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Constitutional Amendments

1st Amendment ,1951:

In June 1951 this act was passed. To overcome certain practical difficulties related to Fundamental Rights. It made provision for special treatment of educationally and socially backward classes Added Ninth Schedule to the Constitution to protect the land reform.

2nd Amendment ,1953:

Removed the upper population limit for a parliamentary constituency by amending Article 81(1)(b)

3rd Amendment ,1954:

It substituted entry 33 of List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule to make it correspond to Article 369. It empowered the parliament to control the production ,supply, and distribution of the food stuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton, cotton seed in public

4th Amendment ,1955:

Restrictions on property rights and inclusion of related bills in Schedule 9 of the constitution

5th Amendment, 1955:

Empowered the president to fix the time limit for the state legislature to express their view on the proposed central legislation affecting the areas,boundries and the name of the states.

6th Amendment ,1956:

Include new subject in the Union list i.e. taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter state trade and commerce.

7th Amendment, 1956:

It Was necessitated on account of reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis and changed First and Fourth Schedules, Provided for the establishment of a common high court for 2 more states.

8th Amendment, 1960:

It extended Special provision for reservation of seats for SCs, STs and Anglo-Indians in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for a period of 10 Years from 1960 to 1970.

9th Amendment , 1960:

Transferred certain territories of India to Pakistan following September 1958, Indo-Pak Agreement.

10th Amendment , 1961:

Incorporated the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Indian Union.

11th Amendment ,1961:

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 the parliament.

12thAmendment, 1962:

Incorporated the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu in Indian Union and for this first schedule of the constitution was amended.

13th Amendment ,1962:

Created Nagaland as a State of the Union of India.

14th Amendment, 1962:

Incorporated former French Territory of Puducherry in Indian Union.

15th Amendment, 1963:

Retirement age of High Court Judge increased from **60 to 62 yrs** . It provides for the appointment of retired judges of the High Courts as acting judges of the same court and for the procedure for determining the age of Supreme Court and high court of Judges.

16th Amendment , 1963:

It conferred power on the state to impose further restriction on the rights to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and to form association in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of the India. It included sovereignty and integrity of the in the forms of oaths and affirmations to be subscribed by contestant to the legislature, members of legislatures, ministers, judges and CAG of India.

17th Amendment, 1964:

It prohibited the acquisition of land under personal cultivation unless the market value of the land is paid as compensation. It also added more act in the Ninth schedule.

18th Amendment, 1966:

The 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. It was made to facilitate reorganisation of Punjab into **Punjab and Haryana** and also created the UT of **Chandigarh**.

19th Amendment, 1967:

Abolished the system of Election Tribunal and vested the power to hear election petition in the High Court.

20th Amendment, 1966 :

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

21st Amendment ,1967:

Included **Sindhi** as the **15th regional language** in the Eighth Schedule.

22nd Amendment,1969:

Created a sub-state of Meghalaya with in Assam.

23rd Amendment ,1970:

Extended the reservation of seats for SC/ST and nomination of Anglo-Indians for a further period of 10 years (up to 1980).

24th Amendment, 1971:

It affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the constitution including fundamental rights.It made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

25th Amendment, 1971:

It curtailed the fundamental right to property. It provided that any law made to give effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 39 (b) or (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of the rights guaranteed by Article 14, 19 and 31.

26th Amendment, 1971:

It abolished the title and special privileges of the former rulers of princely states.

27th Amendment ,1971:

Establishment of the States of **Manipur and Tripura** as state and **Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh** as Union Territories.

28th Amendment, 1972:

It abolished certain special provisions for ICS officers and empowered the Parliament to determine their service conditions.

29th Amendment, 1972:

It included two Kerala acts on land reforms in the Ninth Schedule. Increased elective strength of Lok Sabha from 525 to 545. Upper limit of representatives of state became 525 from 500.

30th Amendment, 1972:

Change the basis for appeals in Supreme Court of India in case of Civil Suits from value criteria to one involving substantial question of law.

31st Amendment, 1973:

Increase size of Parliament from 525 to 545 seats. Increased seats going to the new states formed in North East India and minor adjustment consequent to 1971 Delimitation exercise.

32nd Amendment, 1974:

It made special provisions to satisfy the aspirations of the people of the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh.

33rd Amendment Act, 1974:

It provided that the resignation of the members of Parliament and the state legislature may be accepted by the Speaker/Chairman only if he is satisfied that the resignation is voluntary or genuine.

34th Amendment, 1974:

Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution

35th Amendment, 1975:

Terms and Conditions for the Incorporation of Sikkim into the Union of India.

36th Amendment, 1975:

Made Sikkim a state of the Indian Union.

37th Amendment, 1975:

Formation of Arunachal Pradesh legislative assembly.

38th Amendment, 1975:

Enhances the powers of President and Governors to declare different proclamations of national emergency on different grounds simultaneously.

39th Amendment, 1975:

Placed beyond challenge in the court, the election to parliament of a person holding the office of prime minister, president, and Speaker. They are to be decided by such authority as may be determined by the Parliament.

40th Amendment, 1976:

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.

41st Amendment, 1976:

Raised the retirement age of members of State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission **from 60 to 62 years.**

42nd Amendment, 1976:

It also called Mini Constitution. Provided supremacy of Parliament and gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights and also added 10 Fundamental Duties. New words-socialist, secular and integrity, were added in the Preamble. Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IV A).

43rd Amendment, 1977:

Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts in respect of judicial review and issue of writs.

44th Amendment 1988:

Restored the normal duration of Loka Sabha and Legislative Assemblies to 5 Years. Right to Property Was deleted from Part III. It limited the power of the government to proclaim internal emergency. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

45th Amendment, 1980:

Extend reservation for SC/ST by 10 years (up to 1990).

46th Amendment, 1982:

Enabled the states to plug loopholes in the laws and realise sales tax dues.

47th Amendment, 1984:

Included 14 land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

48th Amendment, 1984:

Facilitated the extension of President's rule in Punjab beyond one year without meeting the two special conditions for such extension.

49th Amendment, 1984:

Gave a constitutional sanctity to the Autonomous District Council in Tripura.

50th Amendment, 1984:

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.

51st Amendment, 1984:

Provided for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for STs in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram as well as in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland

52nd Amendment, 198:

Inserted the **Tenth Schedule** (known as **Anti-Defection Law**) in the Constitution regarding provisions as disqualification on the grounds defection.

53rd Amendment, 1986:

Mizoram was made a state and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 40 members.

54th Amendment, 1986:

Enhanced salaries of Judges of Supreme Court and High Court.

55th Amendment, 1986:

Conferred statehood on Arunachal Pradesh.

56th Amendment, 1987:

Hindi version of the Constitution of India was accepted for all purposes . The UT of Goa, Daman and Diu was divided. Goa was made as state & Daman and Diu was made UT.

57th Amendment, 1987:

Reserved seats for the STs in the legislative assemblies of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

58th Amendment, 1987:

Provided for an authoritative text of the constitution in hindi language

59th Amendment, 1988:

Provided for the declaration of national emergency in Punjab on the ground of internal disturbance.

60th Amendment, 1988:

Increased the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments from Rs 250 per annum to Rs 2,500 per annum.

61st Amendment, 1989:

Reduced **voting age from 21 to 18 years** for Lok Sabha and Assemblies election.

62nd Amendment, 1989:

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 10 years (up to 2000).

63rd Amendment, 1989 :

Repealed the changes introduced by the 59th Amendment Act of 1988 in relation to Punjab.

64th Amendment, 1990 :

Extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of 3 years and 6 months.

65th Amendment, 1990 :

Provided for the establishment of a multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a Special Officer for SCs and STs.

66th Amendment, 1990 :

Included 55 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

67th Amendment, 1990:

Extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to period of 4 years.

68th Amendment, 1991:

Extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to period of 5 years.

69th Amendment, 1991:

Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

70th Amendment, 1992:

It facilitates for members of Delhi and Puducherry Legislative Assemblies to participate in the election of the president.

71st Amendment, 1992:

Included Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eight Schedule.

72nd Amendment, 1992

Provided for reservation of seats for the STs in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

73rd Amendment 1993:

Provided Gram Sahab in villages, direct elections to all seats in Panchayats and reservation of seats for the SC and ST and fixing of tenure of 5 years for Panchayats .

74th Amendment 1993

Provided for Constitution of three types of municipalities. Reservation of seats for SC and ST, women and the backward class.

75th Amendment, 1994:

Provided for the establishment of rent tribunals for the adjudication of disputes with respect to rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the rights, title and interest of landlords and tenants.

76th Amendment, 1994 :

Included the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994 which provides for 69 per cent reservation of seats in educational institutions and posts in state services. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the total reservation should not exceed 50 percent.

77th Amendment, 1995 :

Provided for reservation in promotions in government jobs for SCs and STs.

78th Amendment, 1995:

Included 27 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

79th Amendment ,2000:

Extended reservation for the SC/ST for further period of ten years up to 25th January, 2010.

80th Amendment, 2000:

Certain Changes were made to tax distribution provided under Article 269, 270 and 272 of the Constitution.

81st Amendment, 2000 :

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.

82nd Amendment, 2000 :

Provided the SCs and STs 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.

83rd Amendment, 2000 :

Provided that no reservation in Panchayats need be made for SCs in Arunachal Pradesh.

84th Amendment, 2002:

The number of representatives in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to freeze to current levels for the next 25th years (till 2026).

85th Amendment , 2002:

Provided for consequential seniority in case of promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation for government servants belonging to SCs/STs.

86th Amendment , 2002:

This act deals with the insertion of a new Article 21A after Article 21. The new **Article 21A** deals with **Right to Education** "the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children from the **age of 6 to 14 years** in such a manner as the state may, by law determine".

87th Amendment, 2003:

Provided for the readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 2001 census and not 1991 census as provided earlier by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001.

88th Amendment ,2003:

Provides for the insertion of a new Article 268A. **Service tax levied by union** and collected and appropriated by the union and the states. Amendment of Article 270, Amendment of Seventh Schedule.

89th Amendment ,2003:

Provides for the Amendment of Article 338. There shall be a National Commission for the SCs/STs.

90th Amendment, 2003 :

Provided for maintaining the erstwhile representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non- Scheduled Tribes in the Assam legislative assembly from the Bodo land Territorial Areas District.

91st Amendment, 2003:

Amended the anti-defection laws and provided for Amendment of Article 75. The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People.

92nd Amendment ,2003:

Provided for the Amendment of Eighth Schedule by adding four new regional languages (Bodo, Maithili, Santhali and Dogri) thus, extending the list to 22 languages.

93rd Amendment 2005:

Provided for special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the SCs/STs in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions.

94th Amendment ,2006:

To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

95th Amendment, 2010:

Extended reservation for the SC/ST for further period of ten years up to 25th January,2020.

96th Amendment, 2011:

Substituted 'Odia' for "Oriya" in the 8th schedule of the constitution.

97th Amendment ,2012:

Provided for the Co-operative societies in Part IX B i.e co-operative society of the Constitution of India.It also amended Article 19 (1) (c) and inserted Article 43B.

98th Amendment Act,2013:

Provided for special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region of the state of Karnataka.

99th Amendment, 2014:

It provided for establishment of National judicial commission. It was repealed the supreme court in 2015.

100th Amendment ,2015:

It operationalized the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh.

101st Amendment, 2016 :

It contains the provisions for the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**. Articles 246A, 269A and 279A were added in the constitution. The amendment made changes in the 7th schedule of the constitution.

102nd Amendment, 2018 :

It provides for constitutional status to the **National Commission fo rBackward Classes(NCBC)**.

103rd Amendment, 2019 :

It changed two fundamental rights, Article 15 and 16. It provides for 10% reservation for the **economically weaker sections(EWS)** from the upper castes of society in all government jobs and in educational college seats .

104th Amendment ,2020:

To extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Seventy years to Eighty years. Removed the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

105th Amendment ,2020:

To restore states' power to make their own OBC lists. Annulling Supreme Court judgement of 11 May 2021.

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