



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

1st Amendment Act , 1951

This amendment added 9th Schedule, Article 15(4) and Article 19(6) and added restrictions on Fundamental Rights for land reforms.

5th Amendment Act , 1955

It empowered the President to prescribe a time limit for state legislatures to give their recommendations on proposed central laws related to formation of new states or altering existing ones.

7th Amendment Act , 1956

Reorganised states on linguistic basis, and the provisions of having a common High Court for two or more states was introduced.

9th Amendment Act , 1960

It implemented Nehru-Noon agreement to the transfer of the Berubari Union (West Bengal) to Pakistan.

10th Amendment Act , 1961

Dadar and Nagar Haveli incorporated in the Indian Union as Union Territory.

12th Amendment Act , 1962

Goa, Daman and Diu incorporated in the Indian Union as Union Territory.

13th Amendment Act , 1962

Created special provisions for Nagaland under Art.371 A

14th Amendment Act , 1962

Incorporated Puducherry in Indian Union.
Enabled the UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Puducherry to have Legislatures and Councils of Ministers.

15th Amendment Act , 1963

This amendment raised the retirement age for High Court judges from 60 to 62 years and enhanced the powers and procedures related to High Courts and their judges.

19th Amendment Act , 1966

Abolished the system of Election Tribunals in India.

21st Amendment Act , 1967

Sindhi language was included in the 8th Schedule.

24th Amendment Act , 1971

It affirmed the Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights. The President's assent to Constitutional amendments bill was made compulsory.

25th Amendment Act , 1971

Restriction on Right to Property (now legal right). Added Art.31C which provided that laws implementing under Art. 39B and Art.39C will not violate Art.14,19 &31 and provided immunity from judicial review.

26th Amendment Act , 1971

Royal privilege and privy purse of Princely States were abolished.

35th Amendment Act , 1974

This amendment granted Sikkim the status of an "associate state" of India, effectively ending its protectorate status.

36th Amendment Act , 1975

Made Sikkim a full fledged state of the Union of India.

42nd Amendment Act , 1976

Known as the **Mini Constitution**.

Added "Socialist", "Secular", "Integrity" to Preamble.

Added 4 new DPSP (Art. 39(f), 39A, 43A, 48A).

Added fundamental duties (part IVA-Art 51A).

Made president bound by cabinet's advice.

Curbed judicial power.

Provided for the administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters (added part XIV A).

Transferred certain Subjects from State list to Concurrent list (Education, Forest, Weights & Measures, Administration of Justice, Protection of Wild Animals)

44th Amendment Act , 1978

Restored many 42nd amendment provisions,

Restored fundamental rights curtailed in Emergency.

Right to property was taken away from the list of Fundamental Rights and placed in new Art. 300A.

Inserted the word 'cabinet' in the constitution.

It stated that emergency can be proclaimed only if it is approved by special majority.

Replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion"

52nd Amendment Act , 1985

10th Schedule was added providing for the Anti-defection laws.

56th Amendment Act , 1987

Goa was made a full fledged state but Daman and Diu stayed as UT.

61st Amendment Act , 1988

Voting age was decreased from 21 to 18 years.

65th Amendment Act , 1990

A National Commission for SC/ST was established.

69th Amendment Act , 1991

Special status to Union Territory of Delhi as 'National Capital Territory' with a Legislative Assembly.

Added Art.239AA and Art.239AB.

71st Amendment Act , 1992

Added Konkani, Nepali and Manipuri to the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

73rd Amendment Act , 1992

Part IX (Art.243-Art.243O) and 11th Schedule was added in the constitution to recognise Panchayati Raj institutions.

74th Amendment Act , 1992

Part IX-A (Art.243P-Art.243ZG) and 12th Schedule was added to provide constitutional sanctity to Urban Local bodies (Municipality).

86th Amendment Act , 2002

Elementary Education was made a Fundamental Right for children (6-14 years) - added Art.21A & Art.51A(k) and changed the subject matter of Art.45

89th Amendment Act , 2003

Established a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

91st Amendment Act , 2003

This amendment limits the size of Council of Ministers at the Centre and in States.

Art.75(1)(A)- 15% of L.S. ; Art.164(1)(A)- 15% of L.A.
Added Art.75(1)(B)- Disqualification of ministership if a member is disqualified on the basis of defection.

92nd Amendment Act , 2003

Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in 8th Schedule.

93rd Amendment Act , 2005

Provided reservation in admissions in private unaided educational institutions.

95th Amendment Act , 2009

Extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State assemblies.

97th Amendment Act , 2011

Co-operative (Part IX-B (Art.243ZH to 243ZT)) societies were granted constitutional status.
Added Art.19(1)(C) and Art.43(B)

99th Amendment Act , 2014

Replaced Collegium system with National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

100th Amendment Act , 2015

Exchanged some enclaves territories with Bangladesh under Land boundary agreements.

101st Amendment Act , 2016

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced.

102nd Amendment Act , 2018

Constitutional Status was granted to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) (Art.338(B))

103rd Amendment Act , 2019

10% reservation for Economic Weaker Section (EWS).

104th Amendment Act , 2020

Abolished Anglo-Indian nominated seat in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.



105th Amendment Act , 2021

Restored the power of State Governments to identify and maintain their own list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

106th Amendment Act , 2023

Reserved 33% seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

WAQF Amendment Act , 2025

Overhauled the Waqf Act of 1995, renamed it to UMEED Act (Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency & Development).

Strengthens regulation, management, and oversight of Waqf properties.

Passed in Lok Sabha (3 April 2025), Rajya Sabha (4 April), Presidential assent (5 April), effective from 8 April 2025

TO ATTEMPT
QUIZ

INSTALL

**PARMAR
ACADEMY APP**