

Important Amendments

First Amendment Act, 1951

The state was empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and backward classes

The Ninth Schedule was added

Note:

- Fourth Amendment Act, 1955 included some more Acts in the Ninth Schedule
- 17th Amendment Act, 1964 included 44 more Acts in the Ninth Schedule
- 29th Amendment Act, 1972 included two Kerala Acts on land reforms in the Ninth Schedule
- 34th Amendment Act, 1974 included twenty more land tenure and land reforms acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule

Three more grounds of restrictions on Article 19 (1) [Freedom of speech and expression] were added:

- Public order
- Friendly relations with foreign states
- Incitement to an offence

Note: Restrictions were made reasonable and justiciable.

Introduced the validity of the state's move to nationalize any business or trade and the same to not be invalid on the grounds of violation of the right to trade and business

Second Amendment Act, 1952

The scale of representation in the Lok Sabha was readjusted stating that 1 member can represent even more than 7.5 lakh people.

Seventh Amendment Act, 1956

The provision of having a common High Court for two or more states was introduced

Abolition of Class A, B, C and D states – 14 States and 6 Union Territories were

formed

Introduction of Union Territories

Ninth Amendment Act, 1960

Adjustments to Indian Territory as a result of an agreement with Pakistan (Indo-Pak Agreement 1958):

- Cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (West Bengal) to Pakistan

Tenth Amendment Act, 1961

Dadra, Nagar, and Haveli incorporated in the Union of Indian as a Union Territory

12th Amendment Act, 1962

Goa, Daman and Diu incorporated in the Indian Union as a Union Territory

13th Amendment Act, 1962

Nagaland was formed with special status under Article 371A

14th Amendment Act, 1962

Pondicherry incorporated into the Indian Union

Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Puducherry were provided the legislature and council of ministers

19th Amendment Act, 1966

System of Election Tribunals was abolished and High Courts were given the power to hear the election petitions

21st Amendment Act, 1967

Sindhi language was language into 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution

24th Amendment Act, 1971

The President's assent to Constitutional Amendment Bill was made compulsory

25th Amendment Act, 1971

Fundamental Right to Property was curtailed

26th Amendment Act, 1971

Privy Purse and privileges of former rulers of princely states were abolished

31st Amendment Act, 1972

Lok Sabha seats were increased from 525 to 545

35th Amendment Act, 1974

The status of Sikkim as protectorate state was terminated and Sikkim was given the status of 'Associate State' of India

36th Amendment Act, 1975

Sikkim was made a full-fledged state of India

40th Amendment Act, 1976

Parliament was empowered 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.

42nd Amendment Act, 1976

Since the 42nd Amendment Act is the most comprehensive amendment of the Indian Constitution, called the 'Mini-Constitution,' candidates can read about it in detail in the linked article.

44th Amendment Act, 1978

It is also one of the important amendments in the Indian Constitution, enacted by the Janata Government. Candidates can read about the 44th Amendment Act in detail in the linked article.

52nd Amendment Act, 1985

A new tenth Schedule was added providing for the anti-defection laws. Candidates can read in detail about the Tenth Schedule in the linked article.

61st Amendment Act, 1989

The voting age was decreased from 21 to 18 for both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies elections

65th Amendment Act, 1990

Multi-member National Commission for SC/ST was established and the office of a special officer for SCs and STs was removed.

Candidates can read about these National Commissions from the links provided below:

- National Commission for SC
- National Commission for ST

69th Amendment Act, 1991

Union Territory of Delhi was given the special status of 'National Capital Territory of Delhi.'

70-member legislative assembly and a 7-member council of ministers were established Delhi

71st Amendment Act, 1992

Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Total number of official languages increased to 18

73rd Amendment Act, 1992

Panchayati Raj institutions were given constitutional status.

A new Part-IX and 11th Schedule were added in the Indian Constitution to recognize Panchayati Raj Institutions and provisions related to them

74th Amendment Act, 1992

Urban local bodies were granted constitutional status

A new Part IX-A and 12th Schedule were added to the Indian Constitution

86th Amendment Act, 2002

Elementary Education was made a fundamental right – Free and compulsory education to children between 6 and 14 years

A new Fundamental Duty under Article 51 A was added – “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”

88th Amendment Act, 2003

Provision of Service Tax was made under Article 268-A – Service tax levied by Union and collected and appropriated by the Union and the States

92nd Amendment Act, 2003

Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithili and Santhali were added in the Eighth schedule

Total official languages were increased from 18 to 22

95th Amendment Act, 2009

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.e., up to 2020 (Article 334).

97th Amendment Act, 2011

Co-operative Societies were granted constitutional status:

- Right to form cooperative societies made a fundamental right (Article 19)
- A new Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 43-B) to promote cooperative societies
- A new part IX-B was added in the constitution for cooperative societies

100th Amendment Act, 2015

To pursue land boundary agreement 1974 between India and Bangladesh, exchange of some enclave territories with Bangladesh mentioned

Provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya) in the first schedule of the Indian Constitution, amended.

101st Amendment Act, 2016

Goods and Service Tax (GST) was introduced. Read more about [GST](#) in the linked article.

102nd Amendment Act, 2018

Constitutional Status was granted to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

103rd Amendment Act, 2019

A maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections of citizens of classes other than the classes mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) of Article 15, i.e. Classes other than socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

IAS Exam aspirants might want to learn about EWS Criteria for UPSC which they can check in the linked article.

104th Amendment Act, 2020

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

Article 368

Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article

(2) An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill

and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill: Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in

- (a) Article 54, Article 55, Article 73, Article 162 or Article 241, or
- (b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or
- (c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or
- (d) the representation of States in Parliament, or
- (e) the provisions of this article, the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislature of not less than one half of the States by resolution to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent

(3) Nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under this article

(4) No amendment of this Constitution (including the provisions of Part III) made or purporting to have been made under this article whether before or after the commencement of Section 55 of the Constitution (Forty second Amendment) Act, 1976 shall be called in question in any court on any ground

(5) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal the provisions of this Constitution under this article
PART XXI TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

By Simple Majority of Parliament

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- Second Schedule-emoluments,
- Allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
- Quorum in Parliament.
- Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.
- Rules of procedure in Parliament.
- Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.
- Use of the English language in Parliament.
- Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.

- Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.
- Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.
- Citizenship-acquisition and termination.
- Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
- Delimitation of constituencies.
- Union territories
- Fifth Schedule-administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.
- Sixth Schedule-administration of tribal areas.

By Special Majority of Parliament

- The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 percent) of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting. The expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.
- The special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill but by way of abundant caution, the requirement for the special majority has been provided for in the rules of the Houses in respect of all the effective stages of the bill.
- The provisions which can be amended by this way include (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy; and (iii) All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

By Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States

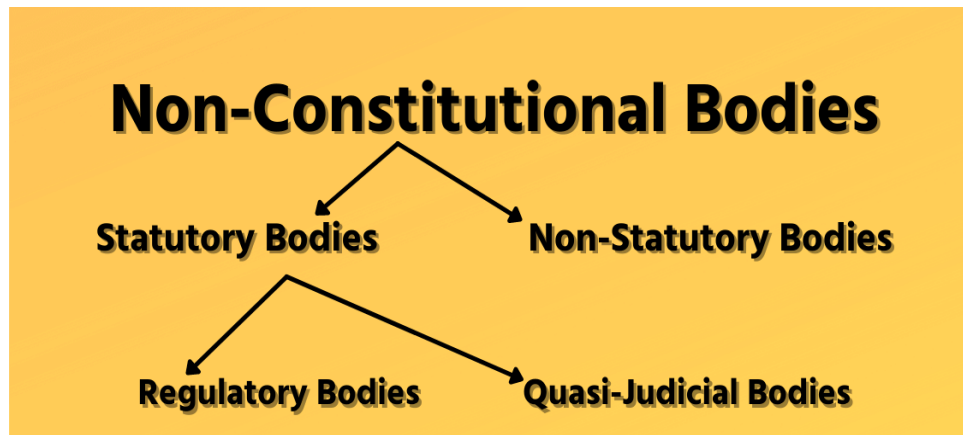
Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. If one or some or all the remaining states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed. There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill. The following provisions can be amended in this way:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Distribution of legislative powers between
- The Union and the states.
- Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.

- Representation of states in Parliament.
- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

Constitutional Bodies in India

Sl. No.	Constitutional Bodies	Article
1	Attorney General of India	76
2	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	148
3	Advocate General of State	165
4	State Finance Commission	243-I
5	State Election Commission	243-K
6	District Planning Committee	243ZD
7	Metropolitan Planning Committee	243ZE
8	Inter-State Council	263
9	Finance Commission	280
10	Goods and Service Tax Council	279A
11	UPSC Public Service Commission	315-323
12	State Public Service Commission	315-323
13	Election Commission of India	324
14	National Commission for Scheduled Castes	338
15	National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	338A
16	National Commission for Backward Classes ^l	338B
17	Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribes Commission	339
18	Backward Classes Commission	340
19	Official Language Commission and Official Language Committee of Parliament	344
20	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities	350B



List of Non-Constitutional Bodies in India which are regulatory in nature

1. RBI – Reserve Bank of India
2. SEBI – Securities and Exchange Board of India
3. IRDAI – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
4. PFRDA – Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority
5. NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
6. SIDBI – Small Industries Development Bank of India
7. NHB – National Housing Bank
8. TRAI – Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
9. CBFC – Central Board of Film Certification
10. FSDC – Financial Stability and Development Council
11. FSSAI – Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
12. BIS – Bureau of Indian Standards
13. ASCI – Advertising Standards Council of India
14. BCCI – Board of Control for Cricket in India
15. AMFI – Association of Mutual Funds in India
16. EEPC – Engineering Export Promotional Council of India
17. EICI – Express Industry Council of India
18. FIEO – Federation of Indian Export Organisation
19. INSA – Indian National Shipowners' Association
20. ICC – Indian Chemical Council
21. ISSDA – Indian Stainless Steel Development Association
22. MAIT – Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology
23. NASSCOM – National Association of Software and Service Companies
24. OPPI – Organisation Of Plastic Processors of India
25. PEPC – Project Exports Promotion Council of India
26. PNGRB – Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board

List of Non-Constitutional Bodies in India which are quasi-judicial in nature

1. National Human Rights Commission
2. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
3. Competition Commission of India
4. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
5. National Company Law Tribunal
6. Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
7. Railway Claims Tribunal
8. Intellectual Property Appellate Tribunal
9. Banking Ombudsman
10. National Green Tribunal
11. Central Information Commission
12. SEBI
13. RBI

Order of Precedence

Order of Precedence	
Rank	Post
1	President
2	Vice-President
3	Prime Minister
4	Governors of States within their respective States
5	Former Presidents
5A	Deputy Prime Minister
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chief Justice of India• Speaker of Lok Sabha
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cabinet Ministers of the Union• Chief Ministers of States within their respective States• Deputy Chairman Planning commission (NITI Aayog)• Former Prime Ministers• Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

7A	Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India • Chief Ministers of States (outside their respective States) • Governors of States (outside their respective States)
9	Judges of Supreme Court
9A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson of Union Public Service Commission • Chief Election Commissioner • Comptroller and Auditor General of India
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha • Deputy Chief Ministers of States • Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha • Members of the Planning Commission • Ministers of State of the Union • National Security Advisor
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attorney General of India • Cabinet Secretary • Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories • Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
12	<p>Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General of the Indian Army • Air Chief Marshal of the Indian Air Force • Admiral of the Indian navy
13	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures (within their respective States.) • Chief Justices of High Courts (within their respective jurisdictions)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Ministers in States (within their respective States) • Chief Ministers of Union Territories (within their respective Union Territories) and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi (within their respective Union Territories) • Deputy Ministers of the Union
16	Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General or

	equivalent rank.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of Central Administrative Tribunal Chairman of Minorities Commission Chairperson of National Commission for Scheduled Castes Chairperson of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes Chief Justices of High Courts (outside their respective jurisdictions) Puisne Judges of High Courts (within their respective jurisdictions) Judicial Members, National Green Tribunal (NGT)
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Ministers in States (outside their respective States) Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures (outside their respective States) Chairman of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures (within their respective States) Ministers of State in States (within their respective States) Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councilors, Delhi (within their respective Union Territories) Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories (within their respective Union Territories) Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council (within their respective Union Territories)
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers (within their respective Union Territories) Deputy Ministers in States (within their respective States) Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories (within their respective Union Territories) Deputy Chairman of metropolitan Council Delhi (within their respective Union Territories)
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures (outside their respective states) Ministers of State in States (outside their respective States) Puisne Judges of High Courts (outside their respective jurisdictions)
21	Members of Parliament
22	Deputy Ministers in State outside their respective States

23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Commanders/ Vice-Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other services • Chief Secretaries to State Governments within their respective States • Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities • Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes • Members, Minorities Commission • Members, National Commission for Scheduled Castes • Members, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes • Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank • Secretaries to the Government of India (including officers holding this office ex-officio). • Secretary, Minorities Commission. • Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. • Secretary to the President. • Secretary to the Prime Minister. • Secretary, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha • Solicitor General • Vice-Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal
24	Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Secretaries to the Government of India. • Additional Solicitor General • Advocate Generals of States. • Chairman, Tariff Commission • Charge d' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim • Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi (outside their respective Union Territories) • Chief Secretaries of State Governments (outside their respective States) • Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General • Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman, • Delhi Metropolitan Council (outside their respective Union Territories) • Director, Central Bureau of Investigation • Director General, Border Security Force. • Director General, Central Reserve Police. • Director, Intelligence Bureau • Lieutenant Governors(outside their respective Union Territories) • Members, Central Administrative Tribunal • Members, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices

	<p>Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members, Union Public Service Commission • Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi,(outside their respective Union) • Territories. • Principal Staff Officers of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank • Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of Delhi, Metropolitan Council, outside their respective Union Territories
26	<p>Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of equivalent rank Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank</p>