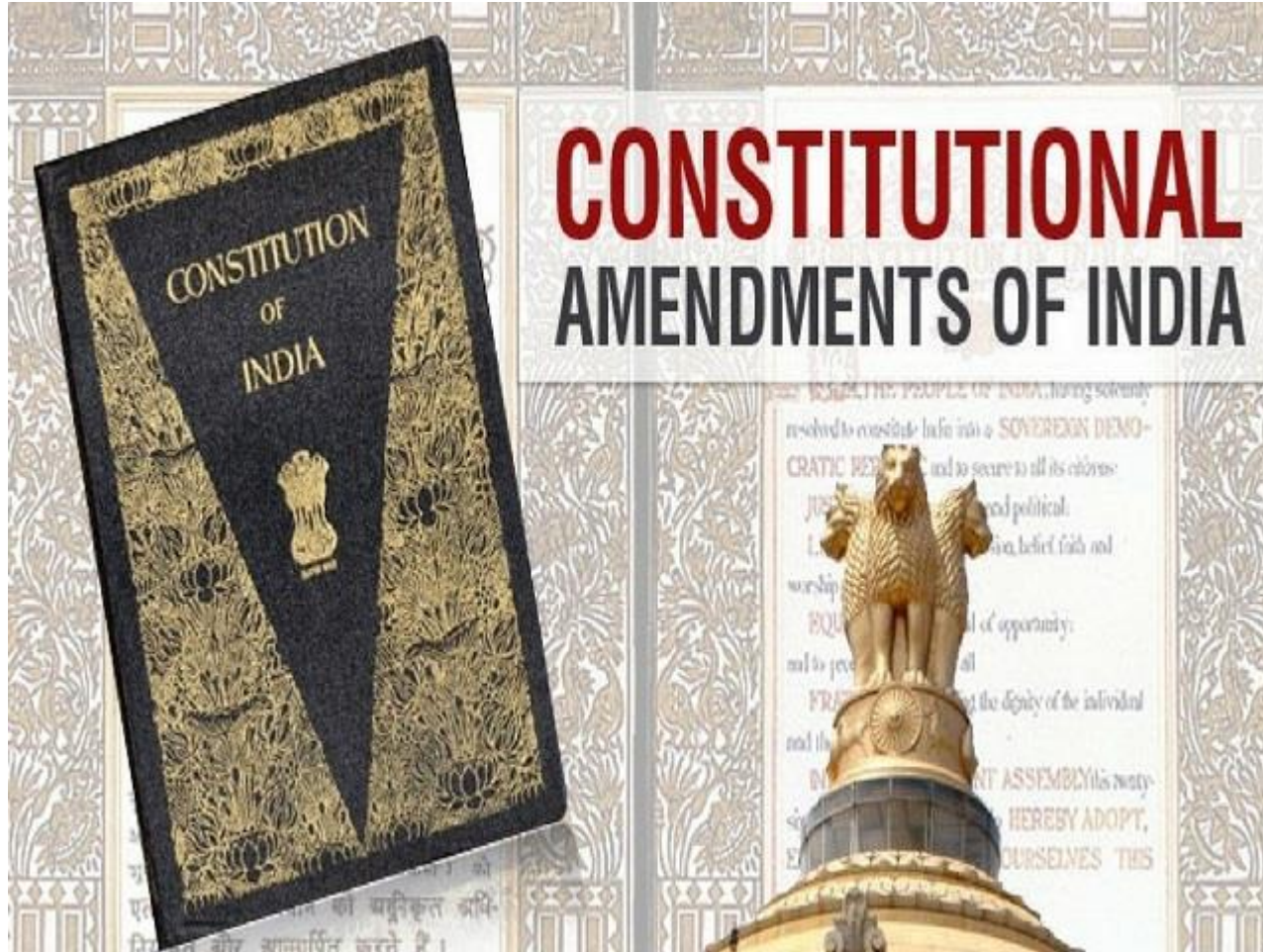




SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



First Amendment Act, 1951

1. Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.

2. Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial review.

Seventh Amendment Act, 1956

1. Abolished the existing classification of states into four categories i.e., Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D states, and reorganised them into 14 states and 6 union territories.

2. Extended the jurisdiction of high courts to union territories.

3. Provided for the establishment of a common high court for two or more states.

4. Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court.

Ninth Amendment Act, 1960

Facilitated the cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (located in West Bengal) to Pakistan as provided in the Indo-Pakistan Agreement (1958).

Twelfth Amendment Act, 1962

Incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu in the Indian Union.

Twenty-First Amendment Act, 1967

Included sindhi as the 15th language in the Eight Schedule.

Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1971

- 1. Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights.**
- 2. Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.**

Twenty-Fifth Amendment Act, 1971

- 1. Curtailed the fundamental right to property.**
- 2. 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 31.**

Twenty-Sixth Amendment Act, 1971

Abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.

Thirty-First Amendment Act, 1972

Increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545.

Thirty-Third Amendment Act, 1974

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

Thirty-Fifth Amendment Act, 1974

Terminated the protectorate status of Sikkim and conferred on it the status of an associate state of the Indian Union.

Thirty-Sixth Amendment Act, 1975

Made Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union.

Forty-Second Amendment Act, 1976 (The most comprehensive amendment made so far to the Constitution; it is known as ‘Mini-Constitution’; it gave effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee.)

- 1. Added three new words (i.e., socialist, secular and integrity) in the Preamble.**
- 2. Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IV A).**
- 3. Made the president bound by the advise of the cabinet.**
- 4. Provided for administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters (Added Part XIV A).**

5. Froze the seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies on the basis of 1971 census till 2001.

6. Made the constitutional amendments beyond judicial scrutiny.

7. Curtailed the power of judicial review and writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts.

8. Raised the tenure of Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies from 5 to 6 years.

9. Provided that the laws made for the implementation of Directive Principles cannot be declared invalid by the courts on the ground of violation of some Fundamental Rights.

10. Empowered the Parliament to make laws to deal with anti-national activities and such laws are to take precedence over Fundamental Rights.

11. Added three new Directive Principles viz., equal justice and free-legal aid, participation of workers in the management of industries and protection of environment, forests and wild life.

12. Facilitated the proclamation of national emergency in a part of territory of India.

13. Extended the one-time duration of the President's rule in a state from 6 months to one year.

14. Empowered the Centre to deploy its armed forces in any state to deal with a grave situation of law and order.

15. 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.

16. Did away with the requirement of quorum in the Parliament and the state legislatures.

17. Empowered the Parliament to decide from time to time the rights and privileges of its members and committees.

18. Provided for the creation of the All-India Judicial Service.

19. Shortened the procedure for disciplinary action by taking away the right of a civil servant to make representation at the second stage after the inquiry (i.e., on the penalty proposed).

Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978 (Enacted by the Janata Government mainly to nullify some of the other distortions introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976)

1. Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies (i.e., 5 years)."

2. Replaced the term ‘internal disturbance’ by ‘armed rebellion’ in respect of national emergency.

3. Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.

4. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

5. Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency.

Fifty-Second Amendment Act, 1985 (popularly known as Anti-Defection Law)

Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the details in this regard.

Fifty-Eighth Amendment Act, 1987

Provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in hindi language and gave the same legal sanctity to the Hindi version of the Constitution.

Sixty-First Amendment Act, 1989

Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

Sixty-Ninth Amendment Act, 1991

Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The amendment also provided for the creation of a 70-member legislative assembly and a 7-member council of ministers for Delhi.

Seventy-First Amendment Act, 1992

Included konkani, manipuri and nepali languages in the Eight Schedule. With this, the total number of scheduled languages increased to 18.

Seventy-Third Amendment Act, 1992

Granted constitutional status and protection to the panchayati raj institutions. For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part-IX entitled as 'the panchayats' and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats.

Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act, 1992

Granted constitutional status and protection to the urban local bodies. For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part IX-A entitled as 'the municipalities' and a new Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items of the municipalities.

Eighty-Fourth Amendment Act, 2001

Extended the ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for another 25 years (i.e., up to 2026) with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures. In other words, the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and the assemblies are to remain same till 2026. It also provided for the readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census.

Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act, 2002

1. Made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly-added Article 21-A declares 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 determine”.

2. Changed the subject matter of Article 45 in Directive Principles. It now reads—“The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years”.

3. Added a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A which reads—“It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years”.

Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003

Made the following provisions to limit the size of Council of Ministers, to debar defectors from holding public offices, and to strengthen the anti-defection law:

The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).

The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a state shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 (Article 164(1A)).

Ninety-Second Amendment Act, 2003

Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), (Dongri), Mathilli (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22.

Ninety-Seventh Amendment Act, 2011

Gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:

- 1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19).**
- 2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B).**

One Hundredth Amendment Act, 2015

Gave effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh (through exchange of enclaves and retention of adverse possessions) in pursuance of the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 and its Protocol Protocol of 2011. For this purpose, this amendment act amended the provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura) in the First Schedule of the Constitution.

