

Chapter - 26

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

SUBJECTS OF UNION, STATE AND CONCURRENT LISTS :-

UNION LIST (LIST-I)

1. Defence of India
2. Naval, Military and air forces ; any other armed
- 2A. Deployment of any armed force of the Union in any state in aid of the civil power
3. Cantonment areas and Local self-government in such areas.
4. Naval, military and air force works
5. Arms, firearms, ammunition, and explosives
6. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production
7. Defence industries
8. Central Bureau of Intelligence and investigation
9. Preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs, or the security of India
10. Foreign affairs
11. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation
12. United Nations Organisation
13. International conferences, associations and other bodies
14. Treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries
15. War and peace
16. Foreign jurisdiction
17. Citizenship, naturalization and aliens
18. Extradition
19. Passports and visas
20. Pilgrimages to places outside India
21. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air and offences against the law of nations.
22. Railways
23. National highways
24. Shipping and navigation on national waterways
25. Maritime shipping and navigation
26. Lighthouses for the safety of shipping and aircraft
27. Major ports
28. Port quarantine, seaman and marine hospitals
29. Airways; aircraft and air navigation; provision of aerodromes
30. Carriage of passengers and goods by railways, sea, air or national waterways
31. Posts and telegraphs; telephones; wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication
32. Property of the Union
33. (Omitted)
34. Courts of wards for the estates of rulers of Indian states
35. Public, debt of the Union
36. Currency, coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange
37. Foreign loans

38. Reserve Bank of India
39. Post office saving bank
40. Lotteries organized by the Union or state
41. Trade and commerce with foreign countries
42. Inter-state trade and commerce
43. Trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies
44. Coroprations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one state
45. Banking
46. bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments
47. Insurance
48. Stock exchange and futures markets
49. Patents, inventions and designs; copyright; trade-marks and merchandise marks
50. Establishment of standards of weight and measure
51. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or transported from one state to another
52. Industries, the control of which by the Union is in the public interest
53. Oil fields and mineral ill resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances which are inflammable.
54. Regulation of mines and mineral development in the public interest
55. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields.
56. Regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys
57. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters
58. Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union and other agencies
59. Cultivation and manufacture of opium and its export
60. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition
61. Industrial disputes concerning Union employees
62. National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution of national importance
63. Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University; and other institution of national importance
64. Scientific or technical education institutions of national importance
65. Union agencies and institutions for training, research or detection of crime
66. Standards in institution for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions
67. Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archaeological sites and remains of national importance
68. The survey of India, the Geological, Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological Surveys of India; Meteorological organizations
69. Census
70. Union Public Services; All-India Services; Union Public Service Commission
71. Union pensions
72. Elections to parliament, the legislatures of states and the offices or President and Vice-President; the Election Commission
73. Salaries and allowances of members and presiding officers of Parliament
74. Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House
75. Emoluments and service conditions of the president, governors, the ministers for the Union and the Comptroller and Auditor General.
76. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the states

77. Organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court
78. Organisation of the high courts
79. Extension of the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory
80. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any state to any area outside that state
81. Inter-state migration; inter-state quarantine
82. Taxes on income other than agricultural income
83. Duties of customs including export duties
84. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods except alcoholic liquors for human consumption and opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol.
85. Corporation tax
86. Taxes on the capital value of the assets (exclusive of agricultural land) of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.
87. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land
88. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land
89. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.
90. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets
91. 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
92. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein
- 92A. 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 of commerce
- 92B. Taxes on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-state trade or commerce
- 92C. Taxes on services
93. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list
94. Inquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list
95. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts (except the Supreme Court) with respect to any of the matters in this list; admiralty jurisdiction
96. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any court.
97. Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those lists.

STATE LIST (LIST – II)

1. Public order
2. Police
3. Officers and servants of the high court
4. Prisons, reformatories, borstal institutions and other such institutions
5. Local government
6. Public health and sanitation
7. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India
8. Intoxicating liquors
9. Relief of the disabled and unemployable
10. Burials and burial grounds
11. (Omitted)
12. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those of national importance
13. Communications, that is, roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not specified in

List – I

14. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research
15. Preservation of stock and prevention of animal diseases
16. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass
17. Water, that is, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power
18. Land, that is, right in or over land, land tenures and the collection of rents
19. (Omitted)
20. (Omitted)
21. Fisheries
22. Courts of wards
23. Regulation of mines and mineral development
24. Industries
25. Gas and gas-works
26. Trade and commerce within the state
27. Production, supply and distribution of goods
28. Markets and fairs
29. (Omitted)
30. Money-lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness
31. Inns and inn-keepers
32. Corporation, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unicorporated trading, literacy, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies
33. Theaters and dramatic performance; cinemas; sports, entertainments and amusements
34. Betting and gambling
35. Works, lands and buildings of the state
36. (Omitted)
37. Elections to the legislature of the state
38. Salaries and allowances of members and presiding officers of the legislature of the state
39. Powers, privileges and immunities of the legislature of the state and of the members and the committees thereof
40. Salaries and allowances of ministers for the state
41. States public services; State Public Service Commission
42. State pensions
43. Public debt of the state
44. Treasure trove
45. Land revenue, including maintenance of land records.
46. Taxes on agricultural income
47. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land
48. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land
49. Taxes on lands and buildings
50. Taxes on mineral rights
51. Duties of excise on alcoholic liquors for human consumption; opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, but not including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol
52. Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area
53. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity
54. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers
55. Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers and advertisements broadcast by radio or television

56. Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways
57. Taxes on vehicles
58. Taxes on animals and boats
59. Tolls
60. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments
61. Captivation taxes
62. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling
63. Rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in List I
64. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list
65. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list
66. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any court

CONCURRENT LIST (LIST – III)

1. Criminal Law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code
2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.
4. Removal from one state to another state of prisoners and accused persons
5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition
6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents
7. Contracts
8. Actionable wrongs
9. Bankruptcy and insolvency
10. Trust and Trustees
11. Administrators-general and official trustees
- 11A. Administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the high courts
12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings
13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure
14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court
15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes
16. Lunacy and mental deficiency
17. Prevention of cruelty to animals
- 17A. Forests
- 17B. Protection of wild animals and birds
18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods
19. Drugs and poisons
20. Economic and social planning
- 20A. Population control and family planning
21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts
22. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes
23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment
24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employer's liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits
25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities
26. Legal, medical and other professions

27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons
 28. Charitable institutions, religious endowments and religious institutions
 29. Infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants
 30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths
 31. Ports other than major ports
 32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways
 33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils' cattle fodder; raw cotton, and cotton seeds; and raw jute
 - 33A. Weights and measures except establishment of standards
 34. Price control
 35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.
 36. Factories
 37. Boilers
 38. Electricity
 39. Newspapers, books and printing presses
 40. Archaeological sites and remain other than those of national importance
 41. Evacuee property (including agricultural land)
 42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property
 43. Recovery in a state of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands
 44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.
 45. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III
 46. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in the list
 47. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any court
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TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

The table of Precedence is related to the rank and order of the officials of the Union and State Governments. The present notification on this subject was issued on 26 July, 1979. This notification superseded all the previous notifications and was also amended many times. The updated version of the Table, containing all the amendments made therein so far (2009), is given below :

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors of states within their respective states
5. Former presidents
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Chief Justice of India
Speaker of Lok Sabha
7. Cabinet Ministers of the
Chief Ministers of States within their respective states
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
Former Prime Ministers
Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- 7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India.

- Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States
Governors of States outside their respective States
9. Judges of Supreme Court
 - 9A. Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner
Comptroller & Auditor General of India
 10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
Deputy Chief Ministers of States
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
Members of Planning Commission
Ministers of State of the Union (any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters)
 11. Attorney General of India
Cabinet Secretary
Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories
 12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
 13. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
 14. Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures within their respective States
Chief Justice of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions
 15. Cabinet Ministers in States within their respective States
Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi within their respective Union Territories
Deputy Ministers of the Union
 16. Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank
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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT A GLANCE

Amendment Number and Year

Amended Provisions of the constitution

First Amendment Act, 1951

1. Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.
2. Provided for the saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.
3. Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial reviews.
4. Added three more grounds of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz., public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence. Also, made the restrictions 'reasonable' and thus, justiciable in nature.
5. Provided that state trading and nationalization of any trade or business by the state is not to be invalid on the ground of violation of the right to trade or business.

Second Amendment Act, 1952

Readjusted the scale of representation in the Lok Sabha by providing that one member could represent even more than 7,50,000 persons.

Fourth Amendment Act, 1955

1. Made the scale of compensation given in lieu of compulsory acquisition of private property beyond the scrutiny of courts.

Sixth Amendment Act, 1956

2. Authorised the state to nationalize any trade.
3. Included some more Acts in the Ninth Schedule.
4. Extended the scope of Article 31 A (savings of laws).
Included a new subject in the Union list i.e., taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-state trade and commerce and restricted the state's power in this regard.

Seventh Amendment Act, 1956

1. Abolished the exiting classification of states into four categories i.e., Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D states, and reorganized them into 14 states and 6 union territories.
2. Extended the jurisdiction of high courts to union territories.
3. Provided for the establishment of a common high court for two or more states.
4. Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court.

Ninth Amendment Act, 1960

Facilitated the cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (located in West Bengal) to Pakistan as provided in the Indo-Pakistan Agreement (1958).

Eleventh Amendment Act, 1961

1. Changed the procedure of election of the vice-president by providing for an electoral college instead of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament.
2. Provided that the election of the president or vice-president cannot be challenged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.

Fifteenth Amendment Act, 1963

1. Enabled the high courts to issue writs to any person or authority even outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arise within its territorial limits.
2. Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years
3. Provided for appointment of retired judges of the high courts as acting judges of the same court.
4. Provided for compensatory allowance to judges who are transferred from one high court to another.
5. Enabled the retired judge of a high court to act as adhoc judge of the Supreme Court.
6. Provided for the procedure for determining the age of the Supreme Court and high court judges.

Sixteenth Amendment Act, 1963

1. Empowered the state to impose further restriction on the rights to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and to form associations in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India.

Eighteenth Amendment Act, 1966

Made it clear that the power of Parliament to form a new state also includes a power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of a state or a union territory to another state or union territory.

Nineteenth Amendment Act, 1966

Abolished the system of Election Tribunals and vested the power to hear election petitions in the High Courts.

Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1971

1. Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights.
2. Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Twenty-Fifth Amendment Act, 1971

1. Curtailed the fundamental right to property.
2. Provided that any law made to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in Article 39(b) or (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of the rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 19 and 31.

Thirtieth Amendment Act, 1972

Did away with the provision which allowed appeal to the Supreme Court in civil cases involving an amount of Rs. 20,000, and provided instead that an appeal can be filed in the supreme Court only if the case involves a substantial question of law.

Thirty-First Amendment Act, 1972

Increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545

Thirty-Third Amendment Act, 1974

Provided that the resignation of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures may be accepted by the Speaker/Chairman only if he is satisfied that the resignation is voluntary or genuine.

Thirty-Eighth amendment Act, 1975

1. Made the declaration of emergency by the president non-justiciable.
2. Made the promulgation of ordinances by the president, governors and administrators of union territories non-justiciable.
3. Empowered the president to declare different proclamations of national emergency of different grounds simultaneously.

Thirty-Ninth Amendment Act, 1975

1. Placed the disputes relating to the president, vice-president, prime minister and Speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided by such authority as may be determined by the Parliament.
2. Included certain Central Acts in The Ninth Schedule.

Fortieth Amendment Act, 1976

1. Empowered the Parliament 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.)
2. Included 64 more Central and state laws, mostly relating to land reforms, in the Ninth Schedule.

Forty-First Amendment Act, 1976

Raised the retirement age of members of State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission from 60 to 62.

Forty-Second Amendment Act, 1976

1. Added three new words (i.e., socialist, secular and integrity) in the Preamble.
2. Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IV A).
3. Made the president bound by the advise of the cabinet.
4. Provided for administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters (Added Part XIV A).

5. Froze the seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies on the basis of 1971 census till 2011.
6. Made the constitutional amendments beyond judicial scrutiny.
7. Curtailed the power of judicial review and writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts.
8. Raised the tenure of Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies from 5 to 6 years.
9. Provided that the laws made for the implementation of Directive Principles cannot be declared invalid by the courts on the ground of violation of some Fundamental Rights.
10. Empowered the Parliament to make laws to deal with Anti-national activities and such laws are to take precedence over Fundamental Rights.
11. Added three new Directive Principles viz., equal justice and free-legal aid, participation of workers in the management of industries and protection of environment, forests and wild life.
12. Facilitated the proclamation of national emergency in a part of territory of India.
13. Extended the one-time duration of the President's rule in a state from 6 months to one year.
14. Empowered the Centre to deploy its armed forces in any state to deal with a grave situation of law and order.
15. Shifted five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list, viz, education, forests, protection of wild animals and birds, weights and measures and administration of justice, constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high court.
16. Did away with the requirement of quorum in the Parliament and the state legislatures.
17. Empowered the Parliament to decide from time to time the rights and privileges of its members and committees.
18. Provided for the creation of the All-India Judicial Service.
19. Shortened the procedure for disciplinary action by taking away the right of a civil servant to make representation at the second stage after the inquiry (i.e., on the penalty proposed).

Forty-Third Amendment Act, 1977

1. Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts in respect of judicial review and issue of writs.
2. Deprived the Parliament of its special powers to make laws to deal with anti-national activities.

Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978

1. Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies (i.e., 5 years).
2. Restored the provisions with regard to quorum in the parliament and state legislatures.

3. Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to the parliamentary privileges.
4. Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspaper of true reports of the proceedings of the Parliament and the state legislatures.
5. Empowered the president to send back one the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.
6. Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the president, governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances.
7. Restored some of the powers of the supreme Court and high courts.
8. Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency.
9. Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
10. Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to national emergency and President's rule.
11. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.
12. Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency.
13. Omitted the provisions which took away the power of the court to decide the election disputes of the president, the vice-president, the prime minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Fiftieth Amendment Act, 1984

Empowered the Parliament to restrict the Fundamental Rights of person employed in intelligence organizations and telecommunication systems set up for the armed forces or intelligence organizations.

Fifty-Second Amendment Act, 1985

Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the details in this regard.

Fifty-Eighth Amendment Act, 1987

Provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in hindi language and gave the same legal sanctity to the Hindi version of the Constitution.

Sixtieth Amendment Act, 1988

Increased the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments from Rs. 250 per annum to Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Sixty-First Amendment Act, 1989

Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

Sixty-Fifth Amendment Act, 1990

Provided for the establishment of a multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a Special Officer for SCs and STs.

Sixty-Ninth Amendment Act, 1991

Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designating it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The amendment also provided for the creation of a 70 member legislative assembly and a 7 member council of ministers for Delhi.

Seventy-Third Amendment Act, 1992	Granted constitutional status and protection to the panchayati raj institutions. For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part-IX entitled as ‘the panchayats’ and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats.
Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act, 1992	Granted constitutional status and protection to the urban local bodies. For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part IX-A entitled as ‘the municipalities’ and a new Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional item of the municipalities.
Seventy-Seventh Amendment Act, 1995	Provided for reservation in promotions in government jobs for SCs and STs. This amendment nullified the Supreme Court ruling with regard to reservation in promotions.
Eighty-First Amendment Act, 2000	Empowered the state to consider the unfilled reserved vacancies of a year as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years. Such class of vacancies are not to be combined with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up to determine the ceiling of 50 per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year. In brief, this amendment ended the 50 per cent ceiling on reservation in backlog vacancies.
Eighty-Second Amendment Act, 2000	Provided for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states.
Eighty-Fourth Amendment Act, 2001	Extended the ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for another 25 years (i.e., up to 2026) with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures. In other words, the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and the assemblies are to remain same till 2026. It also provided for the readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census.
Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act, 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly-added Article 21-A declares 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 determine”. 2. Changed the subject matter of Article 45 in Directive Principles. It now reads – “The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. 3. Added a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A which read – “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”.
Eighty-Seventh Amendment Act, 2003	Provided for the readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 2001 census and not 1991 census as provided earlier by the 84 th Amendment Act of 2001.
Eighty-Eighth Amendment Act, 2003	Made a provision for service tax (Article 268-A). Taxes on ser-

Eighty-Ninth Amendment Act, 2003

vices are levied by the Centre. But, their proceeds are collected as well as appropriated by both the Centre and the states in accordance with the principles formulated by parliament.

Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Cases and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Cases (Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338-A). Both the Commissions consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President.

Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003

Made the following provisions to limit the size of Council of Ministers, to debar defectors from holding public offices, and to strengthen the anti-defection law:

1. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).
2. A member of either house of parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister (Article 75(1B)).
3. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a state shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 (Article 164(1A)).
4. A member of either House of a state legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister (Article 164(1B)).
5. A member of either House of Parliament or either House of a State Legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to hold any remunerative political post. The expression “remunerative political post” means (i) any office under the central government or a state government where the salary or remuneration for such office is paid out of the public revenue of the concerned government; or (ii) any office under a body, whether incorporated or not, which is wholly or partially owned by the central government or a state government and the salary or remuneration for such office is paid by such body, except where such salary or remuneration paid is compensatory in nature (Article 361-B).
6. The provision of the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted. It means that the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits.

Ninety-Second Amendment Act, 2003

Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (dongri), Mathilli (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, total number of constitutionally recognized languages increased to 22.

Ninety-Third Amendment Act, 2005

Empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions (whether aided or unaided by the state), except the minority educational institutions (clause (5) in Article 15). This Amendment was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court judgement in the Inamdar case (2005) where the apex court ruled that the state cannot impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges. The court declared that reservation in private, unaided educational institutions was unconstitutional.

Ninety-Fourth Amendment Act, 2006

Freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister and extended the same provision to Jharkhand and Chattisgarh. This provision will now be applicable to the two newly formed states and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Where it has already been in force (Article 164(1)).

Ninety-Fifth Amendment

(Amend article 334) to extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Sixty years to Seventy years.

Ninety-Sixth Amendment

(Amend schedule 8) Substituted :Odia" for Oriya"

Ninety-Seven Amendment

(Amend Art 19 and added Part IXB) Added the words "or co-operated societies" after the word "or unions" in Articles 19(I) (c) and insertion of article 438 i.e., Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e., The co-operative Societies.

The amendment objectives is to encourage economic activities of cooperative 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.

Ninety-Eight Amendment

(To insert article 371 J in the Constitution) To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, PRIME MINISTERS, ETC.

A. PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1950 - 1961
2.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	1962 – 1967
3.	Dr. Zakir Husain	1967 – 1969 (Died)
4.	Varahagiri Venkatagiri	1969 – 1969 (Acting)
5.	Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah	1969 – 1969 (Acting)
6.	Varahagiri Venkatagiri	1969 – 1974
7.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	1974 – 1977 (Died)

8.	B.D.Jatti	1977 – 1977 (Acting)
9.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977 – 1982
10.	Giani Zali Singh	1982 – 1987
11.	R. Venkataraman	1987 – 1992
12.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	1992 – 1997
13.	K.R. Naryanan	1997 – 2002
14.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	2002 – 2007
15.	Smt. Pratibha Patil	2007 – 2012
16.	Pranab Mukherjee	2012 – till date

B. VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	1952 - 1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Husain	1962 – 1967
3.	Varahagiri Venkatagiri	1967 – 1969
4.	Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969 – 1974
5.	B.D.Jatti	1974 – 1979
6.	Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah	1979 – 1984
7.	R. Venkataraman	1984 – 1987
8.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	1987 – 1992
9.	K.R. Narayanan	1992 – 1997
10.	Krishan Kant	1997 – 2002 (Died)
11.	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002 – 2007
12.	Mohammed Hamid Ansari	2007 – till date

C. PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

	Name	Tenure
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1947 – 1964 (Died)
2.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964 – 1964 (Acting)
3.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964 – 1966 (Died)
4.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966 – 1966 (Acting)
5.	Indira Gandhi	1966 – 1977
6.	Morarji Desai	1977 – 1979
7.	Charan Singh	1979 – 1980
8.	Indira Gandhi	1980 – 1984
9.	Rajiv Gandhi	1984 – 1989
10.	Vishwanath Pratap Singh	1989 – 1990
11.	Chandra Shekar	1990 – 1991
12.	P.V. Narashima Rao	1991 – 1996
13.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996 – 1996 (For 16 Days)
14.	H.D.Deve Gowda	1996 – 1997
15.	I.K.Gujral	1997 – 1998
16.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998 – 1999
17.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999 – 2004
18.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	2004 – 2009
19.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	2009 – till date

D. DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS

	Name	Tenure
1.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1947 - 1950
2.	Morarji Desai	1967 – 1969
3.	Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram (jointly)	1979 – 1979
4.	Y.B.Chavan	1979 – 1980
5.	Devi Lal	1989 – 1990
6.	Devi Lal	1990 – 1991
7.	L.K.Advani	2002 – 2004

E. UNION FINANCE MINISTERS

	Name	Tenure
1.	R.K.Shanmukham Chetty	1947 – 1949
2.	John Mathai	1949 – 1951
3.	C.D. Deshmukh	1951 – 1957
4.	T.T. Krishnamachari	1957 – 1958
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1958 – 1959
6.	Morarji Desai	1959 – 1964
7.	T.T. Krishnamachari	1964 – 1966
8.	Sachindra Chowdhury	1966 – 1967
9.	Morarji Desai	1967 – 1970
10.	Indira Gandhi	1970 – 1971
11.	Y.B. Chavan	1971 – 1975
12.	C. Subramaniam	1975 – 1977
13.	H.M. Patel	1977 – 1978
14.	Charan Singh	1979 – 1980
15.	R. Venkataraman	1980 – 1982
16.	Pranab Mukherjee	1982 – 1985
17.	V.P. Singh	1985 – 1987
18.	N.D.Tiwari	1988 – 1989
19.	S.B. Chavan	1989 – 1990
20.	Madhu Dandavate	1990 – 1991
21.	Yashwant Singh	1991 – 1991
22.	Manmohan Singh	1991 – 1996
23.	P. Chidambaram	1996 – 1998
24.	Yashwant Sinha	1998 – 2002
25.	Jaswant Singh	2002 – 2004
26.	P. Chidambaram	2004 – 2008
27.	Pranab Mukherjee	2009 – 2012
28.	P. Chidambaram	2012 – till date

F. SPEAKERS OF THE LOK SABHA

	Name	Tenure
1.	Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar	1952 – 1956 (Died)
2.	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	1956 – 1962

3.	Hukam Singh	1962 – 1967
4.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1967– 1969 (Resigned)
5.	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	1969 – 1975(Resigned)
6.	Bali Ram Bhagat	1976 – 1977
7.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977 – 1977(Resigned)
8.	K.S.Hegde	1977 – 1980
9.	Bal Ram Jakhar	1980 – 1989
10.	Rabi Ray	1989 – 1991
11.	Shivraj V. Patil	1991 – 1996
12.	P.A. Sangma	1996 – 1998
13.	G.M.C. Balayogi	1998 – 2002 (Died)
14.	Manohar Gajanan Joshi	2002 – 2004
15.	Somnath Chatterjee	2004 – 2009
16.	Ms. Meria Kumar	2009 – till date

H. CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

	Name	Tenure
1.	Sukumar Sen	1950 – 1958
2.	K.V.K. Sundaram	1958 – 1967
3.	S.P. Sen Verma	1967 – 1972
4.	Dr. Nagendra Singh	1972 – 1973
5.	T. Swaminathan	1973 – 1977
6.	S.L. Shakdhar	1977 – 1982
7.	R.K. Trivedi	1982 – 1985
8.	R.V.S. Peri Sastri	1986 – 1990
9.	Smt. V.S. Rama Devi	1990 – 1990
10.	T.N. Seshan	1990 – 1996
11.	M.S. Gill	1996 – 2001
12.	J.M. Lyngdoh	2001 – 2004
13.	T.S. Krishna Murthy	2004 – 2005
14.	B.B. Tandon	2005 – 2006
15.	N. Gopalaswamy	2006 – 2009
16.	Naveen Chawla	2009 – 2010
17.	S.Y. Kureshi	2010 – 2012
18.	V.S. Sampat	2012 – till date

J. COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

	Name	Tenure
1.	V.Narhari Rao	1948 – 1954
2.	A.K. Chanda	1954 – 1960
3.	Sh. A.K. Roy	1960 – 1966
4.	S. Ranganathan	1966 – 1972
5.	A.Baksi	1972 – 1978
6.	Gian Prakash	1978 – 1984
7.	T.N. Chaturvedi	1984 – 1990
8.	C.G.Somiah	1990 – 1996
9.	V.K.Shunglu	1996 – 2002
10.	V.N.Kaul	2002 – 2008
11.	Vinod Rai	2008 – till date