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Q34

In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights? (a) 1st Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment (c) 44th Amendment (d) 86th Amendment
Official key: A.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2023 · General Studies · 2 marks · Polity and Governance

Indian Constitution, polity, rights, governance - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation**(a) Official key**

1st Amendment. [Champakam Dorairajan](#) / early Fundamental Rights cases; 1951 added 15(4) and 19 limits.

(b)

42nd Amendment. Mini-Constitution, 1976; not the 1951 override of early FR case law.

(c)

44th Amendment. 1978 rollback of Emergency excesses.

(d)

86th Amendment. [Article 21A](#), 2002.

Summary

The Commission later dropped this item, so there is no official key to mark. Still walk the options. The First Amendment (1951) was widely read as a response to early Supreme Court readings of Fundamental Rights (including [Champakam Dorairajan](#) on reservations and speech/zamindari cases). The 42nd, 44th and 86th sit in other decades. WRAP does not stamp Official key on a withdrawn row.

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

First Amendment, 1951

[Articles 15\(4\), 19\(2\)](#) and [Ninth Schedule](#) among other changes.

Champakam Dorairajan

1951; State-enforced communal reservation struck down; led to 15(4).

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