

MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACTS

PART II

21st Amendment Act, 1967

Sindhi language was language into 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution

24th amendment, 1971: It amended articles 13 and 368. It provided parliament the power to amend any part of the constitution including Fundamental rights. It also changed the language of article 368. It made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to the constitutional amendment bills.

25th amendment, 1972: It amended article 31 and inserted article 31C. It provided that no property shall be compulsorily acquired except for public purpose. Article 31C provides that any law made to implement the provisions of DPSP under article 39 (b) and (c) shall not be declared void for violation of fundamental rights under articles 14, 19 and 31.

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, 1976

It was called as Mini constitution of India and was brought during national emergency.

1. Preamble: It inserted words Socialist, Secular and Integrity in the preamble.

2. Legislature: Life of Lok Sabha and state assemblies was extended from 5 to 6 years.

3. President: Article 74 was amended as president shall act in accordance with advice by council of ministers.
4. Fundamental Rights: All DPSP were given primacy over the fundamental rights under articles 14, 19 and 31.
5. Some new directives were added in part IV.
6. Part IVA was added having article 51A containing Fundamental Duties of the citizens.

43rd amendment, 1977

It was brought after end of National emergency. Some of the provisions of 43rd amendment were repeated.

44th amendment, 1978

It undid most of the distortions introduced into the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution.

1. It restored the status quo ante by reducing the life of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies again to five years.
2. It cancelled 39th Amendment which deprived the Supreme Court from its jurisdiction to decide disputes concerning election of the President and the Vice-President.
3. A new provision was added to Article 74(1) where the President could consider advice of council of ministers and should Act in accordance with the advice.
4. Article 257A was omitted.
5. An Emergency can be proclaimed only on the basis of written advice tendered to the President by the cabinet.
6. Right to property was taken out from the list of Fundamental Rights and was declared a legal right.

52nd amendment, 1985

The defection of members elected on a party ticket to other party was made illegal.

61st amendment, 1989

It reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 by amending article 326.

73rd amendment, 1993

It inserted part IX containing articles 243 to 243 O. It included the provisions for Panchayati raj Institutions and inserted schedule eleven in the constitution.

74th amendment, 1993

It made provisions for Urban local government. It added part IXA containing articles 243 P to 243 ZG. It also inserted schedule 12th.

86th amendment, 2002

It made the provision for free and compulsory education between 6 to 14 years of age. The Act inserted article 21A in fundamental rights. It amended articles 45 and 51A.

The Constitution (88th Amendment) Act, 2003

Made provision for service tax (Article 268-A)

The Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003

Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission of SCs (Article- 338) and National Commission of STs (338-A).

The Constitution (90th Amendment) Act, 2003

Provided for maintaining the erstwhile representation of the Scheduled Tribes in the Assam legislative assembly from the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (Article-332 (6))

91st amendment, 2004

It restricted the size of council of minister to 15% of the total size of the house.

The Constitution (92nd Amendment) Act, 2004

Included Bodo, Dogri, Santali and Maithali as official languages.

The Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2006

Provided for 27 percent reservation for other backward classes in government as well as private higher educational institutions.

The Constitution (94th Amendment) Act, 2006

To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and the Chhattisgarh States including Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The Constitution (95th Amendment) Act, 2010

To extend the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Sixty years to Seventy years

The Constitution (96th Amendment) Act, 2011

Substituted Odia for Oriya

The Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2012

Added the words "or co-operative societies" after the word "or unions" in Article 19(1) (c) and inserted article 43B related to the promotion of co-operative societies and added Part-IXB that is The Co-operative Societies.

The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act, 2013

To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.

The Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014

The amendment provides for the formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission.

The Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015

The term the Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015 was in news in the fourth week of May 2015 as the President of India Pranab Mukherjee gave his assent to the Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill, 2013 that related to the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh.

The Constitution (101th Amendment) Act,2017

Introduced the Goods and Services Tax in the country since 1 July 2017.

The Constitution (102th Amendment) Act,2018

It gave Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

The Constitution (103th Amendment) Act,2019

It provided a maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs).

The Constitution (104th Amendment) Act,2020

It extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies. So, till date, there are 104 amendments have been made in the Indian Constitution since its inception in 1950.