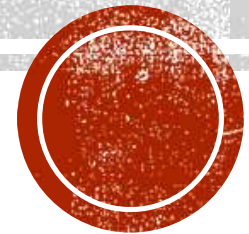
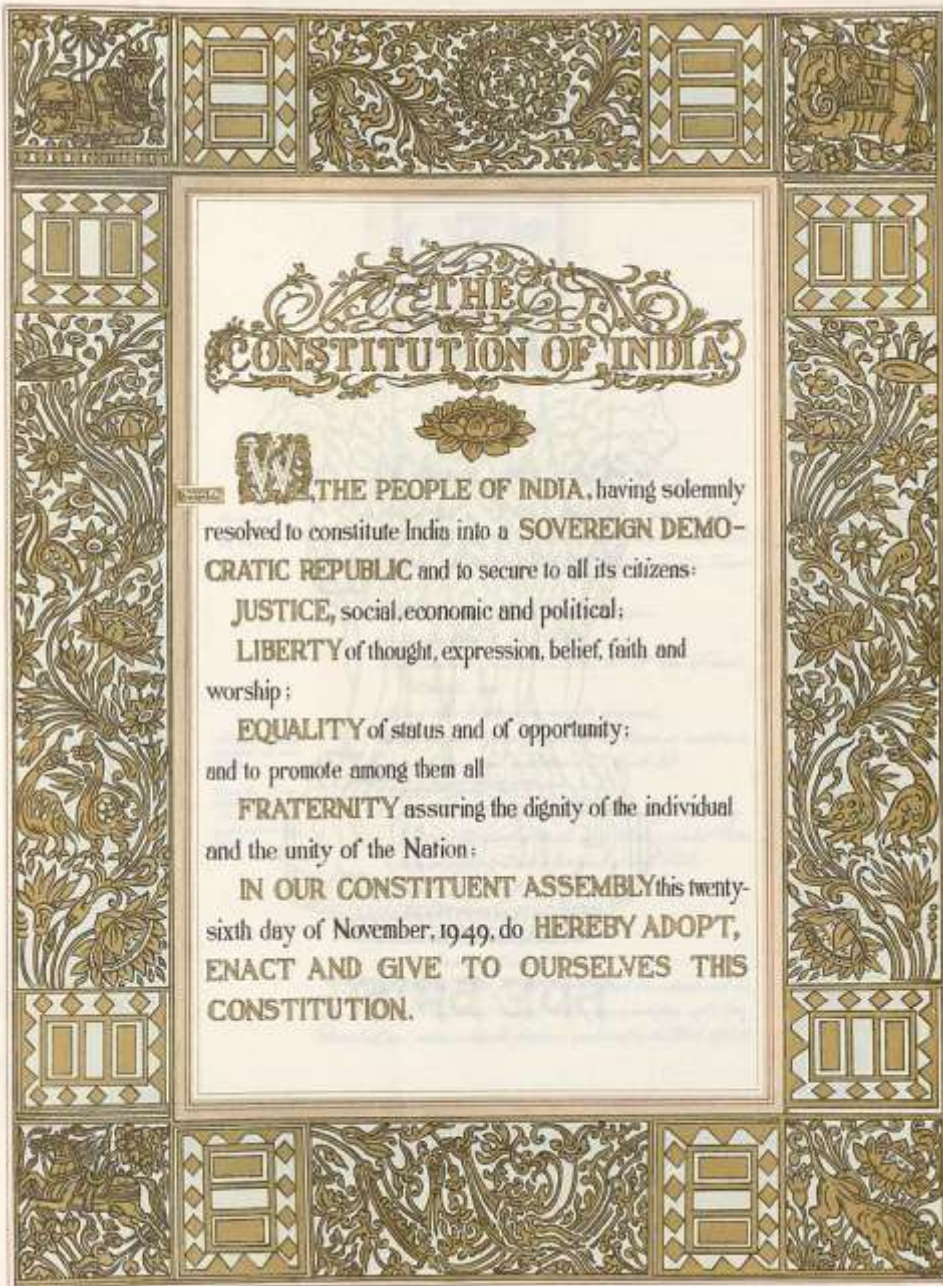


**THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
&
THE BASIC STRUCTURE DOCTRINE**





PREAMBLE BEFORE AMENDMENT



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **'[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

PREAMBLE



First Amendment Act, 1951

The state was empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and backward classes

The Ninth Schedule was added

Note:

- Fourth Amendment Act, 1955 included some more Acts in the Ninth Schedule
- 17th Amendment Act, 1964 included 44 more Acts in the Ninth Schedule
- 29th Amendment Act, 1972 included two Kerala Acts on land reforms in the Ninth Schedule
- 34th Amendment Act, 1974 included twenty more land tenure and land reforms acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule

Three more grounds of restrictions on Article 19 (1) [Freedom of speech and expression] were added:

- Public order
- Friendly relations with foreign states
- Incitement to an offence

Note: Restrictions were made reasonable and justiciable.

Introduced the validity of the state's move to nationalize any business or trade and the same to not be invalid on the grounds of violation of the right to trade and business

Second Amendment Act, 1952

The scale of representation in the Lok Sabha was readjusted stating that 1 member can represent even more than 7.5 lakh people.

Seventh Amendment Act, 1956

The provision of having a common High Court for two or more states was introduced

Abolition of Class A, B, C and D states – 14 States and 6 Union Territories were formed

Introduction of Union Territories

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [1950-1959]



IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [1960-1969]

Ninth Amendment Act, 1960

Adjustments to Indian Territory as a result of an agreement with Pakistan (Indo-Pak Agreement 1958):

- Cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (West Bengal) to Pakistan

Tenth Amendment Act, 1961

Dadra, Nagar, and Haveli incorporated in the Union of Indian as a Union Territory

12th Amendment Act, 1962

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

13th Amendment Act, 1962

Nagaland was formed with special status under Article 371A

14th Amendment Act, 1962

Pondicherry incorporated into the Indian Union

Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Puducherry were provided the legislature and council of ministers

19th Amendment Act, 1966

System of Election Tribunals was abolished and High Courts were given the power to hear the election petitions

21st Amendment Act, 1967

Sindhi language was language into 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution



24th Amendment Act, 1971

The President's assent to Constitutional Amendment Bill was made compulsory

25th Amendment Act, 1971

Fundamental Right to Property was curtailed

26th Amendment Act, 1971

Privy Purse and privileges of former rulers of princely states were abolished

31st Amendment Act, 1972

Lok Sabha seats were increased from 525 to 545

35th Amendment Act, 1974

The status of Sikkim as protectorate state was terminated and Sikkim was given the status of 'Associate State' of India

36th Amendment Act, 1975

Sikkim was made a full-fledged state of India

40th Amendment Act, 1976

Parliament was empowered to specify from time to time the limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the **exclusive economic zone (EEZ)** and the maritime zones of India.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [1970-1979]



Preamble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the words "Sovereign Democratic Republic", the words "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" was substituted For the words "unity of the Nation", the words "unity and integrity of the Nation" was substituted.
7th Schedule	<p>Transferred five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education 2. Forests 3. Weights & Measures 4. Protection of Wild Animals and Birds 5. Administration of Justice
Article 51A	10 Fundamental Duties added for the citizens. (The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government in 1976)
Parliament	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet 2. Allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A) 3. Gave special discretionary powers to the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Prime Minister (Article 329A) 4. Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights and any law made to this effect by the Parliament was kept beyond the scope of judicial review by the Court
Judicial Powers of HC	Curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts
Articles 323A and 323B, Part XIV-A	Part XIV-A added entitled as 'Tribunals dealing with Administrative matters' and 'Tribunals for other matters'
DPSPs	<p>Three new DPSPs (Directive Principles of State Policy) were added to the existing list of DPSPs and one was amended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39) 2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) 3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A) 4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A)

THE 42ND AMENDMENT, 1976

THE MINI- CONSTITUTION



52nd Amendment Act, 1985

A new tenth Schedule was added providing for the anti-defection laws.

61st Amendment Act, 1989

The voting age was decreased from 21 to 18 for both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies elections

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [1980-1989]



65th Amendment Act, 1990

Multi-member National Commission for SC/ST was established and the office of a special officer for SCs and STs was removed.

Candidates can read about these National Commissions from the links provided below:

- [National Commission for SC](#)
- [National Commission for ST](#)

69th Amendment Act, 1991

Union Territory of Delhi was given the special status of 'National Capital Territory of Delhi.'

70-member legislative assembly and a 7-member council of ministers were established Delhi

71st Amendment Act, 1992

Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages were included in the [Eighth Schedule](#) of the Constitution.

Total number of official languages increased to 18

73rd Amendment Act, 1992

[Panchayati Raj](#) institutions were given constitutional status.

A new Part-IX and 11th Schedule were added in the Indian Constitution to recognize Panchayati Raj Institutions and provisions related to them

74th Amendment Act, 1992

Urban local bodies were granted constitutional status

A new Part IX-A and 12th Schedule were added to the Indian Constitution

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [1990-1999]



86th Amendment Act, 2002

Elementary Education was made a fundamental right – Free and compulsory education to children between 6 and 14 years

A new Fundamental Duty under Article 51 A was added – “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years”

88th Amendment Act, 2003

Provision of Service Tax was made under Article 268-A – Service tax levied by Union and collected and appropriated by the Union and the States

92nd Amendment Act, 2003

Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithili and Santhali were added in the Eighth schedule

Total official languages were increased from 18 to 22

95th Amendment Act, 2009

Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i.e., up to 2020 (Article 334).

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [2000-2009]



97th Amendment Act, 2011

Co-operative Societies were granted constitutional status:

- Right to form cooperative societies made a fundamental right (Article 19)
- A new Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 43-B) to promote cooperative societies
- A new part IX-B was added in the constitution for cooperative societies

100th Amendment Act, 2015

To pursue land boundary agreement 1974 between India and Bangladesh, exchange of some enclave territories with Bangladesh mentioned

Provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya) in the first schedule of the Indian Constitution, amended.

101st Amendment Act, 2016

Goods and Service Tax (GST) was introduced.

102nd Amendment Act, 2018

Constitutional Status was granted to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

103rd Amendment Act, 2019

A maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections 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.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [2010-2019]



IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION [2020-2023]

104th Amendment Act, 2020

Extended the deadline for the cessation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies from seventy years to eighty. Removed the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

105th Amendment Act, 2021

Restored state governments' power to prepare the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) list.

106th Amendment Act, 2023

This was the women's reservation bill which reserves one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, including those reserved for SCs and STs.



Article 12 - Definition

Article 13 - Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights

Article 14 - Equality before Law

Article 15 - Prohibition of Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of Public Employment

Article 17 - Abolition of Untouchability

Article 18 - Abolition of Titles

Article 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.

Article 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty

Article 21A - Right to education

Article 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

PART III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

&

RIGHT TO FREEDOM



Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs

Article 27 – Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

Article 28 – Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions

Article 29 – Protection of interests of minorities

Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

PART III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

**RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION,
RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION
&
CULTURAL AND EDUCATION
RIGHTS**



Article 31A – Savings of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.

Article 31B – Validation of certain Acts and Regulations

Article 31C – Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles

Article 32 – Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part

Article 33 – Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces, etc.

Article 34 – Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area

Article 35 – Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Act

PART III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

SAVING OF CERTAIN LAWS

&

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL
RIGHTS



Article 36 - Definition

Article 37 - Application of the principles contained in this Part

Article 38 - State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

Article 39 - Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State

Article 39A - Equal justice and free legal aid

Article 40 - Organization of village panchayats

Article 41 - Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases

Article 42 - Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief

Article 43 - Living wage, etc., for workers

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY



Article 43A - Participation of workers in management of Industries

Article 43B - Promotion of co-operative societies

Article 44 - Uniform civil code for the citizens

Article 45 - Provisions for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years

Article 46 - Promotion educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections

Article 47 - Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health

Article 48 - Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry

Article 48A - Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life

Article 49 - Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.

Article 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive

Article 51 - Promotion of international peace and security

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY



51A. Fundamental duties.—It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;]

²[(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.]

PART IV-A FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

