

- ✓ **100<sup>th</sup> amendment** – 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule has been amended and the languages Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali are added. The number of languages in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule is 22.
  
- ✓ **104<sup>th</sup> amendment:** This is meant for providing quota to socially and educationally backward classes in private educational institutions.
  
- ✓ **108<sup>th</sup> amendment** – Meant for providing 33 percent of reservation for women in Parliament and state legislative assemblies. This was introduced in Rajya Sabha and passed. The bill says that the proposed reservation cease to exist in 15 years from the date of commencement.
  
- ✓ **109<sup>th</sup> amendment** – Extension of reservation for SC's, ST's and Anglo-Indians in Parliament and state legislatures up to the year 2020. This amendment alters the Article 334 of the Constitution and replaces "Sixty Years" with "Seventy Years".

- ✓ **110<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment** – Increasing reservation for women in Panchayati Raj bodies from the existing 33 percent to 50 percent. This amends Article **243D** of the Constitution.
- ✓ **111<sup>th</sup> amendment Bill (2009)** – Meant for providing constitutional status to cooperative societies. This adds a new Directive Principle of State Policy for cooperatives. This also inserts a new part IX B in the Constitution. Addition of new Articles 243ZH through 243ZT.
- ✓ This would enshrine the right to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right along with the right to set up a specialized agency on the lines of election commission to conduct election of the cooperative societies. This bill seeks to widen the scope of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution to include cooperative societies, besides touching up on the Directive Principles of State Policy as well for the purpose.
- ✓ This bill will insulate about 6 lakh cooperative societies from political and government interferences and to strength the cooperative movement.

- ✓ This permits for the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.
- ✓ This bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on December 28, 2011 with 154 members voting in favor and 43 opposing it. The bill has already been approved by the Lok Sabha. (Members of CPI, CPI (M) and the BJD opposed the bill saying it was encroaching upon the rights of the states.
- ✓ This bill provides for the reservation of one seat for the SCs or STs and 2 seats for women on the board of every society provided it had individuals as members from these categories. The term of the members is 5 years.
- ✓ **112<sup>th</sup> amendment** – Increasing reservation for women in Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies) from the existing 33 percent to 50 percent. This amends the Article **243T** of the Constitution.

- ✓ **113<sup>th</sup> Amendment**- Meant for changing the name of the state of “Orissa” to “Odisha” and the name of the language “Oriya” to “Odia”.
- ✓ **114<sup>th</sup> amendment**: This is meant for increasing the retirement age of High Court judges from 62 years to 65 years.
- ✓ **115<sup>th</sup> amendment**: This is meant for introducing GST (Goods and Service Tax) in the Indian Constitution.
- ✓ **116<sup>th</sup> amendment** – This is under consideration. This is meant for providing Constitutional status for Lok pal. The bill was defeated (not passed) in the Lok Sabha on December 27, 2011.
- ✓ **117<sup>th</sup> Amendment**: This is meant to extend the benefits of quota in promotions to all the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to override Article 335 of the Indian Constitution that requires their claims to be balanced by concern for the efficiency of government.

✓ **118<sup>th</sup> Amendment**: This is meant to insert an article 371J in the Indian Constitution. This empowers the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop Hyderabad-Karnataka region. (Hyderabad-Karnataka includes the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary)

✓ **119<sup>th</sup> Amendment**: This is meant for exchanging the territories between India and Bangladesh involving Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura.