

Amendment Number and year	Amendment Provisions of the Constitution
First Amendment Act, 1951	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes. 2. Provided for the saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc. 3. Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial review. 4. Added three more grounds of restriction on freedom of speech and expression , viz., public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence. Also, made the restrictions 'reasonable' and thus, justifiable in nature. 5. Provided that state trading and nationalization of any trade or business by the state is not to be invalid on the ground of violence of the right to trade or business.
Fourth Amendment Act, 1955	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made the scale of compensation given in lieu of compulsory acquisition of private property beyond the scrutiny of courts. 2. Authorised the state to nationalise any trade. 3. Included some more Acts in the Ninth Schedule. 4. Extended the scope of Article 31 A (saving of laws).
Seventh Amendment Act, 1956	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abolished the existing classification of state 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.
Fifteenth Amendment Act, 1963	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable the high courts to issue writs to any person or authority even outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arise within its territorial limits. 2. Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years. 3. Provided for appointment of retired judges of the high courts as acting judges of the same court. 4. Provided for compensatory allowance to judges who are transferred from one high court to another. 5. Enable the retired judge of a high court to act as adhoc judge of the Supreme court. 6. Provided for the procedure for determining the age of the Supreme Court and high court judges.
Twenty-First Amendment Act, 1967	Include Sindhi as the 15 th language in the Eighth Schedule.

Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1971	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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-Eighth Amendment Act, 1972	Abolished the special privileges of ICS officers and empowered the Parliament to determine their service conditions.
Thirty-Sixth Amendment Act, 1975	Made Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and omitted the Tenth Schedule.
Thirty-Eighth Amendment Act, 1975	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made the declaration of emergency by the president non-justiciable. 2. Made the promulgation of ordinances by the president, governors and administrators of union territories non-justiciable. 3. Empowered the president to declare different proclamations of national emergency on different grounds simultaneously.
Forty-First Amendment Act, 1976	Raised the retirement age of members of State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission from 60 to 62.
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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 wit 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 to 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

	<p>measures and administration of justice, constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
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<p>Forty-Third Amendment Act, 1977 (Enacted by the Janata Party Government to nullify some of the distortions introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high court in respect of judicial review and issue of writs. 2. Deprived the Parliament of its special powers to make laws to deal with anti-national activities.
<p>Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978 (Enacted by the Janata Party Government mainly to nullify some of the other distortion introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies (i.e., 5 years). 2. Restored the provisions with regard to quorum in the Parliament and state legislatures. 3. Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to the parliamentary privileges. 4. Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspaper of true reports of the proceeding of the Parliament and the state legislatures. 5. Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president. 6. Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the president, governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances. 7. Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and high courts. 8. Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency. 9. Made the president to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet. 10. Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to national emergency and President's rule. 11. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

	<p>12. Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency.</p> <p>13. 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 the speaker of the Lok Sabha.</p>
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Fifty-Second Amendment Act, 1985 (popularly known as Anti-Defection Law)	Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislative 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 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 minister for Delhi.
Seventieth Amendment Act, 1992	Provided for the inclusion of the member of the Legislative Assemblies of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Pondicherry in the electoral college for the election of the president.
Seventy-First Amendment Act, 1992	Included Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule. With this, the total number of schedule 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 panchyats' and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchyats.
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.
Seventy-Seventh Amendment Act, 1995	Provide for reservation in promotions in government jobs for SCs and STs. This amendment nullified the Supreme Court ruling with regard to reservation in promotions.

Eightieth Amendment Act, 2000	Provide for an 'alternative scheme of devolution' of revenue between the Centre and states. This was enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission which has recommended that out of the total income obtained from Central taxes and duties, twenty-nine per cent should be distributed among the states.
Eighty-First Amendment Act, 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. In brief, this amendment ended the 50 per cent ceiling on reservation in backlog vacancies.
Eighty-Second Amendment Act, 2000	Provide for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marked in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluations, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states.
Eighty-Third Amendment Act, 2000	Provided that no reservation in panchayats need be made for SCs in Arunachal Pradesh. The total population of the state is tribal and there are no SCs.
Eighty-Fifth Amendment Act, 2001	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.
Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act, 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly-added Article-21 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 Principle. It now reads-"The State shall endeavor 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".
Eighty-Eighth Amendment Act, 2003	Made a provision for service tax (Article 268-A). Taxes on services are levied by the Centre. But, their proceeds are collected as well as appropriated by both the Centre and the state in accordance with the principles formulated by parliament.

<p>Eighty-Ninth Amendment Act, 2003</p>	<p>Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Schedule Caste (Article 338) and National Commission for Schedule Tribes into two separate bodies namely National Commission for Scheduled Castes (article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338-A). Both the Commission consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President.</p>
<p>Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003</p>	<p>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;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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)). 2. 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 (Article 75(1B)). 3. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the council of minister in a state shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of minister, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 (Article 164 (1A)). 4. 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 (Article 164(1B)). 5. 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 the salary or remuneration for such office is paid out of the 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 (Article 361-B). 6. 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.
<p>Ninety-Second Amendment Act, 2003</p>	<p>Included four more languages in the English Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Mathili (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognized languages increased to 22.</p>

<p>Ninety-Third Amendment Act, 2005</p>	<p>Empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Schedule Castes or the Schedule Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions (whether aided or unaided by the state), except the minority educational institutions (clause (5) in Article 15). This Amendment was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court judgement in the Inamdar case (2005) where the apex court ruled that the state cannot impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges. The court declared that in private, unaided educational institutions was unconstitutional.</p>
<p>Ninety-Fourth Amendment Act, 2006</p>	<p>Freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister and extended the same provision to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. This provision will now be applicable to these two newly formed states and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, where it has already been in force (Article 164(1)).</p>

