

EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND THE CONCEPT OF CONSTITUTION

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Abstract

Throughout the history of nations all over the world, constitutional changes have been an essential component in the development of legal frameworks and other societal conventions. The purpose of this research is to investigate the complex process of constitutional change by analyzing its historical foundations, worldwide practices, and present tendencies. In order to offer insight on the dynamic interplay that exists between political, judicial, and societal processes, this research investigates the methods, debates, and larger consequences that are involved with modifying constitutions. In order for nations to adjust to shifting social, political, and technical environments, constitutional modifications serve as crucial instruments that are utilized. Throughout the course of history, these amendments have offered a response to significant turning points, such as campaigns for civil rights, initiatives for gender equality, and advocacy for indigenous rights. They are a reflection of developments in the beliefs and ambitions of society, with the intended purpose of protecting basic freedoms and promoting inclusive government. The purpose of this study is to shed light on the ways in which constitutional changes influence legal landscapes, reinterpret cultural norms, and manage complicated issues. It highlights the transformational potential of constitutional amendments by studying historical precedents, worldwide practices, and present trends. These modifications have the capacity to advance rights protection, strengthen democratic government, and map future orientations in law and society.

Keywords: *Constitutional amendments, democratic governance, rights protection, societal evolution, legal frameworks, global practices, emerging challenges.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Different troublesome legitimate inquiries are raised by the correcting of the Constitution. For instance, it is important to decide if the constituent power and the altering power are legitimately same. It is likewise important to decide if the constituent force of individuals can change the Constitution beyond the constitutionally given altering methodology. Through the constitutional correcting method, it is additionally important to decide if it is feasible to make changes to the Constitution as well as to supplant or substitute it. Also, it is important to decide if there are significant impediments on constitutional change; either expressly settled forever statements or verifiable constraints. What's more, it is important to find out the legitimate capability of constitutional entrenchment, as well as whether a legal survey of constitutional changes is reliable with a constitutional vote based system. Contingent upon the understanding of the Constitution that you buy into, you will be furnished with an alternate reaction to every one of these worries, which are completely associated with how constitutional change could legitimately aid the insurance of constitutional majority rules government (Ehmke, 1953, 85). Prior to applying the customary techniques for lawful translation (verifiable, printed, underlying, humanistic, and teleological), constitutional understanding requires a hypothetical elaboration of the legitimate weight and restricting impact of the Constitution, considering for this reason the arrangements of every constitutional text (Bockenforde 1991, 83-84). This reliance is because of the way that constitutional understanding, as opposed to the translation of customary regulation, requires this approach [1].

It is challenging to do a scientific categorization of the ideas held inside the Constitution since it can stick to a wide assortment of measures and epistemological points of view, not which are all stringently lawful. For instance, a sane standardizing/verifiable/humanistic Constitution, a regularizing/ostensible/semantic Constitution, etc are models (not which are all stringently legitimate). We don't believe this scientific classification of constitutional ideas to be helpful for the legitimate examination of constitutional alteration and its relationship to the security of constitutional majority rule government. This is because of the way that it consolidates political way of thinking and political social science with legitimate examination

during the time spent characterizing every one of the terms that make up the groupings. Then again, we accept that the calculated inconsistency that exists between a formal and a material perspective on the Constitution is essentially more fitting. Rather than the way that structure and substance were looked at in old times, this division does exclude a philosophical examination of the two [2] The distinction between the two ideas of the Constitution, and subsequently, the idea of a majority rules government when the Constitution is a majority rule one, depends on the different strategic way to deal with characterizing what a Constitution is. This distinction impacts the inconsistent reactions that are given to the issues that are raised by the constitutional change (Alález Corral, 2000, 3). On the one side, a material idea considers a meta-positive outer substance, outside and over the constitutional positive regulation, which characterizes what "should be" a Constitution as a legitimate standard; while, on the opposite side, a proper idea considers, in characterizing what a Constitution is, just the conventional viewpoint of specific legitimate principles (the constitutional) of positive regulation as well as the inner capability of this formalization until the end of the general set of laws. At the point when the primary current constitutional papers were distributed toward the finish of the eighteenth hundred years, the idea of constitutional substance, which alludes to the foundation and association of political power, was nothing that was novel at that point. The capability that this constitutional substance played in making political power and building the positive regulation, which Austin (1970, 11) portrays as "the restrictive consequence of the human will," had proactively been performed by regular regulation, which is a meta-positive regulation, preceding that time. As per Corwin (1929), 365, what was novel at the time was the way that this meta-positive material took the state of a new and explicit kind of sure regulation, which was the Constitution [3]. This Constitution was imagined as the most noteworthy law of the country instead of regular regulation. This was a huge transformative step that obvious the start of the dissimilarity of (positive) regulation from other social subsystems like governmental issues or ethics (Luhmann, 1995, 112-113). Be that as it may, the improvement of these other social subsystems didn't happen in a uniform way all through every single verifiable period or all districts of the world.

Considering this, the development of an idea of the Constitution requires the determination of a strategic methodology. The Constitution is seen of as a standard of positive regulation, free of the political capability and values it serves, or it is imagined as a regularizing political

design or worth that is recovered by certain standards of positive regulation, however it is particular from and restricting for those norms. The Constitutions of traditional Greece and Rome, as well as the Constitutions of the Medieval times, and, surprisingly, the earliest Constitutions of the Illumination, were not yet thought about as unadulterated legitimate instruments that were particular from political organizations and standards [4]. From the very outset of the twentieth century forward, there was basically a strategic request on whether Regulation and Legislative issues/Ethics endlessly ought to be perceived of as discrete social correspondence domains. Subsequently, our applied review needs to focus on current western constitutional records. To direct a hypothetical investigation of constitutional change, the contrast between the material and formal ideas of the Constitution becomes possibly the most important factor just when this reason is thought about. In spite of the way that these two classes of constitutional ideas might show themselves in various hypothetical ways, our review will just think about the highlights that are shared by the two of them. These attributes are characterizing for the formal or material conceptualization of the Constitution as well with respect to the cognizance of constitutional alteration.

To give replies to the constitutional revision hardships that were talked about previously, the instance of India fills in as a great outline of the potential results that this specific sort of the Constitution might have. In light of the Supreme Court of India's choice in 1973 (Instance of *Kesavananda Bharati v. Territory of Kerala*, 4 SCC 225), which expressed that it had the position to audit constitutional alterations that abused the "essential construction" that supported the message of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament of India, in the activity of its changing power, explicitly presented two new passages in craftsmanship 368 out of 1976. These sections were the fourth and fifth. Those entries clarified that the legal assessment of constitutional changes that had been embraced was explicitly taboo, and they dismissed the presence of any huge limitations on the correcting authority, which the actual Constitution alludes to as "a constituent power."

By and by, in its choice dated July 31, 1980 (Case of *Minerva Mills Ltd. and Others v. Union of India and Others*, 3 SCC 625), the Supreme Court of India proclaimed the two passages to be unconstitutional. This was explicitly because of the way that they disregarded the "essential design" tenet, which was viewed as a certain constraint on the correcting power. As per the hypothetical premises we will foster straightaway, a conventional idea of the

Constitution would prompt say that the constitutional correcting force of India is, as expressed in craftsmanship. 368.5, the constituent (legitimized) power, that it isn't considerably restricted and that no Court - comprised power-is permitted by the constitutional text to survey the constitutional changes - crafted by constituent power-, wherefore the two referenced choices of the Supreme Court of India, as an outcome of that, are unconstitutional and undemocratic. Then again, a material idea of the Constitution would bring about the affirmation of the choices made by the Supreme Court of India, which would suggest that the constitutional text is neither the "valid" Constitution, nor is its majority rules government the "valid" a vote based system that ought to be kept up with. The Supreme Court is conceded a nonderogable ability to survey constitutional revisions, which is crafted by a comprised power. Nonetheless, this power is dependent upon the understood constraints that get from the fundamental design, which are craftsmanship. 368.4 and 5 of the Indian Constitution, which are unconstitutional constitutional standards. The genuine Constitution would be related to the hidden essential designs that are not really positivized. These fundamental designs are put over the constitutional text [5].

2. FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONS

A standard book is a report that classifies law and order and fills in, generally speaking, book for a country.

A constitution is an authoritative report that has a particular legitimate holiness. A report spreads out the construction and the essential errands of the organs of legislature of a state, as well as characterizes the rules that oversee the activity of those organs³. The Indian Constitution, similar to each and every other Constitution, tries to lay out the major organs of government and organization, sets out their design, arrangement, powers, and chief capabilities, characterizes the between relationship of one organ with another, and manages the connection between the resident and the state, especially the political relationship. What's more, the Constitution tries to lay out the crucial organs of government and organization. Through composed constitutions, the states have reaffirmed a few lawful thoughts by means of their activities. A democratic Constitution, the Indian model likewise addresses the essential political standards in considerable ways by conceding fundamental Privileges to the residents, and in procedural ones by giving cures. Both of these perspectives are illustrative of the essential political standards. It is an impression of essential standards concerning who ought to

oversee and in what bearing [6]. At the point when we discuss a body, life form, or association's constitution, we are alluding to its design. We may likewise say that it connotes what involves it or what it is comprised of. Because of the way that India is perhaps of the biggest country on the planet and is home to a different scope of individuals and societies, the nation need a code of administration that is unequivocally put down. This is particularly significant in circumstances when individuals decide to have unmistakable foundations, bequests, strategies, and levels of power. Thus, we have the longest composed constitution, which is one of the main qualities of a democratic league [7].

❖ **Separation of powers:**

As per the idea of division of abilities, the power of the public authority is partitioned into three unique parts: the authoritative, the chief, and the legal branches. Every one of these divisions is depended with a remarkable arrangement of jobs and obligations. During the time spent lawmaking, the regulative branch, which is frequently comprised of chosen delegates in a parliament or congress, is the most impressive and powerful division. The work of the legislature goes beyond only enacting laws; it also includes the design of policies, the inspection of the activities of the executive branch, and the representation of public interests through democratic procedures. The legislative branch fulfills its responsibility to meet the needs of society, define public policy, and regulate many domains of government through the process of discussing and approving laws. The idea of separation of powers is inextricably linked to the notion of checks and balances, which states that each body of government is responsible for exercising control over the other branches in order to prevent any one branch from amassing an excessive amount of power. As a means of exercising oversight over the executive branch, the legislative branch is responsible for approving budgets, confirming nominations to important posts, and initiating investigations into executive behavior. The implementation of this monitoring provides accountability and openness in the acts taken by the government, so contributing to the development of a system in which decisions are open to public examination and democratic ideals dominate. Furthermore, the legislative branch contributes significantly to the maintenance of legitimacy and the representation of a wide range of social interests by reflecting and reacting to the will of the public. The deliberative methods that it employs are intended to accommodate a variety of perspectives, strike a balance between opposing interests, and guarantee that laws are reflective of the ever-evolving

requirements and values of the general population. The legislative branch acts as a cornerstone of democratic government by ensuring that constitutional ideals are protected and supporting the rule of law. This helps to reinforce the separation of powers as a cornerstone of modern constitutional frameworks all over the world.

❖ **Rule of law**

In democratic societies, the rule of law is a basic concept that asserts the supremacy of legal norms and principles over arbitrary decision-making by people or organizations. This fundamental principle is known as the rule of law. Its fundamental purpose is to guarantee that all acts, whether they are carried out by government officials or private persons, are controlled by laws that have been created, are unambiguous, and are administered in a consistent manner. The application of this concept ensures accountability by ensuring that all individuals, irrespective of their level or position, are held to the same legal standards and processes. By putting an emphasis on the rule of law, communities are able to maintain fairness and justice, therefore establishing a framework within which legal rights and liberties can be safeguarded. As a result, it acts as a defense mechanism against tyranny and abuse of authority, prohibiting arbitrary actions that have the potential to erode individual liberty or destroy public faith in institutions. Laws that are adopted through legitimate processes, implemented and enforced in a transparent manner, and promote stability and order are laws that enable individuals and corporations to confidently plan their actions within a legal framework that is predictable. In addition, the rule of law is beneficial to economic growth because it assists in the creation of an atmosphere in which contracts are honored, property rights are respected, and disagreements may be settled in a fair and unbiased manner via the use of legal processes. By guaranteeing that political authority is exerted within constitutional limitations and that individuals are able to hold their leaders responsible through legal and peaceful ways, it lays the groundwork for a democracy that is able to function properly.

❖ **Fundamental rights**

By assuring the preservation of individual freedoms that are crucial to human dignity and autonomy, fundamental rights serve as the base upon which constitutional protections are built. These rights comprise a wide variety of liberties, such as freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom of privacy, all of which are protected from violation by the government or other authoritative bodies.

Individuals are able to freely express their thoughts, views, and ideas without the fear of being censored or otherwise punished when they have the right to freedom of speech, which is a fundamental component of democratic society. In order to facilitate informed public discourse and the growth of knowledge, it helps to cultivate a marketplace that is comprised of a variety of perspectives. Individuals are given the ability to criticize existing norms and push for change as a result of this freedom, which also serves as a check on the authority of the government by allowing for dissent and criticism.

Individuals are able to freely practice their faith or choose not to subscribe to any religion, without being subjected to any form of pressure or discrimination, thanks to the concept of religious freedom. The freedom to worship, the right to practice religious rites, and the ability to publicly express religious views in both private and public settings are all included in this constitutional right. This safeguard recognizes the variety of views that exist within cultures and encourages tolerance and respect for individual religious convictions that are different from one another.

Individuals are protected from unwelcome intrusions into their personal life by privacy rights, which ensure that they have complete control over their personal decisions, relationships, and financial information. Among these safeguards is protection against unlawful monitoring, data gathering, or disclosure, all of which have the potential to harm personal autonomy and dignity. In this day and age, where technological breakthroughs have increased the possibility for monitoring and data exploitation, privacy rights are more important than ever before.

These basic rights are not only aspirational; rather, they are guarantees that are legally enforceable and are ingrained in constitutions and international human rights frameworks. The provision of legal remedy to individuals in the event of infractions and the provision of a bulwark against the arbitrary use of power by governments or other institutions are both

functions that they provide. It is essential to uphold these rights in order to preserve a society that is democratic and just, one in which individuals are able to grow, secure in the knowledge that their liberties are safeguarded by the rule of law.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MECHANISMS

Different countries have different systems for amending the constitution, which demonstrates the different approaches that are taken between strict and flexible procedures. Rigid methods, such as those that are observed in the United States, need significant congressional majorities and state ratifications. This is done to guarantee that changes represent wide consensus and defend core values. On the other hand, countries such as the United Kingdom make use of processes that are more adaptable, modifying laws via the use of standard legislative procedures and without the presence of particular constitutional obstacles. The techniques that are being discussed here strike a compromise between stability and flexibility, addressing issues regarding responsiveness to social change as opposed to shielding against fleeting political influences. A number of historical disagreements, such the United States Bill of Rights and the Equal Rights Amendment, have brought to light discussions concerning civil rights and equality, therefore highlighting the intricate dynamics that are present in democratic administration. For changes to be successful, they need to have widespread public support and thorough consideration of the long-term effects they will have on democratic values and the integrity of the constitution. Having an understanding of these approaches contributes to continuing conversations regarding the role that constitutional amendments play in preserving efficient government and protecting individual rights on a global scale [8].

3.1. Evolutionary Trends in Constitutional Amendments

- **Social and cultural shifts**

Constitutional modifications across the world have developed as a result of substantial social and cultural transformations. These amendments reflect shifting attitudes regarding civil rights, gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and indigenous rights. Throughout history, historically oppressed groups have been making growing demands for recognition and equal protection under the law. These demands have prompted constitutional revisions that try to redress past injustices and ensure that everyone is included. For instance, amendments that address civil rights in nations such as the United States have attempted to eliminate racial

segregation and ensure that all people are treated equally before the law because of their race. In a similar vein, amendments that have focused on gender equality have sought to abolish discriminatory practices and ensure equal opportunity in the political, economic, and social realms. Protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity have been expanded as a result of the acknowledgment of LGBTQ+ rights through constitutional amendments. This acknowledges the rights of individuals to live their lives free from prejudice. Over the course of history, past injustices have been remedied via amendments pertaining to indigenous rights. These amendments have affirmed land rights, cultural preservation, and political representation. These tendencies highlight the dynamic nature of constitutional governance, which is characterized by the fact that amendments serve as means for advancing social justice, inclusion, and human rights in response to the ever-changing norms and values of society [9].

- **Developments in technological aspects:**

Technological improvements have prompted crucial revisions in the framework of constitutional amendments. These reforms address digital privacy, cybersecurity, and data protection in order to solve the issues that are brought by the digital era. In light of the fact that societies are becoming more and more dependent on digital technology for communication, trade, and government, issues regarding breaches of privacy and cyber dangers have grown even more important. Consequently, revisions to the Constitution have been made with the intention of establishing frameworks that strike a balance between the advantages of technological progress and the safeguarding of individual rights [10].

Specific safeguards against unlawful surveillance, data collecting, and monitoring by both public and private organizations are frequently outlined in amendments that concern digital privacy. In most cases, these clauses provide safeguards that ensure transparency, consent, and restrictions on the keeping and use of data. These protections are a reflection of the notion that persons have the right to manage their personal information in digital environments. The purpose of amendments that are focused on cybersecurity is to strengthen national and international efforts to resist cyber threats [11]. These risks might range from assaults on vital infrastructure to harmful actions that target the digital assets of individuals. It is possible that such modifications may provide governments the authority to pass legislation that strengthen

cybersecurity measures, encourage collaboration between the public and commercial sectors, and develop channels for incident response and information sharing.

The difficulties of data sovereignty, cross-border data flows, and the regulation of digital platforms that handle huge volumes of personal information are addressed by modifications to the data protection laws. It is common for them to contain concepts such as data minimization, purpose limitation, and accountability. These principles emphasize the significance of responsible data stewardship and the rights of individuals to access, update, and erase their personal data [12]. As a whole, these constitutional amendments are indicative of a proactive approach to adjusting legal frameworks to the challenges of the digital age. The overarching goal of these modifications is to protect basic rights while simultaneously supporting innovation and business expansion. These revisions contribute to the creation of a digital environment that is secure and respectful of rights, which in turn promotes both individual liberties and the well-being of society. This is accomplished by including comprehensive protections for digital privacy, cybersecurity measures, and principles of data governance.

3.2.Challenges and Criticisms

In the field of constitutional amendments, there are a multitude of problems, political deadlock and the intricacies of judicial review being widely emphasized as the most notable challenges. Attempts to modify constitutions are frequently thwarted by political deadlock, which is characterized by party politics and legislative inertia. This occurs when there is a substantial obstacle. Divergent political views, competing interests among political parties, and the unwillingness of parliamentarians to compromise on important topics are the root causes of this impasse in the legislative process. In these kinds of contexts, the process of modifying constitutions becomes difficult [13]. It requires reaching an agreement across party lines, and it may sometimes be necessary to have strong public pressure or crisis situations in order to motivate legislative action. In addition, the aspect of court review contributes an additional degree of complication to the situation. Even though the courts play a significant part in interpreting and applying constitutional amendments, there are frequently discussions that take place over the level of judicial activism against the degree of respect to the purpose of the legislature. Judicial activism is the process by which courts actively shape constitutional interpretation and society norms, with the ability to advance progressive interpretations of

rights and duties. Critics, on the other hand, contend that judicial activism may go beyond the confines of judicial power, so encroaching upon the prerogatives of elected representatives and the democratic process.

Furthermore, judicial scrutiny might result in different interpretations of constitutional modifications, which can lead to legal challenges and debates that further complicate the process of amending the constitution [14]. The delicate balance that must be maintained between judicial supervision and parliamentary authority in constitutional government is brought into sharper focus by these issues. In order to address these difficulties, it is necessary to encourage constructive communication among the many stakeholders, to increase openness in the constitutional processes, and to strengthen procedures for effective checks and balances in order to successfully traverse the complexity that are inherent in constitutional revisions.

4. FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION

When we look into the future, we can see that the trend of constitutional evolution is pointing in the direction of resolving new global concerns and increasing public engagement in the amendment procedures. It is quite expected that changes aiming at environmental sustainability will be one of the primary areas of concentration. This is in response to the pressing need for constitutional frameworks that emphasize conservation, climate action, and sustainable development. It is possible that constitutional modifications might incorporate the values of ecological integrity, sustainable resource management, and climate resilience in order to protect future generations. This would be helpful as environmental crises are becoming more prevalent in countries [15].

The expansion of global governance may also entail modifications that reconcile national constitutions with international standards and accords. This would make it easier for nations to work together on transnational concerns such as human rights, commerce, and security. Because of this tendency, constitutional frameworks need to be adapted in order to guarantee both national sovereignty and effective involvement in global governance institutions. This trend is a reflection of the increased interconnection that is occurring. In addition, developments in technology, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and digital ethics, are expected to result in changes that address privacy rights, data protection, and the governance of algorithms. As societies struggle to come to terms with the ethical implications of artificial

intelligence (AI), constitutional amendments may be used to provide frameworks for responsible AI development, algorithmic transparency, and protection against digital monitoring. This would ensure that legal principles maintain pace with technical advancement.

While this is going on, it will be extremely important to increase public engagement in the procedures of amending the constitution. Those who advocate for inclusive processes claim that these mechanisms should magnify various views, improve openness, and enable deliberative democracy to flourish. By taking this method, constitutional modifications are guaranteed to represent the collective goals and requirements of all citizens, so enhancing democratic legitimacy and fostering social cohesion. Engaging in proactive engagement with complex social concerns and maintaining a commitment to democratic values are both necessary in order to successfully navigate these potential paths in the growth of the constitution. By anticipating and resolving these concerns through constitutional procedures that are inclusive and forward-thinking, societies may guarantee that their core governance frameworks continue to be relevant, responsive, and robust in a world that is becoming increasingly linked and dynamic.

5. CONCLUSION

A dynamic interplay between historical background, societal change, and institutional adaptation is revealed by the study of the history of the Constitution. Constitutional revisions represent the growing ambitions of societies that are striving for justice, equality, and democratic government. These goals range from fundamental principles to contemporary difficulties. As we draw to a close, it becomes abundantly clear that the course of constitutional evolution is not a fixed one, but rather one that is sensitive to the ever-changing necessities of our times. By reviewing the chapters of this study, we are able to observe how constitutional changes have navigated through various social movements, technical developments, and worldwide shifts. In the never-ending pursuit of rights, freedoms, and responsibility, each one of the amendments constitutes a significant milestone. Challenges like as political deadlock and judicial interpretation, on the other hand, highlight the difficulty of modifying constitutions in the face of different interests and interpretations. But there is reason to be optimistic about the future of constitutional progress. There are chances to enhance constitutional frameworks that may be found in anticipating future concerns such as environmental sustainability,

technology ethics, and inclusive governance procedures. The potential for future amendments to generate greater legitimacy and resilience can be increased by encouraging public engagement and ensuring that they are sensitive to the different requirements of society. Not only does the study of constitutional amendments provide light on the legal mechanics of government, but it also sheds light on the hopes and difficulties of societies that are working toward a more equitable and inclusive future. As we continue to traverse the complexity of constitutional change, the lessons acquired give a blueprint for adjusting to new problems while safeguarding the lasting principles of democracy, rights, and the rule of law. This is an important step in the process.

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