**TARGET G2 (2024)**

* The Sachar Committee was a seven-member high-level committee established in March 2005 by former Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The committee was headed by former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar to study the social, economic and educational condition of Muslims in India.
* Ranganath Mishra Commission is the name of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities that was constituted by the Government of India in 2004. It was constituted to look into various issues related to the linguistic and religious minorities in the country.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) seeks to support states/UTs to provide better socio economic infrastructure facilities to the minority communities particularly in the field of education, health & skill development which would further lead to lessening of the gap between the national average and the minority communities with regard to backwardness parameters.

The erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram for effective implementation since 2018.

The revised PMJVK has been approved by the Government for continuation over the 15th Finance Commission Cycle i.e., during FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)

MsDP is a special area development scheme designed to address the 'development deficits' seen in Minority Concentration Districts. MsDP has been identified as one of the Core of the Core Schemes under National Development Agenda in the Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which was constituted by [NITI Aayog](https://vikaspedia.in/aspirational-districts/agencies-working-in-aspirational-districts/niti-aayog).

The programme was launched in the year 2008-09 in 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) having at least 25% minority population and below national average with respect to one or both of the backwardness parameters with the objective of developing assets for socio-economic and basic amenities. The MCDs were identified on the basis of census 2001 data. The programme continued during 11th Five Year Plan.

The MsDP was restructured in June 2013 for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan and the area of implementation was replaced by Minority Concentration Blocks (MCB), Minority Concentration Towns (MCT) and Clusters of Villages. Total MCBs - 710, MCTs - 66 in 196 Districts of 27 States/UTs. During 2017-18, areas covered under PMJVK were increased to 308 Districts in 33 States/ UTs. From 2022-23, the Revised PMJVK Scheme will now be implemented in all Districts of the Country including all the Aspirational Districts. States/ UTs can propose infrastructure projects in the identified areas where the concentration of minority population is more than 25% in the catchment area (15 KM radius).

MsDP was designed primarily to address the developmental gaps/deficits in identified backward minority concentration areas by topping up of existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of various Central ministries/departments without any change in the norms, guidelines and the funding pattern.

The projects considered were additional class rooms, laboratories, school buildings, hostels, toilets, buildings for Polytechnics, ITIs, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres / Sub-centres, Anganwadi Centres, Rural Housing etc.

In addition to gap filling projects, MsDP also provided for taking up innovative projects which are not covered by any of the existing CSS of various ministries and these are funded in the ratio of 60:40 and for NE and Hilly States at 90:10 between the Centre and States. This includes Sadbhav Mandap, Market shed etc.

Beneficiaries of PMJVK

PMJVK will support the State/UTs in creating infrastructure to improve the quality of life of people and reduce the imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas to be at par with the rest of the country.

As far as PMJVK is concerned, the communities notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Com mission for Minorities Act, 1992 would be taken as Minority Communities. At present 6 (six) communities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains have been notified as Minority Communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

The Programme aims to address development deficits in the identified minority concentration areas. The identification of minority concentration areas has been done on the basis of presence of substantial population of notified Minority Communities based on Census, 2011.

The revised PMJVK will be implemented in all districts of the country including all the Aspirational Districts. The projects under PMJVK will be proposed in any area where the concentration of minority population is more than 25% in the catchment area (15 KM radius).

Funding pattern

The PMJVK scheme provides funds to the states/UTs on sharing pattern for only infrastructure projects. Land is to be provided free of cost by the State Government/ UT Administration / Central Government Organisation and the concerned organisation has to bear the recurring / maintenance expenditure also, which is not covered under the PMJVK scheme.

The funding pattern for the projects approved under PMJVK with effect from 2022-23 will be as follows:

* For all States, and for UTs with Legislature the sharing pattern would be 60(Centre):40(State).
* In case of North Eastern States ([Arunachal Pradesh](https://vikaspedia.in/energy/policy-support/state-wise/arunachal-pradesh), Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura), Himalayan States ([Himachal Pradesh](https://vikaspedia.in/e-governance/states/himachal-pradesh) and Uttarakhand) and Himalayan UT (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh), sharing pattern between Centre and State would be 90(Centre):10(State).
* For all Union Territories without Legislature, 100% share will be given by the Centre.
* For Central Government Organisations, 100% share will be given by the Centre.

Why in News

Recently, the **Union Minister of Minority Affairs** shared information about the **Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM’s New 15 PP),** in the Lok Sabha.

Key Points

* PM’s New 15 PP is an **overarching programme covering various schemes/initiatives** of the participating Ministries/Departments and is **implemented throughout the country.**
* **Aim:**  
  + To **ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities.**
  + It also provides that, wherever possible, **15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities.**
* The **performance** of schemes/initiatives is **continuously evaluated** by the concerned Ministries/Departments.
* **In the context of the PM’s New 15 PP, Substantial**[**minority**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/no-state-wise-minority-classification-sc)**population,** has been used for identification of districts which are relatively backward.  
  + Districts with **at least 25% of the total population belonging to minority communities** have been identified as the **Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)**
* **The programme has four objectives** further divided into focus areas with schemes under them. These are as follows:

**A. Enhancing Opportunities for Education**

1. Equitable availability of [**Integrated Child Development Services**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/malnutrition-in-india-1) **(ICDS)** Services

2. Improving access to School Education

**a. [Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/samagra-shiksha" \t "_blank)**

**b. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, etc.**

3. Greater resources for teaching Urdu by Central assistance for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers.

4. Modernizing Madarsa Education

a. Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme.

5. Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities.

6. Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

**B. Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment**

**7. Self-Employment** and Wage Employment for the poor

**a. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana** (SGSY).

b. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY).

c. Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

**8. Upgradation of skills** through technical training

a. Locate technical institutions in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and upgrade them to **‘Centres of Excellence’.**

**9. Enhanced credit support** for economic activities

**a. Strengthening the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation** (NMDFC).

b. Ensuring an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending targeted for the minority communities.

10. Recruitment to **State and Central Services**

**C. Improving the Conditions of Living of Minorities**

11. Equitable share in **rural housing** scheme

**a. Indira Awaas Yojana** (IAY)

12. Improvement in **condition of slums** inhabited by minority communities

**a. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme** (IHSDP)

**b.**[**Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-news-analysis/important-facts-for-prelims-26th-december-2018)**(AMRUT)** which was earlier Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

**D. Prevention and Control of Communal Riots**

13. Prevention of communal incidents

a. Posting of efficient, impartial and secular record in communally sensitive and riot prone areas.

14. Prosecution for communal offences

15. Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots

**Minorities**

* **Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians (Parsis)** have been notified as minority communities under **Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.**
* **Constitutional Provisions:**  
  + The term**"minority" is not defined in the Indian Constitution.** However, the Constitution**recognises only religious and linguistic** minorities.
  + **Article 29:** It provides that any section of the citizens residing in any part of India having a **distinct language, script or culture** of its own, shall have the **right to conserve the same.**
  + **Article 30:** Under the article, all minorities shall have the **right to establish and administer educational institutions** of their choice.
  + Article 350-B: Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the**Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.** But, the **Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956** inserted Article 350-B in the Constitution.
* **Parliamentary Provisions:**  
  + [**National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/no-state-wise-minority-classification-sc)
    - It defines a minority as “a community notified as such by the Central government.''
* SVAMITVA(**Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas)**
* Scheme was launched on April 24, 2020, which is also known as National Panchayat Day. It involves the surveying, mapping, and issuance of property cards to rural landowners, enabling them to establish legal ownership and access various benefits.

### Why in News?

The Central government is spearheading a significant transformation in the realm of **wetland tourism** with the**'Amrit Dharohar Capacity Building Scheme'.**

* This initiative, launched in June 2023, aims to revolutionize tourism practices at [**ecologically-sensitive wetlands,**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/wetlands-conservation-2) particularly[**Ramsar sites**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/ramsar-sites-5) like **[Odisha's Chilika Lake](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-news-analysis/chilika-lake-odisha" \t "_blank)**and [**Haryana's Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary.**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-news-analysis/sultanpur-national-park#:~:text=Sultanpur%20National%20Park%20is%20a,till%20the%20following%20March%2DApril.)

What is Amrit Dharohar Capacity Building Scheme?

* **About:**
  + The 'Amrit Dharohar Capacity Building Scheme' is a collaborative effort between the **Ministry of Tourism** and the **Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.**
  + The scheme will be implemented over the next three years (2023 onwards) to encourage optimal use of wetlands, and **enhance biodiversity, carbon stock, eco-tourism opportunities and income generation for local communities.**
    - The primary focus of the Scheme is to strategically transition from **high-volume tourism to high-value nature tourism** at ecologically-sensitive wetlands.
* **Aim:**
  + The aim is to **enhance livelihood opportunities for local communities** through harnessing the**nature-tourism potential** of the **Ramsar Sites across the country.**
* **Implementation:**
  + The scheme is being implemented in**convergence with various Central Government ministries and agencies,** State wetland authorities, and a network of formal and informal institutions and individuals, working together for a common cause.

Why in News?

**Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA),** approved the **PM-PRANAM scheme,** aimed at **restoring and nurturing** Mother Earth through the use of **[biofertilizers](https://www.drishtiias.com/pdf/1659756647.pdf" \t "_blank).**

* Furthermore, the [**Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-news-analysis/fair-and-remunerative-price-frp) for [**sugarcane**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/sugarcane-production-in-india) has been increased by Rs 10 to Rs 315 per quintal for the 2023-24 season starting from October.
* Additionally, the government has extended the [**urea subsidy scheme**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/fertiliser-subsidy-2#:~:text=The%20Centre%20pays%20a%20subsidy,at%20Rs%205%2C628%20per%20tonne.) until March 2025 with an allocation of ₹3.68 lakh crore. Alongside, a nutrient-based subsidy of ₹38,000 crore has been sanctioned for the Kharif season of 2023-24.

What is PM-PRANAM Scheme?

* **About:**
  + PM-PRANAM stands for **PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth.**
  + PM-PRANAM was first announced in the [**2023-24 Budget**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/union-budget-2023-24)**by the Union government.**
  + The scheme aims to **reduce the use of chemical fertilizers** by incentivizing states to adopt alternative fertilizers.
* **Objective:**
  + Encourage the balanced use of fertilizers in**conjunction with biofertilizers and organic fertilizers.**
  + Reduce the **subsidy burden on chemical fertilizers,** which was around Rs 2.25 lakh crores in 2022-2023.
* **Key Features o**f the Scheme:
  + **Financing:**
    - The scheme will be financed by the **savings of existing fertilizer subsidies** under schemes run by the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
    - There will be **no separate budget for the PM-PRANAM scheme.**
  + **Subsidy Savings and Grants:**
    - The Centre will provide **50% of the subsidy savings** to the states as a grant.
    - Out of the grant, **70% can be used to create assets** related to the **technological adoption of alternative fertilizers** and production units at various levels.
    - The remaining**30% can be used to reward** and encourage farmers, panchayats, and other stakeholders involved in fertilizer reduction and awareness generation.
  + **Calculation of Fertilizer Reduction:**
    - The reduction in urea consumption by a state will be compared to its **average consumption of urea over the previous three years.**
    - This calculation will determine the eligibility for subsidy savings and grants.
  + **Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture:**
    - Encouraging the use of biofertilizers and organic fertilizers will promote sustainable agricultural practices.
    - This will enhance [**soil fertility,**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/towards-effective-soil-management) reduce environmental pollution, and support long-term agricultural productivity.

## List of Amendments[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&section=1)]

| **No.** | **Amendments** | **Enforced since** | **Objectives** | [**Prime Minister**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_India) | [**President**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [1st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 376. Insert articles 31A and 31B. Insert schedule 9.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-5) | 18 June 1951[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | Added special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-7) backward classes or for the [Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_rights_in_India). These laws encroach upon property rights, freedom of speech and equality before law. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [2nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 81(1)(b).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-8) | 1 May 1953 | Removed the upper population limit for a parliamentary constituency by amending Article 81(1)(b). | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [3rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 7.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-9) | 22 February 1955 | Re-enacted entry 33 of the [Concurrent List](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [4th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 31, 31A, and 305. Amend schedule 9.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-10) | 27 April 1955 | Restrictions on property rights and inclusion of related bills in Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [5th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 3.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-11) | 24 December 1955 | Empowered the President to prescribe a time limit for a [State Legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Legislature_(India)) 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India). Also permitted the President to extend the prescribed limit. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [6th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 269 and 286. Amend schedule 7.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-12) | 11 September 1956 | Amend the [Union List](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_List) and [State List](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_List) with respect to raising of taxes. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [7th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 1, 3, 49, 80, 81, 82, 131, 153, 158, 168, 170, 171, 216, 217, 220, 222, 224, 230, 231 and 232. Insert articles 258A, 290A, 298, 350A, 350B, 371, 372A and 378A. Amend part 8. Amend schedules 1, 2, 4 and 7.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-13) | 1 November 1956 | Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines, abolition of Class A, B, C, D states and introduction of [Union territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Territory). | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [8th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-14) | 5 January 1960 | Extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and [Anglo-Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Indian) in the [Lok Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha" \o "Lok Sabha) and the State Legislative Assemblies till 1970. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [9th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 1.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-15) | 28 December 1960 | Minor adjustments to territory of Indian Union consequent to agreement with Pakistan for settlement of disputes by demarcation of border villages, etc. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [10th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 240. Amend schedule 1.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-16) | 11 August 1961 | [Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexation_of_Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli) as a Union Territory, consequent to acquisition from Portugal. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [11th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 66 and 71.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-17) | 19 December 1961 | Election of [Vice President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_India) 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. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [12th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelfth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 240. Amend schedule 1.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-18) | 20 December 1961 | [Incorporation of Goa, Daman and Diu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexation_of_Goa) as a Union Territory, consequent to acquisition from Portugal. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad) |
| [13th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 170. Insert new article 371A.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-19) | 1 December 1962 | Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection under Article 371A. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [14th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 81 and 240. Insert article 239A. Amend schedules 1 and 4.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-20) | 28 December 1962 | Incorporation of Pondicherry into the Union of India and creation of Legislative Assemblies for Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Goa. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [15th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 124, 128, 217, 222, 224, 226, 297, 311 and 316. Insert article 224A. Amend schedule 7.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-21) | 5 October 1963 | Raise retirement age of [High Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Courts_of_India) judges from 60 to 62 and other minor amendments for rationalising interpretation of rules regarding judges etc. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [16th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 19, 84 and 173. Amend schedule 3.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-22) | 5 October 1963 | Make it obligatory for seekers of public office to swear their allegiance to the Indian Republic and prescribe the various obligatory templates. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [17th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventeenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 31A. Amend schedule 9.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-23) | 20 June 1964 | To secure the constitutional validity of acquisition of Estates and place land acquisition laws in Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [18th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 3.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-24) | 27 August 1966 | Technical Amendment to include Union Territories in Article 3 and hence permit reorganisation of Union Territories. | [Lal Bahadur Shastri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lal_Bahadur_Shastri) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [19th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteenth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 324.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-25) | 11 December 1966 | Abolish Election Tribunals and enable trial of election petitions by regular High Courts. | [Lal Bahadur Shastri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lal_Bahadur_Shastri) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [20th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twentieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Insert article 233A.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-26) | 22 December 1966 | 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. | [Lal Bahadur Shastri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lal_Bahadur_Shastri) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [21st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 8.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-27) | 10 April 1967 | Include [Sindhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindhi_language) as an [official language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Schedule_to_the_Constitution_of_India). | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvepalli_Radhakrishnan) |
| [22nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 275. Insert articles 244A and 371B.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-28) | 25 September 1969 | Provision to form Autonomous states within the State of Assam. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [23rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 330, 332, 333 and 334.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-29) | 23 January 1970 | Discontinued reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, both in the Lok Sabha and the [State Legislative Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Legislative_Assembly_(India)) and stipulated that not more than one Anglo-Indian could be nominated by the [Governor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_(India)) 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. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [24th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 13 and 368.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-30) | 5 November 1971 | Article 13(4) added. Enable Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through amendments to the Constitution.  It was made compulsory for the President to give consent to the Constitution Amendment Bill. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [25th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 31. Insert article 31C.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-31) | 8 December 1971 | Restrict property rights and compensation in case the state takes over private property.  However, the [Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_India) quashed a part of Article 31C (4) 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kesavananda_Bharati_v._State_of_Kerala" \o "Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala)* (1973) 4 SCC 225 which for the first time enunciated the [Basic structure doctrine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basic_structure_doctrine). | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [26th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 366. Insert article 363A. Remove articles 291 and 362.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-32) | 28 December 1971 | Abolition of [privy purse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Purse_in_India) paid to former rulers of princely states which were incorporated into the Indian Republic. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [27th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Twenty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 239A and 240. Insert articles 239B and 371C.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-33) | (i)30 December 1971 & (ii) 15 February 1972[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | Reorganisation of Mizoram into a Union Territory with a legislature and council of ministers. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [28th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Twenty-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert article 312A. Remove article 314.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-34) | 29 August 1972 | Rationalise Civil Service rules to make it uniform across those appointed prior to Independence and post Independence. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [29th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Twenty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 9.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-35) | 9 June 1972 | 'Kerala land reform acts' and amendments to these act placed under Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [30th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirtieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 133.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-36) | 9 June 1972 | 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. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [31st](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 81, 330 and 332.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-37) | 17 October 1973 | 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. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [32nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 371. Insert articles [371D](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_371_(D)) and 371E. Amend schedule 7.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-38) | 1 July 1974 | Protection of regional rights in Telangana and Andhra regions of State of Andhra Pradesh.  Supreme Court in [*P. Sambamurthy v. State of Andhra Pradesh*](https://main.sci.gov.in/jonew/judis/8854.pdf) 1987 SCC (1) 362 held clause (3) and (5) along with its Proviso of Article 371D as unconstitutional and void. It was found to be violative of basic structure doctrine, against the concept of justice and the principle of the rule of law.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-39) | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [33rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 101 and 190.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-40) | 19 May 1974 | Prescribes procedure for resignation by members of parliament and state legislatures and the procedure for verification and acceptance of resignation by house speaker. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [V. V. Giri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._V._Giri) |
| [34th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 9.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-41) | 7 September 1974 | Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [35th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 80 and 81. Insert article 2A. Insert schedule 10.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-42) | 1 March 1975 | Terms and Conditions for the [Incorporation of Sikkim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1975_Sikkimese_monarchy_referendum) into the Union of India. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [36th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 80 and 81. Insert article 371F. Remove article 2A. Amend schedules 1 and 4. Remove schedule 10.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-43) | 26 April 1975 | Formation of Sikkim as a State within the Indian Union. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [37th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thirty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 239A and 240.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-44) | 3 May 1975 | Formation of Arunachal Pradesh legislative assembly. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [38th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty-eighth_Amendment_to_the_Indian_Constitution) | Amend articles 123, 213, 239B, 352, 356, 359 and 360.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-45) | 1 August 1975 | Enhances the powers of President and Governors to pass ordinances. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [39th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Indian_Constitution) | Amend articles 71 and 329. Insert article 329A. Amend schedule 9.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-46) | 10 August 1975 | Amendment designed to negate the judgement of [Allahabad HC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allahabad_High_Court) in [*State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_Uttar_Pradesh_v._Raj_Narain) 1975 SCR (3) 333 invalidating PM Indira Gandhi's election to parliament. Amendment placed restrictions on judicial scrutiny of post of Prime Minister.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-47) Irrespective of electoral malpractice, no case can be filed against president, vice president, speaker of lok sabha and prime minister.  Later, clauses (4) and (5) of Article 329A were struck down by the Supreme Court in [*Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*](https://main.sci.gov.in/judgment/judis/21398.pdf) 1976 (2) SCR 347, for being in violation of basic structure. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [40th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fortieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 297. Amend schedule 9.[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-48) | 27 May 1976 | 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. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [41st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 316.[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-49) | 7 September 1976 | Raise Retirement Age Limit of Chairmen and Members of Joint Public Service Commissions and State Public Service Commissions from sixty to sixty two. No case can be filed against prime minister, governor, president, even after they demit office (which was later struck down by supreme court) | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [42nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 31, 31C, 39, 55, 74, 77, 81, 82, 83, 100, 102, 103, 105, 118, 145, 150, 166, 170, 172, 189, 191, 192, 194, 208, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 311, 312, 330, 352, 353, 356, 357, 358, 359, 366, 368 and 371F. Insert articles 31D, 32A, 39A, 43A, 48A, 131A, 139A, 144A, 226A, 228A and 257A. Insert parts 4A and 14A. Amend schedule 7.[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-50) | 3 January, 1 February & 1 April 1977[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | Amendment passed during internal emergency by Indira Gandhi. Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes [fundamental duties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_Rights,_Directive_Principles_and_Fundamental_Duties_of_India) and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic".  However, the Supreme Court, in [*Minerva Mills v. Union of India*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minerva_Mills_v._Union_of_India) 1980 SCC (3) 625, quashed the amendments to Articles 31C and 368 as it was in contravention with the basic structure of the Constitution. | [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) | [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhruddin_Ali_Ahmed) |
| [43rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 145, 226, 228 and 366. Remove articles 31D, 32A, 131A, 144A, 226A and 228A.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-51) | 13 April 1978 | Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country. Repeals some of the more 'Anti-Freedom' amendments enacted through Amendment Bill 42. | [Morarji Desai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morarji_Desai) | [Neelam Sanjiva Reddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neelam_Sanjiva_Reddy) |
| [44th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 19, 22, 30, 31A, 31C, 38, 71, 74, 77, 83, 103, 105, 123, 132, 133, 134, 139A, 150, 166, 172, 192, 194, 213, 217, 225, 226, 227, 239B, 329, 352, 356, 358, 359, 360 and 371F. Insert articles 134A and 361A. Remove articles 31, 257A and 329A. Amend part 12. Amend schedule 9.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-52) | 20 June, 1 August & 6 September 1979[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country.  Article 19(1)(f) right to property was omitted. Provides for human rights safeguards and mechanisms to prevent abuse of executive and legislative authority. Annuls some Amendments enacted in Amendment Bill 42. | [Morarji Desai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morarji_Desai) | [Neelam Sanjiva Reddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neelam_Sanjiva_Reddy) |
| [45th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-53) | 25 January 1980 | 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. | Indira Gandhi | [Neelam Sanjiva Reddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neelam_Sanjiva_Reddy) |
| [46th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Forty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 269, 286 and 366. Amend schedule 7.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-54) | 2 February 1983 | Amendment to negate judicial pronouncements on scope and applicability on Sales Tax. | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [47th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 9.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-55) | 26 August 1984 | Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution. | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [48th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 356.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-56) | 1 April 1985 | Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to two years in the state of Punjab. | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [49th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Forty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 244. Amend schedules 5 and 6.[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-57) | 11 September 1984 | Recognise Tripura as a tribal state and enable the creation of a [Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura_Tribal_Areas_Autonomous_District_Council). | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [50th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fiftieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 33.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-58) | 11 September 1984 | 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. | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [51st](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 330 and 332.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-59) | 16 June 1986 | Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in Loksabha, similarly for Meghalaya and Arunachal in their Legislative Assemblies. | Indira Gandhi | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [52nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 101, 102, 190 and 191. Insert schedule 10.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-60) | 1 March 1985 | Anti Defection Law – Provide disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other.  However, para 7 of the 10th Schedule was struck down by the Supreme Court in the case of *[Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu](https://main.sci.gov.in/judgment/judis/12491.pdf)* 1992 SCR (1) 686, for being in contravention with Article 368 of the Constitution. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [53rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert article 371G.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-61) | 20 February 1986 | Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [54th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 125 and 221. Amend schedule 2.[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-62) | 1 April 1986 | Increase the salary of [Chief Justice of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Justice_of_India) & other Judges and to provide for determining future increases without the need for constitutional amendment. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [55th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert article 371H.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-63) | 20 February 1987 | Special powers to Governor consequent to formation of state of Arunachal Pradesh. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [56th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert article 371I.[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-64) | 30 May 1987 | Transition provision to enable formation of state of Goa. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [Zail Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zail_Singh) |
| [57th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 332.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-65) | 21 September 1987 | Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assemblies. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [58th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert article 394A. Amend part 22.[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-66) | 9 December 1987 | Provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of constitution as on date and provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of future amendments. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [59th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fifty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 356. Insert article 359A.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-67) | 30 March 1988 | 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. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [60th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixtieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 276.[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-68) | 20 December 1988 | Profession Tax increased from a minimum of Rs. 250/- to a maximum of Rs. 2500/-. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [61st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 326.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-69) | 28 March 1989 | Reduce age for voting rights from 21 to 18. | [Rajiv Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajiv_Gandhi) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [62nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-70) | 25 January 1990 | 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. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [63rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 356. Remove article 359A.[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-71) | 6 January 1990 | Emergency powers applicable to State of Punjab, accorded in Article 359A as per amendment 59 repealed. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [64th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 356.[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-72) | 16 April 1990 | Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to three years and six months in the state of Punjab. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [65th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 338.[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-73) | 12 March 1992[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes formed and its statutory powers specified in The Constitution. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [66th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 9.[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-74) | 7 June 1990 | Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [67th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 356.[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-75) | 4 October 1990 | Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to four years in the state of Punjab. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [68th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 356.[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-76) | 12 March 1991 | Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to five years in the state of Punjab. | [V. P. Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Singh) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [69th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sixty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert articles 239AA and 239AB.[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-77) | 1 February 1992[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-AMENDMENT_ACTS-6) | To provide for a legislative assembly and council of ministers for [National Capital Territory of Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Capital_Territory_of_Delhi). Delhi continues to be a Union Territory. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [70th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 54 and 239AA.[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-78) | 21 December 1991 | Include National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry in [Electoral College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_College_(India)) for presidential election. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) |
| [71st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventy-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 8.[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-79) | 31 August 1992 | Include [Konkani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konkani_language), [Manipuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meitei_language) and [Nepali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepali_language) as official languages. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [72nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 332.[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-80) | 5 December 1992 | Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Tripura State Legislative Assembly. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [73rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Insert part 9. Insert schedule 11.[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-81) | 24 April 1992 | Statutory provisions for Panchyat Raj as third level of administration in villages. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [74th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventy-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Insert part 9A, insert schedule 12, amend article 280.[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-82) | 1 June 1992 | Statutory provisions for Local Administrative bodies as third level of administration in urban areas such as towns and cities. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [75th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 323B.[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-83) | 15 May 1994 | Provisions for setting up Rent Control Tribunals. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [76th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 9.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-84) | 31 August 1994 | Enable continuance of 69% [reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservation_in_India) in Tamil Nadu by including the relevant Tamil Nadu Act under 9th Schedule of the constitution. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [77th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 16.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-85) | 17 June 1995 | A technical amendment to protect reservation to SCs and STs Employees in promotions. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [78th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seventy-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 9.[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-86) | 30 August 1995 | Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution. | [P. V. Narasimha Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._V._Narasimha_Rao) | [Shankar Dayal Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Dayal_Sharma) |
| [79th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventy-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-87) | 25 January 2000 | 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. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [80th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eightieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 269 and 270. Remove article 272.[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-88) | 9 June 2000 | Implement Tenth Finance Commission recommendation to simplify the tax structures by pooling and sharing all taxes between states and the centre. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [81st](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 16.[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-89) | 9 June 2000 | Protect SCs and STs reservation in filling backlog of vacancies. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [82nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 335.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-90) | 8 September 2000 | Permit relaxation of qualifying marks and other criteria in reservation in promotion for SCs and STs candidates. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [83rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 243M.[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-91) | 8 September 2000 | Exempt Arunachal Pradesh from reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [84th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 55, 81, 82, 170, 330 and 332.[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-92) | 21 February 2002 | Extend the usage of 1971 national census population figures for statewise distribution of parliamentary seats. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [85th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 16.[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-93) | 4 January 2002 | A technical amendment to protect Consequential seniority in case of promotions of SCs and STs Employees. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan) |
| [86th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighty-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend articles 45 and 51A. Insert article 21A.[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-94) | 12 December 2002 | Provides Right to Education until the age of fourteen. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [87th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 81, 82, 170 and 330.[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-95) | 22 June 2003 | Extend the usage of 2001 national census population figures for statewise distribution of parliamentary seats. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [88th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 270. Insert article 268A. Amend schedule 7.[[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-96) | 15 January 2004 | To extend statutory cover for levy and utilisation of Service Tax. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [89th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eighty-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 338. Insert article 338A.[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-97) | 28 September 2003 | 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. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [90th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninetieth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 332.[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-98) | 28 September 2003 | Reservation in Assam Assembly relating to Bodoland Territory Area. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [91st](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninety-first_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend articles 75 and 164. Insert article 361B. Amend schedule 10.[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-99) | 1 January 2004 | Restrict the size of council of ministers to 15% of legislative members & to strengthen Anti Defection laws. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [92nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend schedule 8.[[100]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-100) | 7 January 2003 | Include [Bodo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodo_language" \o "Bodo language), [Dogri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogri_language" \o "Dogri language), [Santali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santali_language) and [Mathili](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maithali_language" \o "Maithali language) as official languages. | [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atal_Bihari_Vajpayee) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [93rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninety-third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend article 15.[[101]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-101) | 20 January 2006 | To enable provision of reservation (27%) for [Other Backward Class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Other_Backward_Class)(OBCs) in government as well as private educational institutions. | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [94th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 164.[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-102) | 12 June 2006 | To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States including Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) |
| [95th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-103) | 25 January 2010 | 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. | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [Pratibha Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratibha_Patil) |
| [96th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninety-sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend schedule 8.[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-104) | 23 September 2011 | Substituted "Odia" in the place of "Oriya". | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [Pratibha Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratibha_Patil) |
| [97th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninety-seventh_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amend Art 19 and added Art 43B and Part IXB.[[105]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-105) | 12 January 2012 | 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. In July 2021 Supreme Court Struck Part of the amendment as it was not ratified by the states.[[106]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-106)  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.[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-107) | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [Pratibha Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratibha_Patil) |
| [98th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ninety-eighth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | To insert Article 371J in the Constitution[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-98am-108) | 1 January 2013 | To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-98am-108) | [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) | [Pranab Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pranab_Mukherjee) |
| [99th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-ninth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Insertion of new articles 124A, 124B and 124C. Amendments to Articles 127, 128, 217, 222, 224A, 231.[[109]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-109) | 13 April 2015[[110]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-110) Repealed 16 October 2015 | Formation of a [National Judicial Appointments Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Judicial_Appointments_Commission). 16 State assemblies out of 29 States including [Goa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa), [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan), [Tripura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura), [Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) and [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana) ratified the Central Legislation, enabling the President of India to give assent to the bill.[[111]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-111) The amendment was struck down by the Supreme Court on 16 October 2015. | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Pranab Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pranab_Mukherjee) |
| [100th](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=One_Hundredth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&action=edit&redlink=1) | Amendment of First Schedule to Constitution[[112]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-112) | 31 July 2015 | Exchange of certain [enclave territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Bangladesh_enclaves) with [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) and conferment of citizenship rights to residents of enclaves consequent to signing of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) Treaty between India and Bangladesh. | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Pranab Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pranab_Mukherjee) |
| [101st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_First_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Addition of articles 246A, 269A, 279A. Deletion of Article 268A.  Amendment of articles 248, 249, 250, 268, 269, 270, 271, 286, 366, 368, Sixth Schedule, Seventh Schedule.[[113]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-113) | 1 July 2017 | Introduced the [Goods and Services Tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goods_and_Services_Tax_(India)). | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Pranab Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pranab_Mukherjee) |
| [102nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Second_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Addition of articles 338B, 342A, and Added Clause 26C.  Modification of articles 338, 366.[[114]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-114) | 11 August 2018 | Constitutional status to [National Commission for Backward Classes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Backward_Classes) | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Ram Nath Kovind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Nath_Kovind) |
| [103rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Third_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amendment to Article 15, added Clause [6],  Amendment to Article 16, added Clause [6].[[115]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-115) | 12 January 2019 | A maximum of 10% Reservation for [Economically Weaker Sections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economically_Weaker_Section) (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. | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Ram Nath Kovind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Nath_Kovind) |
| [104th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amend article 334.[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-116) | 25 January 2020 | 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Indian_reserved_seats_in_the_Lok_Sabha) in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies by not extending it further.[[117]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-117) | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Ram Nath Kovind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Nath_Kovind) |
| [105th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Fifth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amended Article 338B, 342A and 366[[118]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-118) | 10 August 2021 | To restore the power of the state governments to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) that are socially and educationally backward. This amendment annulled the Supreme Court judgement of 11 May 2021, which had empowered only the Central government for such identification.[[119]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-119) | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Ram Nath Kovind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Nath_Kovind) |
| [106th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India) | Amended article 239AA.  Insertion of articles 330A, 332A, 334A. | 28 September 2023[[120]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India#cite_note-120) | To reserve one-third of the seats in the [Lok Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha" \o "Lok Sabha)(330A), [state legislative assemblies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_legislative_assemblies_of_India)(332A) and [Delhi Legislative Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Legislative_Assembly)(239AA) for women for a period for 15 years after coming effect.(334A) | [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) | [Droupadi Murmu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu) |



## the Sustainable Development Goals?

1. **No poverty-**
2. **Zero hunger -**
3. **Good health and well-being-**
4. **Quality Education**
5. **Gender equality**
6. **Clean water and sanitation**
7. **Affordable and clean energy**
8. **Decent work and economic growth**
9. **Industry, innovation and infrastructure**
10. **Reduced inequalities**
11. **Sustainable cities and economies**
12. **Responsible consumption and production**
13. **Climate action**
14. **Life below water**
15. **Life on land**
16. **Peace, justice and strong institutions**
17. **Partnership for the goals**

## Latest India Ranking in Different Indexes 2023

Check out the position of India in the World through different indexes released by different organizations from time to time. Till now, only a few indexes are released in the year 2023, the information for which is tabulated below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **Published by** | **Topped by** | **India’s Rank in World** |
| Global Innovation Index 2023 | World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) | USA, UK, and France | 42 |
| Climate Change Performance Index 2023 | Bonn-based environmental think tank Germanwatch | Rank 4: Denmark  (The top 3 positions are unoccupied) | 8 |
| Henley Passport Index 2023 | Henley & Partners in collaboration with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) | Top 3 Positions:  1. Japan & Singapore  2. South Korea  3. Germany & Spain | 84 |
| [**World Happiness Report 2023**](https://byjusexamprep.com/upsc-exam/world-happiness-index) | United Nations Sustainable Development Solution Network | Finland, Denmark, and Iceland | 126 |
| Passport Index 2023 | Financial Advisory Firm Arton Capital | UAE, Sweden, Germany | 144 |
| Electoral Democracy Index 2023 | V-Dem Institute | Denmark | 108 |
| Global Terrorism Index 2023 | Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) | Afghanistan | 13 |
| Global Fire Power Index 2023 | Global Fire Power | USA, Russia, China | 4 |

## List of India’s Rank in Various Indexes 2022

The following is a comprehensive list of the various global development indexes and **India ranking in different indexes 2022**:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **Published by** | **Topped by** | **India’s Rank** |
| Global Environment Performance Index 2022 | Yale and Columbia University Researchers | Denmark | 180 |
| [**Human Development Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/human-development-index) 2021-22 | United Nations Development Program’s (UNDP) | Switzerland | 132 |
| Global Hunger Index 2022 | Irish aid agency Concern Worldwide and German organisation Welt Hunger Hilfe | 17 nations in all, with Belarus, Chile, China, and Croatia sharing first place | 107 |
| [**World Press Freedom Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/world-press-freedom-index) 2022 | Reporters Without Borders | Norway | 150 |
| World Happiness Report 2022 | United Nation Sustainable Development Solution Network | Finland, Denmark, and Iceland | 136 |
| [**Global Innovation Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/global-innovation-index) 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) | Switzerland, USA, and Sweden | 40 |
| Energy Transition Index | World Economic Forum in collaboration with Accenture | Sweden | 87 |
| [**World Competitiveness Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/global-competitiveness-index-report) | Institute for Management Development’s (IMD) | Switzerland | 43 |
| [**Global Startup Ecosystem Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/global-startup-ecosystem-index) | Startup Blink | USA | 20 |
| Global Gender Gap Report 2022 | World Economic Forum | Iceland | 135 |
| Henley Passport Index 2022 | Henley & Partners in collaboration with the International Air Transport Association (IATA). | Japan, Singapore, and South Korea | 83 |
| International Intellectual Property Index 2022 | US Chamber of Commerce Global Innovation Policy Centre | United States, United Kingdom, and Germany | 43 |
| World Air Power Index 2022 | World Directory of Modern Military Aircraft (WDMMA) | USA | 3 |
| [**Global Manufacturing Risk Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/global-manufacturing-risk-index) | US-based property consultant Cushman Wakefield | China | 2 |
| The Inequality Virus Report Index | Oxfam | USA | 6 |
| On Time Performance Index | Cirium | United States | 8 |
| US Green Building Council Index | US Green Building Council (USGBC) | China | 3 |
| Cryptocurrency Gains by Country Index | Crypto Analytics Firm Chainalysis | USA | 21 |
| Global Digital Skills Index 2022 | Salesforce | India | 1 |
| Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Rankings 2022 | The Times Higher Education (THE) | Australia | 4 |
| QS World University Rankings by Subject 2022 | QS Quacquarelli Symonds | United States | 65 |
| Global Terrorism Index 2022 | Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) | Afghanistan | 12 |
| QS Best Student Cities Ranking 2023 | global higher education consultancy Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) | UK | 103 |
| The Global Liveability Index 2022 | Economic Intelligence Unit’s (EIU) | Austria | 112 |
| Top Tech Hub Ranking | Cushman and Wakefield | Beijing | 2 |
| Global Insurance market Ranking | London-based Brand Finance Insurance | United States | 10 |
| Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRII) 2022 | Oxfam International and Development Finance International (DFI) | Norway | 123 |
| [**Corruption Perception Index**](https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/corruption-perception-index-cpi) | Transparency International | Denmark | 85 |
| 16th Wealth Report 2022 | Knight Frank | United States | 3 |
| Democracy Report 2022 | V-Dem (Varieties of Democracy) Institute | Sweden | 93 |
| Trends in International Arms Transfer | Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) | India | 1 |

## అధికరణ 51-ఏ ప్రకారం ప్రాథమిక విధులు[[మార్చు](https://te.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%E0%B0%AD%E0%B0%BE%E0%B0%B0%E0%B0%A4_%E0%B0%B0%E0%B0%BE%E0%B0%9C%E0%B1%8D%E0%B0%AF%E0%B0%BE%E0%B0%82%E0%B0%97%E0%B0%82_-_%E0%B0%AA%E0%B1%8D%E0%B0%B0%E0%B0%BE%E0%B0%A5%E0%B0%AE%E0%B0%BF%E0%B0%95_%E0%B0%B5%E0%B0%BF%E0%B0%A7%E0%B1%81%E0%B0%B2%E0%B1%81&action=edit&section=1)]

భారతదేశంలో ప్రతి పౌరునికి గల **ప్రాథమిక విధులు** :

1. భారత రాజ్యాంగాన్ని గౌరవించవలెను. రాజ్యాంగపు ఆదర్శాలను, సభలను, జాతీయ పతాకాన్ని, జాతీయ గీతాన్ని గౌరవించవలెను.
2. భారత స్వతంత్ర సంగ్రామంలో, ప్రోత్సహింపబడ్డ ఆదర్శాలను గౌరవించాలి.
3. భారతదేశపు సార్వభౌమత్వాన్ని, అఖండత్వాన్ని, ఏకత్వాన్ని గౌరవించి, పెంపొందింపవలెను.
4. అవసరం లేదా అవకాశం గలిగితే భారతదేశానికి సేవచేయుటకు ఎల్లవేళలా సిద్ధంగా వుండవలెను.
5. భారతదేశంలో, కుల, మత, వర్గ, లింగ, వర్ణ విభేదాలు లేకుండా ప్రజలందరినీ గౌరవించవలెను. సోదరభావాన్ని, సౌభ్రాతృత్వాన్నీ పెంపొందించవలెను. స్త్రీల యొక్క గౌరవమర్యాదలను  భంగపరిచే  అమర్యాదకరమైన ఆచారాలను పద్ధతులను విడనాడాలి.
6. మన భారతదేశంలో గల మిశ్రమ సంస్కృతినీ, మిశ్రమ, అద్భుత వారసత్వాన్ని కాపాడుకొన వలెను.
7. ప్రకృతీ పరిసరాలైన అడవులను, సరస్సులను, నదులను, వన్యప్రాణులను, ఇతర జీవులను సంరక్షించుకొనవలెను.
8. శాస్త్రీయ దృక్పథాన్ని, వైజ్ఞానిక విషయాలను పెంపొందించి జ్ఞానాభివృద్ధి కొరకు ఎల్లవేళలా పాటుపడవలెను.
9. ప్రభుత్వ ఆస్తులను, ప్రజల ఆస్తులను కాపాడవలెను. హింసను విడనాడవలెను.
10. భారతదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందునట్లు, వ్యక్తిగతంగాను, సామాజికంగాను లేదా మిశ్రమంగానూ పాటుపడుతూ, దేశ ఉజ్వల భవిష్యత్తును కాంక్షిస్తూ, దానిని సాధించుటకు కృషిచేయవలెను.
11. 6-14 సంవత్సరాల పిల్లలకి నిర్బంధ విద్యను అందించాలి.

About the Chausath Yogini TempleIt is situated in Mitaoli village, in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh. It was built by King Devpala of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty and was the venue of providing education in astrology and mathematics based on the transit of the Sun