Amendment of the Constitution
Article 368
Part XX

Indian Constitution
- Neither flexible nor rigid
- It is Synthesis of Both

Basic Structure cannot be amended
SC ruled in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

Types of Amendments
- By Simple Majority
- By Special majority
- By Special majority + Ratification of Half States (No time limit)

Amendment Procedure
1. Introduction of Bill in either House not in State legislature
2. By Minister or Private member without prior recommendation of President
3. Must pass in Each house by Special majority
4. No joint Sitting
5. If seeks to amend federal provision, must be ratified by Half states with Simple majority
6. Present for President's Assent
7. He must give Assent, Neither can withhold nor return
8. After assent becomes Act

Criticism
1. No special body as Constitutional convention in USA
2. Only parliament has powers to initiate, not state except creation/abolition of legislative council of states
3. No time specification for ratification
4. Major part amended by parliament
5. No joint sitting
6. Too Sketchy
7. Similar to legislative process except special majority amendments