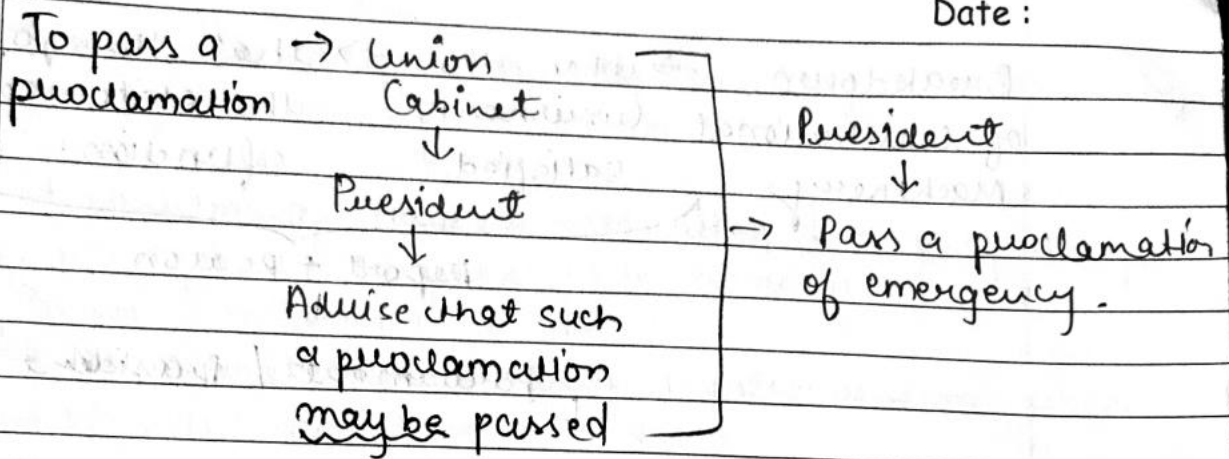
During Proclamation of Emergency

A250 → whenever a proclamation of emergency is passed, all the matters of state list come under the control of Parliament.

any law passed by the parliament during the proclamation

→ Shall cease at the expiry of 6 months from the end of proclamation.

Date: _____



Proclamation will continue → until LS Resumes + 30 Days → Approval

Proclamation validity → 6 months from passing.

Date:

Breakdown of constitutional machinery → when the Governor's satisfied → that the govt. of the state cannot function.

Report + Reason.

↓
Parliament / President

↓
By a resolution the president assumes all the power of that state in the State List.

↓
During the President's rule, the state legislature may be dissolved but the High Court has all its powers.

↓
This action of parliament can be judicially reviewed → High Court / SC.

↓
If required they can revive the state legislature.

NOTE: Report of Governor is a pre-condition.

On the Request of Two or more states.

↓
2 or more states by an agreement may request the parliament to legislate on any particular matter & make a common law.

↓
This is done by passing a resolution in their respective state legislature.

Date:

↓
Any new state can adopt the law so made by passing a similar resolution.

↓
If parliament makes a resolution then only they can amend / repeal the same.

↓
If state makes any law in contravention then that law would be valid.

Legislation for enforcing international Agreements

↳ Parliament have exclusive power

↳ foreign affairs

↳ agreements with foreign countries

↳ convention " " "

But a treaty concluded with foreign country

↳ may require national implementation.

↳ Law may be needed.

Constitution authorises Parliament (list to implement):

↳ any treaty, agreement or convention with any country or countries.

↳ any decision made at any international conferences.

Date:

"Interpretation of the Legislative Lists".

Plenary Power. → If a power is given to the Legislature then the highest power is assumed and it can do anything in that subject matter without making any other entry nugatory.

Harmonious Construction. → If 2 entries in the same or different List conflict with each other.

→ Doctrine states that the Constitution will not conflict w/ itself hence that interpretation should be adopted which allows both the provisions to work parallel.

→ So, this doctrine is to resolve conflict and give effect to both the entries.

Pith & Substance Rule. → Here Pith → True Nature
Substance → Objective.

↓
Rule says → when a law in reality falls upon a matter within the power of the legislature but accidentally touches any other matter in any other list.

↓
It shall not be invalid,

Date:

Rather → Rule of Pith & Substance should be applied.

To understand what is the true nature, and objective behind the law and if that is within its power then the law shall be valid.

↳ Illustrate

⇒ Entry 6 of List II "Public Health & Sanitation"
↳ RJ Leg. restricts of sound amplifier

↓
Law challenged because it also falls in Entry 31 of List I which reads "Post telegraphs, broadcasting"

↓
State Leg. was not competent to pass it

↓
SC rejected this argument

↓
Object of Law was to prohibit noise affecting the health of public, Not to make a law on Broadcasting.

↓
P & S of law was "public Health" not "Broadcasting".

Colourable → where a legislature passes a legislation & gives it a colour of constitutionality but in reality it aims to achieve something which the legislature cannot because of an express bar of constitution.

Case "Kameshwar v/s State of Bihar"
Singh Bihar

Date:

↳ Scheme was Bihar Land Reforms Act.
↳ State said give the prop we will pay you back the half of unpaid rents.

↓
Landlord think that there is a provision in SL which states that if Govt. acquire prop. they will compensate you.

↓
Question of fact → whole unpaid rents & returning half of them as compensation.

SC held that taking full and returning half of the prop means nothing is given to the landlords this is naked confiscation.

↓
Law was declared VOID.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

↓
The legislature is overburdened & for that reason it can't reach everywhere. → In this context the constitution allows delegation of certain functions to any other authority.

↓
Justification → Legislature too has limited time.

↳ Legislature lacks competency and also will not be able to respond when wanted.

↳ In case of urgency.

Date:

Executive Legislation

↳ empowers the executive to make rules and laws in absence or not require to take a check from legislation. (Note Bandi)

Judicial Legislation.

↳ HC are authorised to frame rules of procedure to be followed.
↳ HC formed Co' Act, Insolvency Act etc. (Arbitration)

Municipal Legislation

↳ are entrusted with limited and their powers of laws to the whole or any part of area.

Bye-laws.

Autonomous Legislation

↳ In this they provides power to auto. bodies like universities to regulate its own matters.

Colonial Legislation.

↳ laws made by a colony → which is subject to a Supreme legislation of another country.