

- not rigid
- changes can be made

- 42nd Amendment → Emergency (1976)
 - 44th Amendment → "Mini Constitution"
- Indian National Congress
headed by Indira Gandhi

→ Preamble - For the words
"Sovereign Democratic Republic",
the words

"Sovereign Socialist Secular
Democratic Republic"

- For the words "unity of the
Nation", the words -

"unity and integrity of
the Nation"

- 7th Schedule
 - 5 subjects from the state
list were transferred to the
concurrent list.

- Education
- Forests

- Weights & Measures
- Protection of Wild Animals and Birds
- Administration of Justice

- Article 51A

10 Fundamental Duties were added by —

Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government in 1976.

- Parliament

1. Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet.
2. Allowed the Centre to deploy the Central forces in the State.
3. Special powers given to the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
4. Directive Principles were more important than Fundamental Rights.

- Judicial powers of the High Court

- Articles 323A and 323B .
(Part XIV-A)

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

3 new DPSPs:—

1> To ensure healthy development of children.

2> To promote equal justice.

To provide free legal aid to the poor.

3> Secure ~~the~~ workers' lives in the industries

4> To protect and improve the environment.

44th Amendment

→ 45th Amendment Bill it was introduced (1978)

→ proposed to reverse the changes made in the 42nd Amendment Act and also to safeguard the interests of the Nation.

4 Components of the Preamble :-

- 1) The Constitution derives its power from the people of India.
- 2) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republican State.
- 3) Objectives of the Constitution - justice, liberty, equality, fraternity.
- 4) Constitution Date of Adoption → 26th Nov, 1949.

Bag of Borrowing — Constitution of India

British —

- Parliamentary system
- Constitutional Head of the State
- Lower House of the Parliament (more powerful) than the Upper House

Parliament (more powerful)
than the Upper House

- Responsibilities of Council of Ministers towards Parliament
 - Prevalence of the rule of law
-

US

- → Preamble
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Functions of the Vice President
 - Amendment of Constitution
 - Nature and functions of the Supreme Court.
 - Independence of the Judiciary
-

Australian

- List of concurrent powers
 - Procedure for solving the deadlock over concurrent subjects between the Centre and the States.
-

Irish

- Directive Principles of State Policy

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- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Method of nomination of the members of the Rajya Sabha.

Germany

→ Powers of the President

Canadian

-
- Provisions of a strong nation
 - Name of the Union of India
 - Residuary powers

South African

→

- Procedure of amendment with two thirds majority in Parliament.

- Election of the members of the Rajya Sabha on the basis of proportional representation by the State legislatures.

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Emergency (June 25, 1975)

- Indira Gandhi used Article 352 to declare internal Emergency.

- Third time .

1st time → India x China (1962)

2nd time → India x Pakistan (1971)

↳ GDP fell

↳ situation of drought and oil crisis

↳ Unemployment spiked up

- Railway workers' strike — George Fernandes (1974)

- Interference in judicial matters by the govt.

- Allahabad High Court accused Indira Gandhi's Lok Sabha elections to be an electoral malpractice

- Janata Party — Leader Jayaprakash Narayan

↓

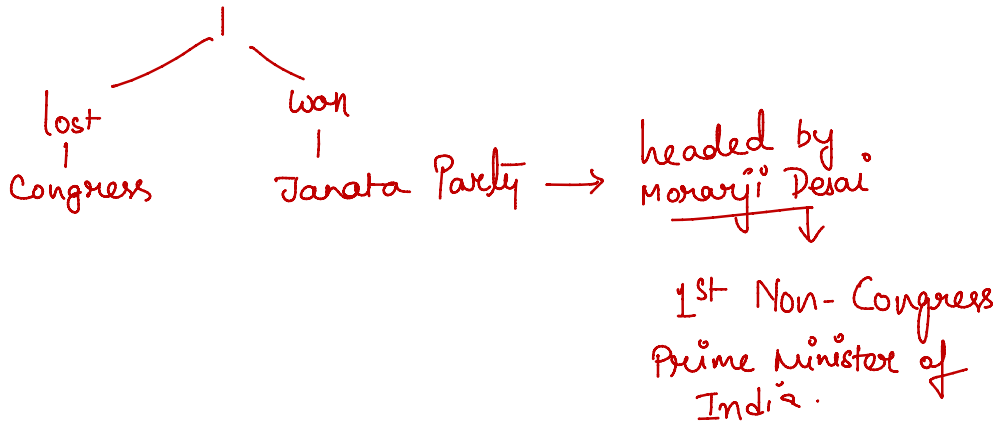
Sampoorna Kranti
(Total Revolution)

- Military and police disobeyed the

- Military and police disobeyed the unconstitutional orders.
- When situation was heating up, Indira Gandhi declared Emergency, arrested all major opposition leaders - J.P. Narayan, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Acharya Kripalani.....

→ 'darkest hour' of free India

→ fresh elections.



→ Emergency was lifted on 21st Nov, 1977