



Constitutional Amendments Series

Kapil Sikka

22nd amendment

1969

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Rajasthan Judiciary Course



Rajasthan Judiciary Course



- 1) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- 2) The Constitution of India
- 3) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- 4) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- 5) The Limitation Act, 1963
- 6) The Specific Relief Act, 1963
- 7) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- 8) Interpretation of Statutes
- 9) The Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001
- 10) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

- 11) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- 12) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- 13) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015,
- 14) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Chapter XVII)
- 15) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- 16) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005



State Judiciary Exams



by Anuj Garg & Dipti Bansal



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ABOUT ME



- ✓ Mentoring, guiding and teaching UPSC students since 8 years
- ✓ Polity, Indian Economy, Essay, Internal Security & Post Independence India
- ✓ Teaching Political Science Optional



GS by Kapil Sikka (<https://t.me/kapillive>)



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THE CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1969

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

- On the 11th September, 1968, the Government of India announced the broad details of the scheme for constituting within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising certain areas specified in Part A

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

- In the Constitution to confer the necessary legislative power on Parliament to enact a law for constituting the autonomous State and also to provide the autonomous State with a Legislature and a Council of Ministers with such powers and functions as may be defined by that law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

- New article 244A in the Constitution to confer the necessary legislative power on Parliament to enact a law for constituting the autonomous State and also to provide the autonomous State with a Legislature and a Council of Ministers with such powers and functions as may be defined by that law.

Article 244A

244A. Formation of an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas in Assam and creation of local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both therefor

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part I of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor

(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the autonomous State, or

(b) a Council of Ministers, or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) may, in particular,

(a) specify the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List with respect to which the legislature of the autonomous State shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise;

(b) define the matters with respect to which the executive power of the autonomous State shall extend;

(c) provide that any tax levied by the State of Assam shall be assigned to the autonomous State in so far as the proceeds thereof are attributable to the autonomous State;

(d) provide that any reference to a State in any article of this Constitution shall be construed as including a reference to the autonomous State; and

(e) make such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as may be deemed necessary

(3) An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub clause (a) or sub clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting

(4) Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution

PART XI RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
UNION AND THE STATES CHAPTER I LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS Distribution of Legislative
Powers

Article 244 in The Constitution Of India 1949

244. Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

(1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the States of Assam Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

- The Sixth Schedule consists of provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, according to Article 244 of the Indian Constitution.
- Passed by the Constituent Assembly in 1949, it seeks to safeguard the rights of tribal population through the formation of Autonomous District Councils (ADC).
- ADCs are bodies representing a district to which the Constitution has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature.

- The governors of these states are empowered to reorganise boundaries of the tribal areas.
- In simpler terms, she or he can choose to include or exclude any area, increase or decrease the boundaries and unite two or more autonomous districts into one.
- They can also alter or change the names of autonomous regions without a separate legislation.

- Acts passed by Parliament and state legislatures may or may not be levied in these regions unless the President and the governor gives her or his approval, with or without modifications in the laws for the autonomous regions.

Thank you 😊

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