

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Amendments	Description
1st CAA, 1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes. - Provided for the saving of laws providing for the acquisition of estates, etc. - The first PM, Jawaharlal Nehru, added the Ninth Schedule to protect the land reforms and other laws included in it from judicial review. Afterwards, Art.31, 31A and 31B were inserted. [UPSC 2023] - Three more grounds for restrictions on Article 19 (1) were added: Public order, Friendly relations with foreign states, and Incitement to an offence. - 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.
7th CAA, 1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended the jurisdiction of high courts to union territories. - Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court. - The provision of having a common High Court for two or more states was introduced. - Abolition of Class A, B, C and D states and reorganized them into 14 States and 6 UTs.
9th CAA, 1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustments to Indian Territory as a result of Indo-Pak Agreement 1958 with Pakistan. - Cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (West Bengal) to Pakistan.
14th CAA, 1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated Puducherry in the Indian Union. - Provided for the creation of legislatures and council of ministers for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Puducherry.
24thCAA, 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
25th Amendment Act, 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 31
26th CAA, 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.
35th CAA, 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terminated the protectorate status of Sikkim and conferred the status of an associate state of the Indian Union. - The Tenth Schedule was added, laying down the terms and conditions of the association of Sikkim with the Indian Union.
36th CAA, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Made Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and omitted the Tenth Schedule.

39th CAA, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha beyond the scrutiny of the Indian courts. - Introduced during the time of Emergency 1975–1977.
42nd 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added three new words – Socialist, Secular and Integrity – in the Preamble. - Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IV A). - Made the President bound by the advice of the cabinet. - Provided for administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters (Added Part XIV A). - Froze the seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies on the basis of 1971 census till 2001. - Made the constitutional amendments beyond judicial scrutiny. - Curtailed the power of judicial review and writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts. - Raised the tenure of Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies from 5 to 6 years. - 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. - Empowered the Parliament to make laws to deal with anti-national activities and such laws are to take precedence over Fundamental Rights. - 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. - Facilitated the proclamation of national emergency in a part of territory of India. - Extended the one-time duration of the President's rule in a state from 6 months to one year. - Empowered the Centre to deploy its armed forces in any state to deal with a grave situation of law and order. - Shifted five subjects from the state list to 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 high courts. - Did away with the requirement of quorum in the Parliament and the state legislatures. - Empowered the Parliament to decide from time to time the rights and privileges of its members and committees. - Provided for the creation of the All-India Judicial Service. - 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).
44th Amendment Act, 1978 (Enacted by the Janata Government mainly to nullify some of the other distortions introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies (i.e., 5 years). - Restored the provisions with regard to quorum in the Parliament and state legislatures. - Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to parliamentary privileges. - Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspaper of true reports of the proceedings of the Parliament and the state legislatures. - Empowered the President to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the President. - Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the President, Governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances. - Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and high courts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency. - Made it mandatory for the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet. - Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to national emergency and President's rule. - Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right. - Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency. - Omitted the provisions which took away the power of the court to decide the election disputes of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
52nd CAA, 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
61st CAA, 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.
69th CAA, 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designating it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. - The amendment also provided for the creation of a 70-member legislative assembly and 7-member council of ministers for Delhi.
71ST Amendment Act 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eight schedule. With this, the total number of Scheduled languages increased to 18.
73rd CAA, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granted constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati Raj institutions also added a new Part-IX entitled as 'the panchayats' and a new 'Eleventh Schedule' containing 29 functional items of the panchayats.
74th CAA, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granted constitutional status and protection to the urban local bodies and facilitated the addition of a new Part IX-A entitled as 'the municipalities' and a new 'Twelfth Schedule' containing 18 functional items of the municipalities.
84th CAA, 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Extended the ban on the 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.
85th Amendment Act 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided for 'consequential seniority' in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995.
86th CAA, 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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." - 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."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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."
89th CAA, 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Art.338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Art.338A).
91st Amendment Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. - 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. - A member of either House of a state legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. - A member of either House of Parliament or either House of a State Legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to hold any remunerative political post. The expression "remunerative political post" means (i) any office under the central government or a state government where salary or remuneration for such office is paid out of public revenue of the concerned government; or (ii) any office under a body, whether incorporated or not, which is wholly or partially owned by the central government or a state government and the salary or remuneration for such office is paid by such body, except where such salary or remuneration paid is compensatory in nature. - 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.
92nd Amendment Act, 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithilli (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22.
97th CAA, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies. It made the following three changes in the constitution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • It added a new Part IX-B in the constitution which is entitled "The Co-operative Societies".
99th CAA, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission. - Note: In 2015, a five judge Constitution Bench of SC by 4:1 majority upheld the collegium system and struck down the NJAC as unconstitutional.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice Kehar opined: The expectation from the judiciary is to safeguard the rights of the citizens of this country, can only be ensured, by keeping it absolutely insulated and independent, from the other organs of government and the proposed NJAC violated the Independence of the Judiciary.
100th CAA, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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.
101st CAA, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paved the way for the introduction of goods and services tax (GST) regime in the country. The GST shall replace a number of indirect taxes being levied by the Union and State Government. It is intended to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for a common national market for goods and services. The proposed Central and State GST will be levied on all transactions involving supply of goods and services, except those which are kept out of purview of GST. Accordingly, the amendment made the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferred concurrent taxing powers upon both Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws for levying GST on every transaction of supply of goods or services or both. - Dispensed with concept of "declared goods of special importance" under constitution. - Provided for levy of Integrated GST on inter-state transactions of goods and services. - Provided for establishment of a Goods and Services Tax Council by Presidential order. - Made provision of compensation to states for loss of revenue arising on account introduction GST for a period five years. Substituted omitted certain entries Union State Lists Seventh Schedule.
102nd CAA, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferred a constitutional status on the National Commission for Backward Classes which was set-up in 1993 by an Act of the Parliament. - Relieved the National Commission for Scheduled Castes from its functions with regard to the backward classes. - Empowered the President to specify the socially and educationally backward classes in relation to a state or union territory.
103rd CAA, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowered the state to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens. - Allowed the state to make a provision for the reservation of upto 10% of seats for such sections in admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions. This reservation of upto 10% would be in addition to the existing reservations. - Permitted the state to make a provision for the reservation of upto 10% of appointments or posts in favour of such sections. This reservation of upto 10% would be in addition to the existing reservation.
104th CAA, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i.e., upto 2030.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Discontinued the special representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies by nomination.
105th CAA, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exempted the state governments from consulting the National Commission for Backward Classes with regard to the preparation and maintenance of the list of socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs) for their purposes.
106th CAA, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It reserves one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, including those reserved for SCs and STs