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Department of Employment and Training

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Commissioner,
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AMENDMENTS

List of Constitutional Amendments of India (1st to 103rd Amendments)

Amendment	Year	Objectives
1 st Amendment Act	1951	Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reform, Added three more grounds of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz., public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence. Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.
2 nd Amendment Act	1952	Readjusted the scale of representation in the Lok Sabha by providing that one member could represent even more than 7,50,000 persons.
3 rd Amendment Act	1954	Empowered the Parliament to control the production, supply and distribution of the food stuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton, cotton seed and raw jute in the public interest.
4 th Amendment Act	1955	Made the scale of compensation given in lieu of compulsory acquisition of private property beyond the scrutiny of courts.
5 th Amendment Act	1955	Empowered the president to fix the time-limit for the state legislatures. Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a period of ten years (i.e. up to 1970)
6 th Amendment Act	1956	Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.
7 th Amendment Act	1956	State reorganization

8 th Amendment Act	1959	Abolition of Zamindaris
9 th Amendment Act	1960	Facilitated the cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (located in West Bengal) to Pakistan as provided in the Indo-Pakistan Agreement (1958).
10 th Amendment Act	1961	Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the Indian Union
11 th Amendment Act	1961	Changed the procedures of election of the vice-president by providing for an electoral college instead of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament. Provided that the election of the president or vice-president cannot be challenged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.
12 th Amendment Act	1962	Incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu in the Indian Union.
13 th Amendment Act	1962	Gave the status of a state to Nagaland and made special provisions for it.
14 th Amendment Act	1962	Incorporated Puducherry in the Indian Union.
15 th Amendment Act	1963	Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years.
16 th Amendment Act	1963	Included sovereignty and integrity in the forms of oaths or affirmations to be subscribed by contestants to the legislatures, members of the legislatures, ministers, judges and CAG of India.
17 th Amendment Act	1964	Prohibited the acquisition of land under personal cultivation unless the market value of the land is paid as compensation.
18 th Amendment Act	1966	The power of Parliament to form a new state also includes a power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of a state or a union territory to another state or union territory.

19 th Amendment Act	1966	Abolished the system of Election Tribunals and vested the power to hear election.
20 th Amendment Act	1966	Validated certain appointments of district judges in the UP which were declared void by the Supreme Court
21 st Amendment Act	1967	Included Sindhi as the 15th language in the Eight Schedule
22 nd Amendment Act	1969	Facilitated the creation of a new autonomous State of Meghalaya within the State of Assam.
23 rd Amendment Act	1969	Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive 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 1980)
24 th Amendment Act	1971	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
25 th Amendment Act	1971	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.
26 th Amendment Act	1971	Abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.
27 th Amendment Act	1971	Empowered the administrators of certain union territories to promulgate ordinances.
28 th Amendment Act	1972	Abolished the special privileges of ICS officers and empowered the Parliament to determine their service conditions.
29 th Amendment Act	1972	Included two Kerala Acts on land reforms in the Ninth Schedule.

30 th Amendment Act	1972	Did away with the provisions which allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court in civil cases involving an amount of 20,000 and provided instead that an appeal can be filed in the Supreme Court only if the case involves a substantial question of law.
31 st Amendment Act	1972	Increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545
32 nd Amendment Act	1973	Made special provisions to satisfy the aspirations of the people of the Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh.
33 rd Amendment Act	1974	Provided that the resignation of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures may be accepted by the Speaker/Chairman only if he is satisfied that the resignation is voluntary or genuine.
34 th Amendment Act	1974	Included twenty more land tenure and land reforms acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.
35 th Amendment Act	1974	Terminated the protectorate status of Sikkim and conferred on it the status of an associate state of the Indian Union. The Tenth Schedule was added laying down the terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Indian Union.
36 th Amendment Act	1975	Made Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and omitted the Tenth Schedule.
37 th Amendment Act	1975	Provided legislative assembly and council of ministers for the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.
38 th Amendment Act	1975	Empowered the president to declare different proclamation of national emergency on different grounds simultaneously.
39 th Amendment Act	1975	Placed the disputes relating to the president, vice-president, prime minister and speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided such authority as may be determined by the Parliament.

40 th Amendment Act	1976	Empowered the Parliament 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.
41 st Amendment Act	1976	Raised the retirement age of members of State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission from 60 to 62.
42 nd Amendment Act	1976	It is also known as Mini-Constitution. It was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee). Added three new words (i.e. socialist, secular and integrity) in the Preamble. Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IVA). Made the president bound by the advice of the cabinet. Added three new Directive Principle viz., equal justice and free legal aid, the participation of workers in the management of industries. Shifted five subjects from the state list to be 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 the high courts. Empowered the Centre to deploy its armed forces in any state to deal with a grave situation of law and order.
43 rd Amendment Act	1977	Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts in respect of judicial review and issue of writs
44 th Amendment Act	1978	Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet of reconsideration. However, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president, Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency. Made the President declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet. Deleted the right to property from the list

		of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.
45 th Amendment Act	1980	Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive representation for the Anglo-Indian in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten. Facilitated the extension of President's rule in Punjab beyond one year without meeting the two special conditions for such extension.
46 th Amendment Act	1983	Interstate sale tax
47 th Amendment Act	1984	Land reforms enacted for the state of Assam, Bihar, Harayana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
48 th Amendment Act	1984	Continuation of force in Punjab.
49 th Amendment Act	1984	Gave a constitutional sanctity to the Autonomous District Council in Tripura.
50 th Amendment Act	1984	Empowered the Parliament to restrict the Fundamental Rights of persons employed in intelligence organisations and telecommunication systems set up for the armed forces or intelligence organisations.
51 st Amendment Act	1984	Provided for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for STs in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram as well as in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland.
52 nd Amendment Act	1985	This amendment is popularly known as Anti-Defection Law, 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.
53 rd Amendment Act	1986	Made special provisions in respect of Mizoram and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 40 members.

54 th Amendment Act	1986	Increased the salaries of the Supreme Court and high court judges and enabled the Parliament to change them in the future by ordinary law.
55 th Amendment Act	1986	Made special provisions in respect of Arunachal Pradesh and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 30 members.
56 th Amendment Act	1987	Fixed the strength of the Goa Legislative Assembly at a minimum of 30 members.
57 th Amendment Act	1987	Reserved seats for the STs in the legislative assemblies of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.
58 th Amendment Act	1987	Provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi language and gave the same legal sanctity to the Hindi version of the Constitution.
59 th Amendment Act	1988	Provided for the declaration of national emergency in Punjab on the ground of internal disturbance.
60 th Amendment Act	1988	Increased the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments from ₹.250 per annum to ₹.2,500 per annum.
61 st Amendment Act	1989	Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.
62 nd Amendment Act	1989	Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive representation for the Anglo-Indian in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for the further period of ten years (i.e., up to 2000)
63 rd Amendment Act	1989	Repealed the changes introduced by the 59th Amendment Act of 1988 concerning Punjab. In other words, Punjab was brought at par with the other states in respect of emergency provisions.
64 th Amendment Act	1990	Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of three years and six months.

65 th Amendment Act	1990	Provided for the establishment of a multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a Special Officer for SCs and STs.
66 th Amendment Act	1990	Included 55 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.
67 th Amendment Act	1990	Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of four years.
68 th Amendment Act	1991	Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of five years.
69 th Amendment Act	1991	Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
70 th Amendment Act	1992	Provided for the inclusion of the members of the Legislative Assemblies of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry in the Electoral College for the election of the president.
71 st Amendment Act	1992	Included Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule. With this, the total number of scheduled languages increased to 18.
72 nd Amendment Act	1992	Provided for reservation of seats for the STs in the legislative assembly of Tripura
73 rd 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 panchayats' and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats.
74 th 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.

75 th Amendment Act	1994	Provided for the establishment of rent tribunals for the adjudication of disputes concerning rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the rights, title, and interest of landlords and tenants.
76 th Amendment Act	1994	Included the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994 (which provided for 69 percent reservation of seats in educational institutions and posts in state services) in the Ninth Schedule to protect it from judicial review. In 1992, the supreme court ruled that the total reservation should not exceed 50 percent.
77 th Amendment Act	1995	Provided for reservation in promotions in government jobs for SCs and STs.
78 th Amendment Act	1995	Included 27 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule. With this, the total number of Acts in the Schedule increased to 282 But, the last entry is numbered 284.
79 th Amendment Act	1999	Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive 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 2010)
80 th Amendment Act	2000	Provided for an 'alternative scheme of devolution' of revenue between the Centre and state
81 st 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
82 nd Amendment Act	2000	Provided for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states.

83 rd Amendment Act	2000	Provided that no reservation in panchayats need be made for SCs in Arunachal Pradesh
84 th Amendment Act	2001	Extended the ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for another 25 years (i.e., up to 2026) with the same objectives of encouraging population limiting measures.
85 th Amendment Act	2001	Provided for 'consequential seniority' in the case of promotion under the rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995
86 th Amendment Act	2002	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. 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'.
87 th Amendment Act	2003	Provided for the readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states by the population figures of 2001 census and not 1991 census as provided earlier by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001
88 th Amendment Act	2003	(Article 268-A) – The Centre levies taxes on services. However, their proceeds are collected as well as appropriated by both the Centre and the states.
89 th Amendment Act	2003	Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and National Commission for Schedules Tribes (Article 338-A). Both the

		Commission consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three other members. The President appoints them.
90 th Amendment Act	2003	Provided for maintaining the representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non Scheduled Tribes in the Assam legislative assembly from the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (Article 332 (6))
91 st Amendment Act	2003	The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Minister, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75 (1A)). 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 the state. However, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 (Article 164 (1A)).
92 nd Amendment Act	2003	Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithili (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22.
93 rd Amendment Act	2005	Empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions. This Amendment was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court judgment 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.

94 th Amendment Act	2006	Freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister and extended the same provision to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. This provision will now apply to the two newly formed states and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
95 th Amendment Act	2009	Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and exclusive 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).
96 th Amendment Act	2011	Substituted 'Odia' for 'Oriya' Consequently, the 'Oriya' language in the Eighth Schedule shall be pronounced as 'Odia'.
97 th Amendment Act	2011	Gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. 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 (Article 43-B). It added a new Part IX-B in the constitution which is entitled as 'The Co-operative societies' (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).
98 th Amendment Act	2013	To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.
100 th Amendment Act	2014	This amendment is the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh.
101 st Amendment Act	2016	Goods and Service Tax (GST).
102 nd Amendment Act	2018	Constitutional status to National Commission of Backward Classes.
103 rd Amendment Act	2019	10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Section.

Question:

1. List out the major amendments of our constitution and explain it.