

1: Indian Constitution - Important Amendments

As of January , there have been Amendment Bills and Amendment acts to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in [1] There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article

Additional Amendments There are currently 27 ratified amendments of which the first ten are known as the Bill of Rights to the Constitution since its enactment. The fifth article of the U. Constitution details the procedure for amending it. For an amendment to become official, it must pass a majority of two-thirds from both the House and the Senate of the United States Congress. Alternatively, an amendment could be proposed through the state legislatures with a majority of two-thirds a process called constitutional convention. It is then officially a component of the Constitution when three-fourths of States ratify it. Guarantees the right to the freedoms of speech, press, and religion. Protects the right to petition the government. Citizens cannot be forced to quarter soldiers during times of peace. Citizens cannot be forced to subject themselves to seizure and search without a search warrant and probable cause. Prohibits abuse of governmental authority in legal procedures. Establishes rules for indictment by eminent domain and grand jury. Guarantees the due process rights. Protects citizens from self-incrimination and double jeopardy. Guarantees fair and speedy jury trial and the rights to know the accusation, the accuser, and to find counsel and witnesses. Forbids exorbitant bails and fines and punishment that is unusual or cruel. Reserves the rights of citizens which are not specifically mentioned by the U. Reserves powers that are not given to the U. States are protected from suits by citizens living in another state or foreigners that do not reside within the state borders. Modifies and clarifies the procedure for electing vice-presidents and presidents. Except as punishment for criminal offense, forbids forced-slavery and involuntary servitude. Reserves citizens the suffrage rights regardless of their race, color, or previous slave status. Establishes popular voting as the process under which senators are elected. Denies the sale and consumption of alcohol. Details the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. State laws over alcohol are to remain. Limit the terms that an individual can be elected as president at most two terms. Reserves the right of citizens residing in the District of Columbia to vote for their own Electors for presidential elections. Reserves the right for citizens 18 and older to vote. Denies any laws that vary the salaries of Congress members until the beginning of the next terms of office for Representatives. Congress shall make no law affecting the citizens that does not affect congress equally and congress shall make no law affecting congress that does not affect the citizens equally. Congress shall not exempt themselves from any law they pass.

2: Constitution of India: List of All Articles () and Parts () - Clear IAS

Shifted five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list, viz, education, forests, protection of wild animals and birds, weights and measures and administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

The Constitution of India is neither flexible nor rigid enough but it is a synthesis of both. The Constitution can be amended in three ways: Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislature. Empowered the state to make the advancement of socially and economically backward classes. Provided for the saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates etc. Added 9th Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial review. Added three more ground of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz. Provided that state trading and nationalisation of any trade or business by the state is not to be invalid on the ground of violation of the right to trade or business. The Constitution 6th Amendment Act, 1. Included a new subject in the Union list i. Constitutional 8th Amendment Act, 1. It Amended article of the constitution. Constitutional 10th Amendment Act, 1. It amended article of the constitution. Constitutional 13th Amendment Act, 1. Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection under Article A. It amended article Constitutional 15th Amendment Act, 1. Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years. Provided the compensatory allowance to judges who are transferring from one High court to another. Enabled the retired judge of high court to act as adhoc judge of the Supreme Court. Provided for the procedure for determining the age of the Supreme Court and High Court judges. The Constitution 24th Amendment Act, 1. Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights. Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional Amendment Bill. The Constitution 31st Amendment Act, 1. Increased the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from to Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from to and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to The Constitution 36th Amendment Act, 1. The Constitution 37th Amendment Act, 1. The Constitution 39th Amendment Act, 1. The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President. The Constitution 40th Amendment Act, 1. Included 64 more Central and state laws, mostly relating to land reforms, in the 9th Schedule. The Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1. It was enacted during the period of internal emergency. It was passed by Parliament on November 11, and received Presidential assent on December 18, The Amendment established beyond doubt the supremacy of Parliament over the other wings of Government; gave the Directive Principles precedence over the Fundamental Rights; enumerated for the first time a set of ten Fundamental Duties. It further imposed limits on the power and jurisdiction of the judiciary; raised the term of the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha from five to six years; authorised the use of Central armed forces in any State to deal with law and order problems, made the President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers and envisaged the establishment of administrative tribunals for service matters of Government employees and also other tribunals for economic offences. The Act also clearly laid down that no Constitutional Amendment could be questioned in any court of law. The Constitution 43rd Amendment Act, 1. It received the Presidential assent on April 13, This Act repeals the obnoxious provisions of the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act passed during the Emergency. It restores civil liberties by deleting Article 31D which gave powers to Parliament to curtail even legitimate trade union activity under the guise of legislation for the prevention of anti-national activities. The new law, which was ratified by more than half of the States in accordance with the Constitution, also restores legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary has also been restored to its rightful place. The Supreme Court will now have power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts will also be able to go into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain speedy justice without having to come to the Supreme Court. The Constitution 45 th

LIST OF ALL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS INDIA pdf

Amendment Bill, re-numbered as the 44th Amendment came into force on April 30, 1978, when the President gave his assent. The Act removes major distortions in the Constitution introduced during the Emergency. The duration of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies has been reduced from six to five years—the normal term which was extended during the Emergency under the 42nd Amendment to achieve some political purposes. The Right to Property ceases to be a Fundamental Right and becomes only a legal right according to the Constitution 44th Amendment. Another important feature of the Act is that any proclamation of Emergency need henceforward, be issued by the President only after receiving the advice of the Cabinet as a whole in writing. The President will not be called upon to act on the basis of advice by the Prime Minister on his own without consulting his Cabinet. Other safeguards provide that the proclamation will have to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament within a month. The 44th Amendment provides safeguards against future subversion of the Constitution for establishing an authoritarian regime. It contains provisions which are designed to make it impossible to impose the kind of emergency the country had experienced for 19 months.

The Constitution 45th Amendment Act, 1980. The Act extends reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the State Assemblies and the representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination for a further period of 10 years.

The Constitution 46th Amendment Bill, 1980. It seeks to authorise the government to prepare an authoritative text of the Constitution, in Hindi.

The Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, 1985. The Act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being Member of Parliament or State Legislature.

The Constitution 53rd Amendment Act, 1986. It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government with the laws relating to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram.

The Constitution 54th Amendment Act, 1985. The Constitution 55th Amendment Act, 1985. Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic.

The Constitution 57th Amendment Act, 1986. It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory.

The Constitution 58th Amendment Act, 1986. It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article the adjustment of seats has been frozen until A.

The Constitution 59th Amendment Act, 1986. It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Earlier maximum period was two years.

The Constitution 61st Amendment Act, 1988. It lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. What is the difference between Nationality and Citizenship?

The Constitution 62nd Amendment Act, 1988. It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian community by nomination.

The Constitution 63rd Amendment Act, 1988. It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab.

The Constitution 64th Amendment Act, 1990. The Constitution 66th Amendment Act, 1990. To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution.

The Constitution 69th Amendment Act, 1991. Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi.

The Constitution 70th Amendment Act, 1991. Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States not of Union Territories. The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi.

The Constitution 71st Amendment Act, 1992. The Constitution 72nd Amendment Act, 1992. To make temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the State assembly of Tripura, until the re-adjustment of seats is made on the basis of the first census after the year under article of the Constitution.

3: Complete List of Constitutional Amendments in India-PDF | Bank Exams Today

The amendment provides for the formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission. 16 State assemblies out of 29 States including Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Gujarat and Telangana ratified the Central Legislation, enabling the President of India to give assent to the bill.

Introduction India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, and came into force on 26th January. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. The real executive power is thus vested in the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head. List of Amendments of Constitution of India As of August, there have been amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article 368. The second type of amendments includes those that require, in addition to such "Special Majority", ratification by at least one half of the State Legislatures. The second type amendments made to the constitution are amendments No. 1 to 94. The first Amendment Act to the Indian Constitution was made in the year 1951. According to it, Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Amendment Act, The Constitution 55th Amendment Act, The Constitution 56th Amendment Act, Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic. The Constitution 57th Amendment Act, It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory. The Constitution 58th Amendment Act, It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article the adjustment of seats has been frozen until A. The Constitution 59th Amendment Act, It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Earlier maximum period was two years. The Constitution 61st Amendment Act, It lowered the voting age from 21 to The Constitution 62nd Amendment Act, It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian community by nomination. The Constitution 63rd Amendment Act, It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab. The Constitution 64th Amendment Act, The Constitution 66th Amendment Act, To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution 69th Amendment Act, Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi. The Constitution 70th Amendment Act, Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States not of Union Territories. The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi. The Constitution 71st Amendment Act, The Constitution 72nd Amendment Act, To make temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the State assembly of Tripura, until the re-adjustment of seats is made on the basis of the first census after the year under article of the Constitution. The Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, To ensure direct election to all seats in Panchayats; to reserve seats for SCs and STs in proportion to their population; and for reservation of not less than one third of the seats in Panchayats for women. The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, This was made to ensure direct election to all seats in Nagarpalikas and Municipalities. The Constitution 75th Amendment Act It provides for setting up of State-level Rent Tribunals to exclude the jurisdiction of all courts, except that of the Supreme Court, under Article of the Constitution. The Constitution 76th Amendment Act, The Supreme Court had ruled on November 16, , that the total reservations under Article 16 40 of the Constitution should not exceed 50 per cent. The Constitution 77th Amendment Act, According to this Act, the Government have decided to continue the existing policy of reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 78th Amendment Act, It includes land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule so that they cannot be challenged before the courts. The Constitution 79th Amendment Act, The Constitution 80th Amendment Act, It deals with an alternative scheme for sharing taxes between the Union and the States. The Constitution 81st Amendment Act, The Constitution 82nd Amendment Act, The Constitution 83rd Amendment Act, The Constitution 84th Amendment Act, Amend articles 55, 81, 82, , and Extend the usage of national census population figures for statewise distribution of parliamentary seats The Constitution 85th Amendment Act, Amend articles 45 and 51A.

4: PRS | Bill Track | Constitutional Amendments

As you must be knowing, Indian Constitutional Amendments is one of the frequently asked topics under Polity. In one of the earlier articles, we had provided a list of Indian Constitutional Amendments from 1st Amendment Act to 50th Amendment Act.

Article 2 – Admission and Establishment of the new state. Article 3 – Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, and the name of existing states. Part 2 – Art. Article 6- Rights of citizenship of a certain person who has migrated to India from Pakistan. Article continuation of rights of citizenship. Article Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Part 3 – Art. Some important Fundamental Rights are as: Article Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of birth. Article Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article Abolition of the untouchability. Article Abolition of titles Right to Freedom: Article Protection in respect of conviction for offences. Article Protection of life and personal liberty. Article Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Article Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of Right to Freedom of Religion: Article Freedom to manage religious affairs. Article Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion. Article Freedom from attending religious instruction. Cultural and Educational Rights: Article Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. Art 36 to art. Article 43A- Participation of workers in management of industries. Article Uniform civil code. Article Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Article Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry. Article Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance. Article Separation of judiciary from the executive. Article Promotion of international peace and security. Article The Vice-president of India. Article Election of Vice-president. Article Council of Ministers to aid and advise President. Article Attorney-General for India. Article Composition of Lok Sabha. Article Duration of Houses of Parliament. Article The speakers and Deputy speakers of the house of the people. Article Powers, Privileges, etc of the House of Parliament. Article Annual Financial Budget. Article Powers of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of parliament. Article Establishment of Supreme Court. Article Salaries of Judges. Article Appointment of acting Chief justice. Article Appointment of ad-hoc judges. Article Supreme court to be a court of Record. Article Seat of the Supreme court. Article Special leaves for appeal to the Supreme Court. Article Decision of the Supreme Court binding on all the courts. Article Pardoning powers of the Governor. Article Advocate-General of the State. Article Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances. Article High Courts for states. Article High Courts to be a court of record. Article Power of High Courts to issue certain writs. Article Control over Sub-ordinate Courts. Scheduled and Tribal Areas Part Center- State Relations – Part Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territories of India Article Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse. Article Public service commissions for the union and for the states Article Functions of Public Service Commission. Elections – Article Superintendence, direction and control of Elections to be vested in an Election Commission. Article No person to be ineligible for inclusion in or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex. Article Elections to the house of the people and to the legislative assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage. Article Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes. Official Language Article Official languages of the Union. Article Official languages or languages of states. Emergency Article Proclamation of emergency National Emergency. Amendment of Constitution Article Powers of Parliaments to amend the constitution. Special Status for Hyderabad-Karnataka region Part

5: Amendments | National Portal of India

The Constitution of India is the principal document that formulates the rights, duties and powers of citizens, governments and its officials. The constitution came into force on 26 January, took nearly three years to complete, and is regarded to be the world's most extensive Constitution.

The Parliament was given unrestrained power to amend any parts of the Constitution, [13] without judicial review. State of Kerala in It also declared that there would be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend the Constitution. The 43rd and 44th Amendments reversed these changes. The interval at which a proclamation of Emergency under Article required approval from Parliament was extended from six months to one year. Article was amended so as to ensure that laws made for a State, while it was under Article emergency, would not cease immediately after the expiry of the emergency, but would instead continue to be in effect until the law was changed by the State Legislature. The Amendment simultaneously stated that laws prohibiting "antinational activities" or the formation of "antinational associations" could not be invalidated because they infringed on any of the Fundamental Rights. The 42nd Amendment also added a new section to the Article on "Fundamental Duties" in the Constitution. The new section required citizens "to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities. Prior to the Amendment, this power was power vested in the Governor of the State. Article was amended to grant the same rights as Clause 21 to State Legislatures, its members and committees. Two new clauses 4A and 26A were inserted into article of the Constitution, which defined the meaning of the terms "Central Law" and "State Law" by inserting two new clauses 4A and 26A into article of the Constitution. The 44th Amendment repealed this change, shortening the term of the aforementioned assemblies back to the original 5 years. During the Constituent Assembly debates on framing the Constitution in , K. Shah proposed an amendment seeking to declare India as a "Secular, Federal, Socialist" nation. In his opposition to the amendment, Ambedkar stated, "My objections, stated briefly are two. In the first place the Constitution It is not a mechanism where by particular members or particular parties are installed in office. What should be the policy of the State, how the Society should be organised in its social and economic side are matters which must be decided by the people themselves according to time and circumstances. It cannot be laid down in the Constitution itself, because that is destroying democracy altogether. If you state in the Constitution that the social organisation of the State shall take a particular form, you are, in my judgment, taking away the liberty of the people to decide what should be the social organisation in which they wish to live. It is perfectly possible today, for the majority people to hold that the socialist organisation of society is better than the capitalist organisation of society. But it would be perfectly possible for thinking people to devise some other form of social organisation which might be better than the socialist organisation of today or of tomorrow. I do not see therefore why the Constitution should tie down the people to live in a particular form and not leave it to the people themselves to decide it for themselves. This is one reason why the amendment should be opposed. Referring to the Directive Principles, he asked Shah, "If these directive principles to which I have drawn attention are not socialistic in their direction and in their content, I fail to understand what more socialism can be".

6: Indian Constitution: Amendments of India (Complete Amendments List)

Thirty-three amendments to the United States Constitution have been proposed by the United States Congress and sent to the states for ratification since the Constitution was put into operation on March 4, Twenty-seven of these, having been ratified by the requisite number of states, are part of the Constitution.

The Constitution of India is the principal document that formulates the rights, duties and powers of citizens, governments and its officials. However, as our society and its needs are ever-evolving, if the constitution does not keep pace, it will become redundant or lead to break down of law and order. So, as an advancing and subsisting document, numerous amendments have been made to it till Here are 9 of the most significant amendments: Abolition of states according to classes and the introduction of Union Territories and reorganisation of states by language This was one of the first significant reforms of the boundaries of Indian states and territories, organising them by the language spoken in those areas. This systematically arranged the states and lowered the complexity of state boundaries. Apart from this, it also abolished the classification of states by progress and per-capita income of the states. The mini-constitution 42nd amendment inserted Socialism and Secularism in the preamble, a provision on fundamental Secularism and socialism were inserted to restore the faith of the nation that minorities would be safe and not be exploited by the rich strata. The main reason to add socialism was to promote social as well as economic equality in the country. Similarly, the main reason to add secularism was to imply that there was no official state religion of the country. Right to Property deleted from the list of fundamental rights The fundamental right to property in India was removed to permit the reorganisation of land and to facilitate land acquisition for developmental projects. This was carried out by the Indian government at that time since it was not affluent enough to pay people whatever they demanded their land. Lawmakers may be disqualified on the grounds of defection Law of Defection This was quite a controversial amendment in itself since it was felt that this law would invade on the right of free speech of lawmakers. Under the amendment, a Member of Parliament or state legislature was considered to have defected if they either on their own resigned from their party or violated the directions of the party leadership on a vote. Independent members would be disqualified if they joined a political party. Nominated members who were not members of a party could choose to join a party within six months; after that period, they were treated as a party member or independent member. Voting age reduced from 21 to 18 The youth are aware and informed and thus, lowering of the voting age would provide an opportunity to the unrepresented youth of the nation to vent out their feelings and motivate them to become a part of the political process eventually. Introduction of Nagarpalikas and Municipalities During the early 90s local bodies in states had become ineffective in holding regular elections or the maintenance of public infrastructure, electricity and water supply. Thus, an immediate need to introduce effective authorities to execute the numerous plans and programs was felt by the government. Free and compulsory education to children between 6 to 14 years This initiative was taken to try and provide elementary education to all. Moreover, the local and state governments were made to ensure its proper implementation. Allowed the government to pass laws relating to reservations to socially, economically backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in public and private higher educational institutions Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been the most neglected and exploited people in India. The curse of untouchability has always been a dark spot on Indian civilisation and culture. Despite the constitutional declaration of its abolition under Article 17, it was still quite prevalent in many subtle and not so subtle ways. The introduction of GST has deterred the state governments from randomly increasing taxes. Or have something to share? [Click here to get positive news on WhatsApp!](#)

7: List of Important Articles of the Constitution of India - GK Notes PDF! - Testbook Blog

There are currently 27 ratified amendments (of which the first ten are known as the Bill of Rights) to the Constitution since its enactment. The fifth article of the U.S. Constitution details the procedure for amending it.

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine. THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution. RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, , and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights. AMENDMENT IV The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. AMENDMENT V No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. AMENDMENT VI In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence. AMENDMENT VII In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. Ratified February 7, Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. Ratified June 15, A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. Ratified December 6, A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Ratified July 9, Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States

according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Ratified February 3, The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude-- Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. Ratified April 8, Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. Ratified January 16, Repealed by amendment After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Ratified August 18, The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Ratified January 23, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3. The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the

death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. Ratified December 5, The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Ratified February 27, No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. Ratified March 29, The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax. Ratified February 10, Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers

LIST OF ALL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS INDIA pdf

and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. Ratified July 1, Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age. Ratified May 7, No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

8: UPSC IAS Exam: Important Amendments in Indian Constitution

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Added three more grounds of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz. Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes

Second constitutional amendment act: Third constitutional amendment act: Fifth Amendment Act, Empowered the president to fix the time-limit for the state legislatures to express their views on the proposed Central legislation affecting the areas, boundaries and names of the states

Sixth Amendment Act, Included a new subject in the Union list i. Abolished the existing classification of states into four categories i. Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court

Eight Amendment Act, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs, and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a period of ten years i. Tenth constitutional Amendment Act Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the Indian Union

Eleventh Amendment Act, Changed the procedure of election of the vice-president by providing for an electoral college instead of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament. Provided that the election of the president or vice-president cannot be challenged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.

Thirteenth Amendment Act, Gave the status of a state to Nagaland and made special provisions for it. Fourteenth constitutional Amendment Act Incorporated Puducherry in the Indian Union

Fifteenth constitutional Amendment Act Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years

Sixteenth Amendment Act, Included sovereignty and integrity in the forms of oaths or affirmations to be subscribed by contestants to the legislatures, members of the legislatures, ministers, judges and CAG of India.

Seventeenth Amendment Act, Prohibited the acquisition of land under personal cultivation unless the market value of the land is paid as compensation.

Eighteenth Amendment Act, Made it clear that the power of Parliament to form a new state also includes a power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of a state or a union territory to another state or union territory.

Nineteenth Amendment Act, Abolished the system of Election Tribunals and vested the power to hear election

Twentieth Amendment Act, Validated certain appointments of district judges in the UP which were declared void by the Supreme Court.

Twenty-Third Amendment Act, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs, and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i. Twenty-Fourth constitutional Amendment Act Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the constitution including fundamental rights. Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Twenty-Fifth Amendment Act, Curtailed the fundamental right to property. Provided that any law made to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in Article 39 b or c cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of the rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 19 and

Twenty-Sixth Amendment Act, Abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.

Twenty-Seventh Amendment, Empowered the administrators of certain union territories to promulgate ordinances.

Thirty-Second constitutional Amendment Act Made special provisions to satisfy the aspirations of the people of the Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh.

Thirty-Fourth Amendment Act, Included twenty more land tenure and land reforms acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

Thirty-Fifth Amendment Act, Terminated the protectorate status of Sikkim and conferred on it the status of an associate state of the Indian Union. The Tenth Schedule was added laying down the terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Indian Union.

Thirty-Eighth Amendment Act, Empowered the president to declare different proclamations of national emergency on different grounds simultaneously.

Thirty-Ninth Amendment Act, Placed the disputes relating to the president, vice-president, prime minister and Speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided by such authority as may be determined by the Parliament.

Fortieth Amendment Act, Empowered the Parliament to specify from time to time the limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone EEZ and the maritime zones of India. It was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee. Added three new words i. Made the president bound by the

advice of the cabinet Added three new Directive Principles viz. Forty-Third Amendment Act, Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts in respect of judicial review and issue of writs

Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

Forty-Fifth Amendment Act, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i.

Forty-Sixth Amendment Act, Enabled the states to plug loopholes in the laws and realise sales tax dues.

Fiftieth Amendment Act, Empowered the Parliament to restrict the Fundamental Rights of persons employed in intelligence organisations and telecommunication systems set up for the armed forces or intelligence organisations.

Fifty-Third Amendment Act, Made special provisions in respect of Mizoram and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 40 members

Fifty-Fourth Amendment Act, Increased the salaries of the Supreme Court and high court judges and enabled the Parliament to change them in future by an ordinary law.

Fifty-Fifth Amendment Act, Made special provisions in respect of Arunachal Pradesh and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 30 members.

Fifty-Eighth Amendment Act, Provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi language and gave the same legal sanctity to the Hindi version of the Constitution.

Fifty-Ninth Amendment Act, Provided for the declaration of national emergency in Punjab on the ground of internal disturbance.

Sixtieth Amendment Act, Increased the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments from Rs per annum to Rs 2, per annum

Sixty-First Amendment Act, Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

Sixty-Second Amendment Act, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for the further period of ten years i. In other words, Punjab was brought at par with the other states in respect of emergency provisions. With this, the total number of scheduled languages increased to In , the Supreme Court ruled that the total reservation should not exceed 50 percent. This amendment nullified the Supreme Court ruling with regard to reservation in promotions. With this, the total number of Acts in the Schedule increased to But, the last entry is numbered

Seventy-Ninth Amendment, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i. This was enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission which has recommended that out of the total income obtained from Central taxes and duties, twenty-nine per cent should be distributed among the states.

Eighty-First Amendment Act, Empowered the state to consider the unfilled reserved vacancies of a year as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years. Such class of vacancies are not to be combined with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up to determine the ceiling of 50 per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year. In brief, this amendment ended the 50 per cent ceiling on reservation in backlog vacancies.

Eighty-Second Amendment Act, Provided for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states. The total population of the state is tribal and there are no SCs.

Eighty-Fourth Amendment Act, Extended the ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for another 25 years i. In other words, the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and the assemblies are to remain same till

Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act, Made elementary education a fundamental right. Changed the subject matter of Article 45 in Directive Principles.

Eighty-Seventh Amendment Act, Provided for the readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of census and not census as provided earlier by the 84th Amendment Act of Taxes on services are levied by the Centre. But, their proceeds are collected as well as appropriated by both the Centre and the states in accordance with the principles formulated by parliament

Eighty-Ninth Amendment Act, Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes Article and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes Article A. Both the Commissions consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three

other members. They are appointed by the President. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 Article 1A. The provision of the Tenth Schedule anti-defection law pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted. It means that the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22 Ninety-Third Amendment Act, Empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions whether aided or unaided by the state , except the minority educational institutions clause 5 in Article This Amendment was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court judgement in the Inamdar case where the apex court ruled that the state cannot impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges. The court declared that reservation in private, unaided educational institutions was unconstitutional. Ninety-Fourth Amendment Act, Freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister and extended the same provision to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Ninety-Fifth Amendment Act, Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution: It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right Article 19 It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on the promotion of co-operative societies Article B. Ninety-Eight constitutional amendment act, To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Ninety-Ninth constitutional amendment act, It provided for establishment of National judicial commission Hundredth constitutional amendment Act

9: 9 Important Constitutional Amendments That Changed the Course of India

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

It affirms the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights. The Constitution 31st Amendment Act, Increases the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from to Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from to and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to The Constitution 36th Amendment Act, The Bill, before being given the Presidential assent, was rectified by the Legislative Assemblies of 13 States. Under the Constitution, the amendment is required to be rectified by the Legislatures of not less than half of the States. The Constitution 37th Amendment Act, It received esidential assent on August 1, The Act makes the declaration of emergency non-judicial. Constitution 39th Amendment Act, The Bill was passed on August 7 and received Presidential assent on August The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President. The Constitution 40th Amendment Act, This Amendment has three-fold objectives: It places beyond challenge in courts some major Central laws; 2. It gives similar protection to several State enactments, mostly relating to land legislation, by including them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and 3. It provides that the limits of the territorial waters and the maritime zones of India shall be specified from time to time by laws made by Parliament. The Constitution 43rd Amendment Act, It received the Presidential assent on April 13, This Act repealed some of the provisions of the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act passed during the Emergency. This Act, which was rectified by more than half of the States, also restored legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary was also restored to its rightful place. The Supreme Court was given the power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts could also look into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain Speedy Justice without having to come to the Supreme Court. The Constitution 45th Amendment Act, Passed by the Parliament in January seeks to extend reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo- Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies for 10 years, i. The Constitution 46th Amendment Act, Passed in July , enables the State Governments to plug loopholes and realise sales tax dufes and also to bring about some uniformity in iax rates in case of certain items. The Constitution 49th Amendment Act, The Amendment of has enabled the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to be made applicable to the tribal areas of the State of Tripura. This amendment is intended to give a constitutional security to the autonomous District Council functioning in the State. The Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, The act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being member of Parliament or State Legislature. The Constitution 53rd Amendment Act, It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government by the laws relative to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram. The Constitution 54th Amendment Act, Judges of Supreme Court Rs. The Constitution 56th Amendment Act, Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic. The Constitution 57th Amendment Act, It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory. The Constituition 58th Amendment Act, It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article the adjustment of seats has been frozen until A. The Constitution 59th Amendment Act, It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Earlier maximum period was two years. The Constitution 61st Amendment Act, It lowered the voting age from 21 to The Constitution 62nd Amendment Act, It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian Community by nomination. The Constitution 63rd Amendment Act, It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab. The Constitution 64th Amendment Act, The Constitution 66th Amendment Act, To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution 69th Amendment Act, Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi. The Constitution 70th Amendment Act, Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States not of Union Territories. The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi. The Constitution 71st Amendment Act, The Constitution 72nd Amendment Act, Article amended to determine the number of reserved seats for STs in the State Assembly of Tripura, until readjustment of seats made on the basis of census The Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, The Constitution 75th Amendment Act, Article Part XIV-A amended to give timely relief to the rent litigants by setting-up State-level Rent Tribunals to reduce the tiers of appeals, and to exclude jurisdiction of all courts except Supreme Court under Act The Constitution 76th Amendment Act, This Act aims at the reservation of seats in educational institutions and reservation of appointments or posts in public services for Backward Classes, SCs and STs. The Supreme Court, on 16th Nov. The Constitution 77th Amendment Act, The Constitution 78th Amendment Act, The amendments to Acts placed in the 9th Schedule are immunised from legal challenge, through a number of amending Acts along with a few principal Acts so that its implementation becomes smooth. The Constitution 79th Amendment Act, The Constitution 80th Amendment Act, The Constitution 81st Amendment Act, Related to carrying forward backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 82nd Amendment Act, Related to relaxation in qualifying marks and reservation of posts in super speciality courses in Medical and Engineering disciplines, etc. The Constitution 83rd Amendment Act, Related to the reservation of seats under Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh. The Constitution 84th Amendment Act, Related to creating of new States of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal. The Constitution 85th Amendment Act, Amended Article 16 4A to provide for consequential seniority in promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the. Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 86th Amendment Act, Provides for i insertion of a new article 21A that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine. The Constitution 87th Amendment Act, This Article provides that in Article 81 of the Constitution, in clause 3 , in the proviso, in clause ii , for the figures "", the figures "" shall be substituted. The Constitution 88th Amendment Act, This Article provides for the insertion of a new article A which states that taxes on services shall be levied by the Government of India and such tax shall be collected and appropriated by the government of India and the States in the manner provided in clause 2. The Constitution 89th Amendment Act, This Article provides for the amendment of Article and insertion of a new article A which provides that there shall be a National Commission for ST. The Constitution 90 Amendments Act,

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