

Chapter 1 : List of Important Amendments of the Indian Constitution - UPSC CIVIL SERVICES NOTES & A

Constitution of India contains articles in 22 parts. Additional articles and parts are inserted later through various amendments. There are also 12 schedules in Indian Constitution.

It affirms the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights. The Constitution 31st Amendment Act, Increases the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from to Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from to and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to The Constitution 36th Amendment Act, The Bill, before being given the Presidential assent, was rectified by the Legislative Assemblies of 13 States. Under the Constitution, the amendment is required to be rectified by the Legislatures of not less than half of the States. The Constitution 37th Amendment Act, It received esidential assent on August 1, The Act makes the declaration of emergency non-judicial. Constitution 39th Amendment Act, The Bill was passed on August 7 and received Presidential assent on August The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President. The Constitution 40th Amendment Act, This Amendment has three-fold objectives: It places beyond challenge in courts some major Central laws; 2. It gives similar protection to several State enactments, mostly relating to land legislation, by including them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and 3. It provides that the limits of the territorial waters and the maritime zones of India shall be specified from time to time by laws made by Parliament. The Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, It was passed by Parliament on November 11, and received Presidential assent on December 18, The Act also clearly laid down that no Constitutional Amendment could be questioned in any court of law. The Constitution 43rd Amendment Act, It received the Presidential assent on April 13, This Act repealed some of the provisions of the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act passed during the Emergency. This Act, which was rectified by more than half of the States, also restored legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary was also restored to its rightful place. The Supreme Court was given the power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts could also look into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain Speedy Justice without having to come to the Supreme Court. The Constitution 45th Amendment Act, Passed by the Parliament in January seeks to extend reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo- Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies for 10 years, i. The Constitution 46th Amendment Act, Passed in July , enables the State Governments to plug loopholes and realize sales tax dues and also to bring about some uniformity in iax rates in case of certain items. The Constitution 49th Amendment Act, The Amendment of has enabled the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to be made applicable to the tribal areas of the State of Tripura. This amendment is intended to give a constitutional security to the autonomous District Council functioning in the State. The Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, The act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being member of Parliament or State Legislature. The Constitution 53rd Amendment Act, It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government by the laws relative to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram. The Constitution 54th Amendment Act, Judges of Supreme Court Rs. The Constitution 56th Amendment Act, Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic. The Constitution 57th Amendment Act, It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory. The Constituion 58th Amendment Act, It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article the adjustment of seats has been frozen until A. The Constitution 59th Amendment Act, It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Earlier maximum period was two years. The Constitution 61st Amendment Act, It lowered the voting age from 21 to It provided for the

extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian Community by nomination. The Constitution 63rd Amendment Act, It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab. The Constitution 64th Amendment Act, The Constitution 66th Amendment Act, To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution 68th Amendment Act, Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi. The Constitution 70th Amendment Act, Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States not of Union Territories. The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi. The Constitution 71st Amendment Act, The Constitution 72nd Amendment Act, Article amended to determine the number of reserved seats for STs in the State Assembly of Tripura, until readjustment of seats made on the basis of census The Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, The Constitution 75th Amendment Act, Article Part XIV-A amended to give timely relief to the rent litigants by setting-up State-level Rent Tribunals to reduce the tiers of appeals, and to exclude jurisdiction of all courts except Supreme Court under Act The Constitution 76th Amendment Act, This Act aims at the reservation of seats in educational institutions and reservation of appointments or posts in public services for Backward Classes, SCs and STs. The Supreme Court, on 16th Nov. The Constitution 77th Amendment Act, *Nagraj v Union of India* upheld the constitutional validity of the amendment. Article of the Constitution states that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be balanced with maintaining efficiency in administration. The Bill states that provision of the amendment shall override the provision of Article The Constitution 78th Amendment Act, The amendments to Acts placed in the 9th Schedule are immunized from legal challenge, through a number of amending Acts along with a few principal Acts so that its implementation becomes smooth. The Constitution 79th Amendment Act, Major amendments of this decade The Constitution 80th Amendment Act, Related to carrying forward backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 82nd Amendment Act, Related to relaxation in qualifying marks and reservation of posts in super specialty courses in Medical and Engineering disciplines, etc. The Constitution 83rd Amendment Act, Related to the reservation of seats under Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh. The Constitution 84th Amendment Act, The Constitution 85th Amendment Act, The Constitution 86th Amendment Act, Provides for i insertion of a new article 21A that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine. The Constitution 87th Amendment Act, This Article provides that in Article 81 of the Constitution, in clause 3 , in the proviso, in clause ii , for the figures "", the figures "" shall be substituted. The Constitution 88th Amendment Act, Service tax This Article provides for the insertion of a new article A which states that taxes on services shall be levied by the Government of India and such tax shall be collected and appropriated by the government of India and the States in the manner provided in clause 2. The Constitution 89th Amendment Act, The Constitution 90 Amendments Act,

As of January , there have been Amendment Bills and Amendment acts to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in [1] There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article

Sources of the Indian Constitution Article shared by: Comparatively more pragmatic writers like Dr. In fact the framers of the constitution had hoary past in view. India had been a plaything in the hands of foreign invaders. Independence had been obtained after trials and tribulations. Hence they were keen to see that history might not repeat itself. They wanted to gain from experience of others. They ransacked all important constitutions and adopted their admirable features. However they adapted those features according to the genius of their country. Though seemingly Constituent Assembly which enacted the constitution of the country was the source of the constitution yet there were other sources as well which helped evolving it suiting the genius of the country. When the Constituent Assembly framed the constitution, it had articles. Today, it is comprised of articles. This clearly reflects that the constitution has been gradually modified in order to adapt itself to the political exigencies and the aspiration to effect social and economic amelioration of Indian society from time to time. We discuss below sources of the constitution which can be described as: These are those sources which were responsible for influencing the framing of the constitution of India. The fathers of the constitution ransacked top constitutions of the world and adopted those features which they considered suitable to the genius of the country. These sources already existed. We only owned them from foreign sources. They are as follows: A Government of India Act Robert Hardgrave is of the view that out of articles articles are such which have either been adopted in toto from Act or have been slightly amended and then adopted. Basu also holds similar opinion. Articles , , , , are carbon copies of sections , , and 93 of Act respectively. The federal system of government, the autonomy of units, the three lists, the reservation of seats for backward classes, the constitutional relations between the states and the centre, and the Federal Judiciary are borrowed from the Act of Difference between Indian Constitution and Act of The Indian Constitution abolished separate electorates and substituted joint electorates in their place, though with reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and also special provision for Anglo Indians. The Constitution of India introduced universal adult franchise. Articles and made only a mention of few rights. The Constitution of India abolished the distinction between Indian India and British India Indian provinces and brought the entire country under single uniform policy. Process of Integration and democratization of states reduced about princely states into a few units under the Indian Government. The autocratic rulers of states of the British times were replaced by democratically elected ministers. The Indian Constitution abolishes such discretionary powers of the Heads both at the centre and in the states and does not vest with them the special responsibilities which previously allowed their counterparts to exercise individual judgement. The requisite power was vested with the British Parliament. The Indian Constitution vests this power with the Parliament and also the state assemblies in certain vital matters. The Constitution of India on the other hand vests supreme judicial authority with the Supreme Court, whose decisions are final. The differences pointed out above reflect that we did take certain provisions of the Act but we modified them according to our circumstances and exigencies of times. B Influence of Foreign Constitutions: An analysis of the Indian Constitution reveals that it has been substantially influenced by well framed constitutions of some of the developed democracies of the world. Impact of British Constitution: The British Imperialists ruled over India for over years. Under the influence of perpetual struggle for Independence since , the British rulers have been gradually setting up representative institutions to appease the Indian leaders. These institutions attracted the attention of leaders of times and were owned when Independence was conferred. Besides some of their conventions and Institutions considered useful for running of our democratic set up, were adopted. The following were some of such institutions and practices adopted by us and duly adapted to the genius of our country: They have monarch as the nominal head of the state and prime minister, the elected head of the majority party in the lower house as the head of the government enjoying the real powers. We had opted for Republic instead of monarchy. Hence President was to be nominal head of the state a constitutional ruler and Prime Minister elected head of the majority party

now a coalition as the head of the government. The council of ministers headed by the prime minister is collectively responsible to the lower house in both the countries. He is to be non-partisan. However unlike British speaker he does not get sentence of exile from politics. He remains a partyman outside the House. Hence unlike in U. That is not the case in India. Presently Meira Kumar holds the office of the speaker. Lok Sabha the lower house like its counterpart, the House of Common in U. House of Lords is the Upper House in U. India has opted for the concept of Rule of Law. Equality before law prevails in both the countries. Though we have opted for Parliamentary form of Government as in U. Constitution is convention-ridden mostly unwritten whereas Indian Constitution is a bulky document presently comprising articles. Like USA India opted for written constitution. Both are the saviors of the constitution and guardian of Fundamental Rights. Both possess judicial review authority which has turned them into third chambers. Independence of judiciary is considered the hall mark of judicial system in both the countries iii The constitution amending procedures in both the countries bear similarity to a considerable extent. In certain matters, in both the countries besides ratification of central legislature, the ratification of state legislatures is also required. In India, the Vice-President can hold the office in case of vacancy till the President is elected. He can enjoy this tenure during vacancy of office maximum for six months. In other words, the Constitution of India makes it obligatory to re-elect the president within six months of Presidential vacancy. This clearly reflects deviation from American practice suiting our circumstances. We have opted for Federal structure of Government on Canadian pattern. Like Canada, we have made centre more powerful. Canadian Centre is very powerful, so is the case with Indian Union government. Special powers have been accorded to the Union government for meeting all possible eventualities. The division of subjects between the centre and the units and provision of lists is to a great extent on Canadian lines. The Canadian constitution provides for lists of legislative powers, central and provincial. The residuary powers have been given to the centre. The Indian Constitution refers to three lists—union, state and concurrent. The residuary powers have been entrusted to the centre. In drawing up an elaborate concurrence List, the fathers of Indian Constitution followed the Australian pattern. Under the Australian Constitution, the subjects in the concurrent list are In India the Concurrent list had 37 subjects to begin with. They were increased to 52 subsequently. The method of resolution of disputes between the centre and the states has also been taken from Australia Article by the Indian Constitution. In case of India, these 12 nominated members are to be drawn from persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters like science, art, literature or social service. Impact of Constitution of Japan: The procedure of constitutional amendment and also the method of election of the members of Rajya Sabha have been drawn from the constitution of South Africa. Influence of Weimer Constitution of Germany The Emergency powers vested with President of India are on the lines of similar powers conferred on the President of German Republic according to Article 48 of Weimer constitution of Germany. However these powers were later abused by Hitler when he came to power and assumed dictatorial authority. In India also emergency powers are said to have been abused during the Prime Minister ship of Mrs. The Constitution of India was drafted by a drafting committee of experts under the chairmanship of a legal luminary Dr. The committee embodied the decisions of the Assembly with the additional proposals in the draft Constitution of India which was published in February Deliberations, discussions and voting were completed by 17th October D Reports of Various Committees: Eight were major committees viz. Nehru, Patel or Rajendra Prasad chaired these committees. They approached the making of the constitution in a practical rather than theoretical manner. They were fully conscious of the fact that the constitution is an instrument of reforms and a mirror of the Indian society. As such it must embody the national goals and sub serve their achievement.

Chapter 3 : Constitution of India - Wikipedia

This is a chronological, but incomplete list of Acts passed by the Imperial Legislative Council between and , the Constituent Assembly of India between and , the Provisional Parliament between and , and the Parliament of India since

Methods of Amendment

By simple majority of the Parliament: By special majority of the Parliament: Amendments can be made in this category by a two - third majority of the total number of members present and voting, which should not be less than half of the total membership of the house. By special majority of the Parliament and ratification of at least half of the state legislatures by special majority. After this, it is sent to the President for his assent. However, the Constitution of India is one of the most frequently amended constitutions in the world. The first amendment came only a year after the adoption of the Constitution and instituted numerous minor changes. Many more amendments followed, at a rate of almost two amendments per year since Most of the Constitution can be amended after a quorum of more than half of the members of each house in Parliament passes an amendment with a two-thirds majority vote. Articles pertaining to the distribution of legislative authority between Union and State governments must also be approved by fifty percent of State legislatures. The State of Kerala enunciated the Basic Structure Doctrine, which expanded the scope of judicial review to include the power to review Constitutional Amendments passed by the Legislature. Using this doctrine, the Supreme Court has struck down the 39th Amendment and parts of the 42nd Amendment as being violative of the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Some noted authors of Constitutional law, such as HM Seervai have argued that this is an usurpation of amending power by the judiciary, which was never intended by the framers of the Constitution. However, it can be argued that this doctrine is necessary to protect human rights from being abrogated simply by constitutional amendment. There have been a total of 98 amendments to the constitution of India, till January

Part V - consists of Articles on the Union. Chapter I - Articles 52 to 78 on The Executive. Articles - on Duties and powers of Comptroller and Auditor-General. Part VI - Articles on the States. Articles - on the Conduct of Government Business. Article - Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles to Article A - on Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage. Article B - on provision for Special Officer for linguistic minorities. Article - on Directive for development of the Hindi language. Article - on Provisions as to financial emergency. Article - on the Power of the President to remove difficulties. Articles - Commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals [3] This page uses content from Wikipedia. The original article was at Category: The list of authors can be seen in the page history.

Chapter 4 : List of 12 Schedules of Indian Constitution PDF - Cracku

The constitution of India repealed the Indian Independence Act and Government of India Act, when it became effective on 26 January India ceased to be a dominion of the British Crown and became a sovereign democratic republic with the constitution.

Article 2 – Admission and Establishment of the new state. Article 3 – Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, and the name of existing states. Part 2 – Art. Article 6- Rights of citizenship of a certain person who has migrated to India from Pakistan. Article continuation of rights of citizenship. Article Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Part 3 – Art. Some important Fundamental Rights are as: Article Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of birth. Article Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article Abolition of the untouchability. Article Abolition of titles Right to Freedom: Article Protection in respect of conviction for offences. Article Protection of life and personal liberty. Article Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Article Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of Right to Freedom of Religion: Article Freedom to manage religious affairs. Article Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion. Article Freedom from attending religious instruction. Cultural and Educational Rights: Article Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. Art 36 to art. Article 43A- Participation of workers in management of industries. Article Uniform civil code. Article Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Article Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry. Article Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance. Article Separation of judiciary from the executive. Article Promotion of international peace and security. Article The Vice-president of India. Article Election of Vice-president. Article Council of Ministers to aid and advise President. Article Attorney-General for India. Article Composition of Lok Sabha. Article Duration of Houses of Parliament. Article The speakers and Deputy speakers of the house of the people. Article Powers, Privileges, etc of the House of Parliament. Article Annual Financial Budget. Article Powers of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of parliament. Article Establishment of Supreme Court. Article Salaries of Judges. Article Appointment of acting Chief justice. Article Appointment of ad-hoc judges. Article Supreme court to be a court of Record. Article Seat of the Supreme court. Article Special leaves for appeal to the Supreme Court. Article Decision of the Supreme Court binding on all the courts. Article Pardoning powers of the Governor. Article Advocate-General of the State. Article Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances. Article High Courts for states. Article High Courts to be a court of record. Article Power of High Courts to issue certain writs. Article Control over Sub-ordinate Courts. Scheduled and Tribal Areas Part Center- State Relations – Part Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territories of India Article Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse. Article Public service commissions for the union and for the states Article Functions of Public Service Commission. Elections – Article Superintendence, direction and control of Elections to be vested in an Election Commission. Article No person to be ineligible for inclusion in or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex. Article Elections to the house of the people and to the legislative assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage. Article Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes. Official Language Article Official languages of the Union. Article Official languages or languages of states. Emergency Article Proclamation of emergency National Emergency. Amendment of Constitution Article Powers of Parliaments to amend the constitution. Special Status for Hyderabad-Karnataka region Part

Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes fundamental duties and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a "Socialist Secular" Republic Insert articles 31D, 32A, 39A, 43A, 48A, A, A, A, A, A and A.

It affirms the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights. The Constitution 31st Amendment Act, Increases the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from to Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from to and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to The Constitution 36th Amendment Act, The Bill, before being given the Presidential assent, was rectified by the Legislative Assemblies of 13 States. Under the Constitution, the amendment is required to be rectified by the Legislatures of not less than half of the States. The Constitution 37th Amendment Act, It received esidential assent on August 1, The Act makes the declaration of emergency non-judicial. Constitution 39th Amendment Act, The Bill was passed on August 7 and received Presidential assent on August The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President. The Constitution 40th Amendment Act, This Amendment has three-fold objectives: It places beyond challenge in courts some major Central laws; 2. It gives similar protection to several State enactments, mostly relating to land legislation, by including them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and 3. It provides that the limits of the territorial waters and the maritime zones of India shall be specified from time to time by laws made by Parliament. The Constitution 43rd Amendment Act, It received the Presidential assent on April 13, This Act repealed some of the provisions of the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act passed during the Emergency. This Act, which was rectified by more than half of the States, also restored legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary was also restored to its rightful place. The Supreme Court was given the power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts could also look into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain Speedy Justice without having to come to the Supreme Court. The Constitution 45th Amendment Act, Passed by the Parliament in January seeks to extend reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo- Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies for 10 years, i. The Constitution 46th Amendment Act, Passed in July , enables the State Governments to plug loopholes and realise sales tax dufes and also to bring about some uniformity in iax rates in case of certain items. The Constitution 49th Amendment Act, The Amendment of has enabled the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to be made applicable to the tribal areas of the State of Tripura. This amendment is intended to give a constitutional security to the autonomous District Council functioning in the State. The Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, The act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being member of Parliament or State Legislature. The Constitution 53rd Amendment Act, It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government by the laws relative to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram. The Constitution 54th Amendment Act, Judges of Supreme Court Rs. The Constitution 56th Amendment Act, Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic. The Constitution 57th Amendment Act, It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory. The Constituition 58th Amendment Act, It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article the adjustment of seats has been frozen until A. The Constitution 59th Amendment Act, It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Earlier maximum period was two years. The Constitution 61st Amendment Act, It lowered the voting age from 21 to The Constitution 62nd Amendment Act, It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian Community by nomination. The Constitution

63rd Amendment Act, It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab. The Constitution 64th Amendment Act, The Constitution 66th Amendment Act, To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution 69th Amendment Act, Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi. The Constitution 70th Amendment Act, Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States not of Union Territories. The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi. The Constitution 71st Amendment Act, The Constitution 72nd Amendment Act, Article amended to determine the number of reserved seats for STs in the State Assembly of Tripura, until readjustment of seats made on the basis of census The Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, The Constitution 75th Amendment Act, Article Part XIV-A amended to give timely relief to the rent litigants by setting-up State-level Rent Tribunals to reduce the tiers of appeals, and to exclude jurisdiction of all courts except Supreme Court under Act The Constitution 76th Amendment Act, This Act aims at the reservation of seats in educational institutions and reservation of appointments or posts in public services for Backward Classes, SCs and STs. The Supreme Court, on 16th Nov. The Constitution 77th Amendment Act, The Constitution 78th Amendment Act, The amendments to Acts placed in the 9th Schedule are immunised from legal challenge, through a number of amending Acts along with a few principal Acts so that its implementation becomes smooth. The Constitution 79th Amendment Act, The Constitution 80th Amendment Act, The Constitution 81st Amendment Act, Related to carrying forward backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 82nd Amendment Act, Related to relaxation in qualifying marks and reservation of posts in super speciality courses in Medical and Engineering disciplines, etc. The Constitution 83rd Amendment Act, Related to the reservation of seats under Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh. The Constitution 84th Amendment Act, Related to creating of new States of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal. The Constitution 85th Amendment Act, Amended Article 16 4A to provide for consequential seniority in promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the. Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution 86th Amendment Act, Provides for i insertion of a new article 21A that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine. The Constitution 87th Amendment Act, This Article provides that in Article 81 of the Constitution, in clause 3 , in the proviso, in clause ii , for the figures "", the figures "" shall be substituted. The Constitution 88th Amendment Act, This Article provides for the insertion of a new article A which states that taxes on services shall be levied by the Government of India and such tax shall be collected and appropriated by the government of India and the States in the manner provided in clause 2. The Constitution 89th Amendment Act, This Article provides for the amendment of Article and insertion of a new article A which provides that there shall be a National Commission for ST. The Constitution 90 Amendments Act,

Chapter 6 : Sources of the Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India, whose chief architect was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 th November and came into force on 26 th January It is the highest law of the land and cannot be overridden by the Parliament.

The President of India is head of the executive branch, under Articles 52 and 53, with the duty of preserving, protecting and defending the constitution and the law under Article 74 provides for a Prime Minister as head of the Council of Ministers , which aids and advises the president in the performance of their constitutional duties. The council is answerable to the lower house under Article 75 3. The constitution is considered federal in nature, and unitary in spirit. It has features of a federation a codified , supreme constitution, a three-tier governmental structure [central, state and local], division of powers , bicameralism and an independent judiciary and unitary features such as a single constitution, single citizenship , an integrated judiciary, a flexible constitution, a strong central government , appointment of state governors by the central government, All India Services the IAS , IFS and IPS and emergency provisions. This unique combination makes it quasi-federal in form. Analogous to the president and prime minister, each has a governor or in union territories a lieutenant governor and a chief minister. Article permits the president to dismiss a state government and assume direct authority if a situation arises in which state government cannot be conducted in accordance with constitution. Union of India decision, [46] [47] such a course of action is more difficult since the courts have asserted their right of review. Constitution and legislature See also: List of amendments of the Constitution of India Amendments Amendments are additions, variations or repeal of any part of the constitution by Parliament. An amendment bill must be passed by each house of Parliament by a with a two-thirds majority of its total membership when at least two-thirds are present and vote. Unlike ordinary bills in accordance with Article except for money bills , there is no provision for a joint session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to pass a constitutional amendment. During a parliamentary recess, the president cannot promulgate ordinances under his legislative powers under Article , Chapter III. Deemed amendments to the constitution which can be passed under the legislative powers of parliament were invalidated by Article 1 in the Twenty-fourth Amendment. Basic structure doctrine In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*. Such an amendment will be declared invalid, although no part of the constitution is protected from amendment; the basic structure doctrine does not protect any one provision of the constitution. These "basic features" have not been fully defined, [44] and whether a particular provision of the constitution is a "basic feature" is decided by the courts. The Supreme Court or a high court may declare the amendment null and void if this is violated, after a judicial review. This is typical of parliamentary governments, where the judiciary checks parliamentary power. In its *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Punjab could not restrict any fundamental rights protected by the basic structure doctrine. The courts are expected to remain unaffected by pressure exerted by other branches of the state, citizens or interest groups. An independent judiciary has been held as a basic feature of the constitution, [59] [60] which cannot be changed by the legislature or the executive. The constitution is the supreme power of the nation, and governs all laws. According to Article 13, All pre-constitutional laws, if they conflict wholly or in part with the constitution, shall have all conflicting provisions deemed ineffective until an amendment to the constitution ends the conflict; the law will again come into force if it is compatible with the constitution as amended the Doctrine of Eclipse. In such situations, the Supreme Court or a high court determines if a law is in conformity with the constitution. If such an interpretation is not possible because of inconsistency and where separation is possible , the provision which is inconsistent with the constitution is considered void. In addition to Article 13, Articles 32, and provide the constitutional basis for judicial review.

Chapter 7 : Parts of Indian Constitution

Full text containing the act, Constitution of India, , with all the sections, schedules, short title, enactment date, and footnotes.

Defense of India and every part thereof including preparation for defense and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination of effective demobilization. Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union. Deployment of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power; powers, jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of the members of such forces while on such deployment. Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation including the control of rents in such areas. Naval, military and air force works. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defense or for the prosecution of war. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation. Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defense, Foreign Affairs, or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention. Foreign affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries. Citizenship, naturalization and aliens. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India; passports and visas. Pilgrimages to places outside India. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air; offences against the law of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air. Highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels; the rule of the road on such waterways. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; provision of education and training for the mercantile marine and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft. Ports declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports, including their delimitation and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein. Airways; aircraft and air navigation; provision of aerodromes; regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes; provision for aeronautical education and training and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies. Carriage of passengers and goods by railway, sea or air, or by national waterways in mechanically propelled vessels. Posts and telegraphs; telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication. Courts of wards for the estates of Rulers of Indian States. Public debt of the Union. Currency, coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange. Reserve Bank of India. Post Office Savings Bank. Lotteries organized by the Government of India or the Government of a State. Trade and commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers; definition of customs frontiers. Inter-State trade and commerce. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities. Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments. Stock exchanges and futures markets. Patents, inventions and designs; copyright; trade-marks and merchandise marks. Establishment of standards of weight and measure. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or transported from one State to another. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. Regulation and development of oil fields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable. Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is

declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. Regulation of labor and safety in mines and oilfields. Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters. Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies, regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition. Industrial disputes concerning Union employees. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University; the University established in pursuance of article E; any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions. Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archaeological sites and remains, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance. Union pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Government of India or out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the Committees of each House; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of Parliament or commissions appointed by Parliament. Emoluments, allowances, privileges, and rights in respect of leave of absence, of the President and Governors; salaries and allowances of the Ministers for the Union; the salaries, allowances, and rights in respect of leave of absence and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States. Constitution, organization, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court including contempt of such Court, and the fees taken therein; persons entitled to practice before the Supreme Court. Constitution and Organization including vacations. Extension of the jurisdiction of a High Court to, and exclusion of the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State, but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside that State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to railway areas outside that State. Inter-State migration; inter-State quarantine. Taxes on income other than agricultural income. Duties of customs including export duties. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freights. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets. Rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Taxes on the consignment of goods whether the consignment is to the person making it or to any other person, where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List. Inquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List; admiralty jurisdiction. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court. Public order but not including the use of any naval, military or Air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof in aid of the civil power. Police including railway and village police subject to the provisions of entry

2A of List I. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India. Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors. Relief of the disabled and unemployable. Burials and burial grounds; cremations and cremation grounds. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the State; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases. Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I. Land, that is to say, right in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization. Courts of wards subject to the provisions of entry 34 of List I; encumbered and attached estates. Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union. Industries subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I.

Chapter 8 : List of Important Articles of the Constitution of India - GK Notes PDF! - Testbook Blog

The Constitution (94th Amendment) Act, This article provides that in article of the Constitution, in clause (1), in the proviso, for the word "Bihar", the words "Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand" shall be substituted.

Chapter 9 : Must Know Articles of Indian Constitution - Clear IAS

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a 1 Government of India Act, (as originally enacted).