

AMENDMENTS

No.	Objectives
1st	Added special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs). To fully secure the constitutional validity of zamindari abolition laws and to place reasonable restriction on freedom of speech. A new constitutional device, called Schedule 9 introduced to protect against laws that are contrary to the Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights. These laws encroach upon property rights, freedom of speech and equality before law.
2nd	Removed the upper population limit for a parliamentary constituency by amending Article 81(1)(b).
3rd	Re-enacted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule with relation to include trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of four classes of essential commodities, viz., foodstuffs, including edible oil seeds and oils; cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates; raw cotton whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seeds; and raw jute.



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4th	Restrictions on property rights and inclusion of related bills in Schedule 9 of the constitution.
5th	Empowered the President to prescribe a time limit for a State Legislature to convey its views on proposed Central laws relating to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States. Also permitted the President to extend the prescribed limit, and prohibited any such bill from being introduced in Parliament until after the expiry of the prescribed or extended period.
6th	Amend the Union List and State List with respect to raising of taxes.
7th	Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines, abolition of Class A, B, C, D states and introduction of Union territories.
8th	Extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies till 1970.
9th	Minor adjustments to territory of Indian Union consequent to agreement with Pakistan for settlement of disputes by demarcation of border villages, etc.
10th	Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a Union Territory, consequent to acquisition from Portugal.
11th	Election of Vice President by Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, instead of election by a Joint Sitting of Parliament. Indemnify the President and

- Vice President Election procedure from challenge on grounds of existence of any vacancies in the electoral college.
- 12th Incorporation of Goa, Daman and Diu as a Union Territory, consequent to acquisition from Portugal.
- 13th Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection under Article 371A.
- 14th Incorporation of Pondicherry into the Union of India and creation of Legislative Assemblies for Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Goa.
- 15th Raise retirement age of High Court judges from 60 to 62 and other minor amendments for rationalising interpretation of rules regarding judges etc.
- 16th Make it obligatory for seekers of public office to swear their allegiance to the Indian Republic and prescribe the various obligatory templates.
- 17th To secure the constitutional validity of acquisition of Estates and place land acquisition laws in Schedule 9 of the constitution.



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- 18th Technical Amendment to include Union Territories in Article 3 and hence permit reorganisation of Union Territories.
- 19th Abolish Election Tribunals and enable trial of election petitions by regular High Courts.
- 20th Indemnify & validate judgments, decrees, orders and sentences passed by judges and to validate the appointment, posting, promotion and transfer of judges barring a few who were not eligible for appointment under article 233. Amendment needed to overcome the effect of judgment invalidating appointments of certain judges in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- 21st Include Sindhi as an official language.
- 22nd Provision to form Autonomous states within the State of Assam.
- 23rd Discontinued reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, both in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly and stipulated that not more than one Anglo-Indian could be nominated by the Governor to any State Legislative Assembly. Extend reservation for SCs and STs and Anglo Indian members in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for another ten years, i.e. up to 1980.
- 24th Enable parliament to dilute fundamental rights through amendments to the constitution.
- 25th Restrict property rights and compensation in case the state takes over private property. However, the Supreme Court quashed a part of Article 31C, to the extent it took away the power of judicial review. This was done in the landmark case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) 4 SCC 225 which for the first time enunciated the Basic structure doctrine.

- 26th Abolition of privy purse paid to former rulers of princely states which were incorporated into the Indian Republic.
- 27th Reorganisation of Mizoram into a Union Territory with a legislature and council of ministers.
- 28th Rationalise Civil Service rules to make it uniform across those appointed prior to Independence and post independence.
- 29th Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.
- 30th 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 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 Protection of regional rights in Telangana and Andhra regions of State of Andhra Pradesh.
- 33rd Prescribes procedure for resignation by members of parliament and state legislatures and the procedure for verification and acceptance of resignation by house speaker.



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- 34th Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.
- 35th Terms and Conditions for the Incorporation of Sikkim into the Union of India.
- 36th Formation of Sikkim as a State within the Indian Union.
- 37th Formation of Arunachal Pradesh legislative assembly.
- 38th Enhances the powers of President and Governors to pass ordinances.
- 39th Amendment designed to negate the judgement of Allahabad High Court invalidating Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election to parliament. Amendment placed restrictions on judicial scrutiny of post of Prime Minister. The amendment was introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha on August 7, 1975 and again introduced and passed in the Rajya Sabha on August 8, 1975. As many as 17 State Assemblies, summoned on Saturday, August 9 ratified this amendment and President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad gave his assent on Sunday, August 10 and the civil servants issued gazette notification on Sunday, August 10, 1975. As a consequence of this amendment to the Constitution of India, Supreme Court of India's scheduled hearing on August 11, 1975 of Petition challenging Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election became infructuous.[43]
Later however, Article 329A was struck down by the Supreme Court in case of State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain 1976 (2) SCR 347, for being in violation of basic structure.
- 40th Enable Parliament to make laws with respect to Exclusive Economic Zone and vest the mineral wealth with Union of India.
Place land reform & other acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.

- 41st Raise Retirement Age Limit of Chairmen and Members of Joint Public Service Commissions and State Public Service Commissions from sixty to sixty two.
- 42nd Amendment passed during internal emergency by Indira Gandhi. Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes fundamental duties and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a "Socialist Secular" Republic.
However, the Supreme Court, in *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*, quashed the amendments to Articles 31C and 368 as it was in contravention with the basic structure of the Constitution.
- 43rd Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country. Repeals some of the more 'Anti-Freedom' amendments enacted through Amendment Bill 42.
- 44th Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country. Provides for human rights safeguards and mechanisms to prevent abuse of executive and legislative authority. Annuls some Amendments enacted in Amendment Bill 42.
- 45th Extend reservation for SCs and STs and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 1990.



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- 46th Amendment to negate judicial pronouncements on scope and applicability on Sales Tax.
- 47th Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.
- 48th Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to two years in the state of Punjab.
- 49th Recognise Tripura as a tribal state and enable the creation of a Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.
- 50th Technical Amendment to curtailment of Fundamental Rights as per Part III as prescribed in Article 33 to cover Security Personnel protecting property and communication infrastructure.
- 51st Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in Loksabha, similarly for Meghalaya and Arunachal in their Legislative Assemblies.
- 52nd Anti Defection Law - Provide disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other. However, parts of the 10th Schedule to the Constitution of India was struck down by the Supreme Court in the case of *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu* 1992 SCR (1) 686, for being in contravention with Article 368 of the Constitution.
- 53rd Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram.
- 54th Increase the salary of Chief Justice of India & other Judges and to provide for determining future increases without the need for constitutional amendment.
- 55th Special powers to Governor consequent to formation of state of Arunachal Pradesh.
- 56th Transition provision to enable formation of state of Goa.
- 57th Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assemblies.

58th	Provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of constitution as on date and provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of future amendments.
59th	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to three years in the state of Punjab, Articles 352 and Article 359A amended to permit imposing emergency in state of Punjab or in specific districts of the state of Punjab.
60th	Profession Tax increased from a minimum of Rs. 250/- to a maximum of Rs. 2500/-.
61st	Reduce age for voting rights from 21 to 18.
62nd	Extend reservation for SCs and STs and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2000.
63rd	Emergency powers applicable to State of Punjab, accorded in Article 359A as per amendment 59 repealed.
64th	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to three years and six months in the state of Punjab.
65th	National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes formed and its statutory powers specified in The Constitution.



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66th	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.
67th	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to four years in the state of Punjab.
68th	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to five years in the state of Punjab.
69th	To provide for a legislative assembly and council of ministers for National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi continues to be a Union Territory.
70th	Include National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry in Electoral College for Presidential election.
71st	Include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali as official languages.
72nd	Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Tripura State Legislative Assembly.
73rd	Statutory provisions for Panchayat Raj as third level of administration in villages.
74th	Statutory provisions for Local Administrative bodies as third level of administration in urban areas such as towns and cities.
75th	Provisions for setting up Rent Control Tribunals.
76th	Enable continuance of 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu by including the relevant Tamil Nadu Act under 9th Schedule of the constitution.
77th	A technical amendment to protect reservation to SCs and STs Employees in promotions.
78th	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution.
79th	Extend reservation for SCs and STs and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2010.

- 80th Implement Tenth Finance Commission recommendation to simplify the tax structures by pooling and sharing all taxes between states and The Centre.
- 81st Protect SCs and STs reservation in filling backlog of vacancies.
- 82nd Permit relaxation of qualifying marks and other criteria in reservation in promotion for SCs and STs candidates.
- 83rd Exempt Arunachal Pradesh from reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions.
- 84th Extend the usage of 1971 national census population figures for statewide distribution of parliamentary seats.
- 85th A technical amendment to protect Consequential seniority in case of promotions of SCs and STs Employees.
- 86th Provides Right to Education until the age of fourteen and Early childhood care until the age of six.
- 87th Extend the usage of 2001 national census population figures for statewide distribution of parliamentary seats.



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- 88th To extend statutory cover for levy and utilisation of Service Tax.
- 89th The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- 90th Reservation in Assam Assembly relating to Bodoland Territory Area.
- 91st Restrict the size of council of ministers to 15% of legislative members & to strengthen Anti Defection laws.
- 92nd Include Bodo, Dogri, Santali and Mathili as official languages.
- 93rd To enable provision of reservation (27%) for Other Backward Class(OBCs) in government as well as private educational institutions.
- 94th To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States including Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
- 95th To extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs and Anglo-Indian in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Sixty years to Seventy years.
- 96th Substituted "Odia" for "Oriya".
- 97th Added the words "or co-operative societies" after the word "or unions" in Article 19(l)(c) and insertion of article 43B i.e., Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e., The Co-operative Societies.

- The amendment objective is to encourage economic activities of cooperatives which in turn help progress of rural India. It is expected to not only ensure autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, but also the accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders.
- 98th To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.
- 99th 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. The amendment was struck down by the Supreme Court on 16 October 2015.
- 100th Exchange of certain enclave territories with Bangladesh and conferment of citizenship rights to residents of enclaves consequent to signing of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) Treaty between India and Bangladesh.
- 101st Introduced the Goods and Services Tax.
- 102nd Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes
- 103rd A maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) 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. Inserted Clause (6) under Article 15 as well as Inserted Clause (6) under Article 16.
- 104th 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.



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