



# WB/ KP SI & CONSTABLE



## POLITY

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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LIVE

| 05:15 PM



## **IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

- **Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. It states that the Parliament may amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.**
- **However, the Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).**

### **First Amendment Act, 1951-**

- **A new Schedule (9<sup>th</sup>) was added to the constitution. It related to land reform like abolition of Zamindari system etc.**

### **Seventh Amendment Act, 1956-**

- **14 States and 6 Union Territories were formed**

### **Tenth Amendment Act, 1961-**

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

### **14th Amendment Act, 1962-**

- **Pondicherry incorporated into the Indian Union**

### **21st Amendment Act, 1967-**

- **Sindhi language was language into 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution**

### **36th Amendment Act, 1975-**

- **Sikkim was made a full-fledged state of India**

### **42nd Amendment Act, 1976-**

- **Words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' added**
- **10 Fundamental Duties added for the citizens.**
- **Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet**

### **44th Amendment Act, 1978-**

- **Right to Property was removed from the list of fundamental rights (Article 31) and was made a legal right under Article 300A**
- **An emergency can be proclaimed only on the basis of written advice tendered to the President by the Cabinet**

### **52nd Amendment Act, 1985-**

- **A new 10th Schedule was added providing for the anti-defection laws.**

### **61st Amendment Act, 1989-**

- **The voting age was decreased from 21 to 18 years.**

A decorative graphic consisting of white and light blue lines forming a circuit-like pattern, with small circles at the end of the lines, is positioned in the corners of the slide.

**A Lok Sabha speaker addresses his/ her resignation to whom among the following?**

**[A] Deputy Speaker**

**[B] President**

**[C] Prime Minister**

**[D] Law Ministry**

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white lines that resemble a circuit board or a network diagram, with small circles at the end of the lines.

**Economic and social planning comes under which of the following?**

**[A] Union List**

**[B] State List**

**[C] Concurrent List**

**[D] None of the above**

**The Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from the Constitution of which country?**

**[A] Canada**

**[B] South Africa**

**[C] Australia**

**[D] Ireland**





**Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act was called as ‘Mini Constitution’?**

**[A] 42nd**

**[B] 46th**

**[C] 69th**

**[D] 91st**





**THANK YOU**