



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 18 Polity VI (Online Prelims Test)

Which of the following pairs are matched correctly with respect to Constitutional Amendments

Acts

Provisions

1. 102nd Amendment Act, 2018 - Introduced the GST
2. 101st Amendment Act, 2017 - Establishment of NJAC
3. 103rd Amendment Act, 2019 - Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward classes
4. 99th Amendment Act, 2014 - 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections

Select the right answer using codes given below:

- a. 1,4,3,2
- b. 2,1,4,3
- c. 1,2,4,3
- d. 3,1,4,2

Answer : d



Acts and their References

- The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was established by the Union government of India by amending the constitution of India through the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014.
- The Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2017 introduced the Goods and Services Tax.
- The Constitution (102nd Amendment) Act, 2018 gave Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes
- The Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act, 2019 provided a maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) of citizens of classes other than the classes mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) of Article 15, i.e. Classes other than socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the following constitutional amendment act, reduced the age of voting from 21 years to 18 years?

- a. 59th amendment
- b. 60th amendment
- c. 61st amendment
- d. 62nd amendment

Answer : c

61st amendment act

- The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to

the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

- This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.

Consider the following statements with respect to First Amendment Act, 1951

1. This amendment was designed to implement the State Reorganisation Act.
2. It empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

First Amendment Act, 1951

- The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the Indian constitution. It provided means to restrict freedom of speech and expression, validation of zamindari abolition laws, and clarified that the right to equality does not bar the enactment of laws which provide "special consideration" for weaker sections of society.
- This amendment was designed to implement the State Reorganisation Act

Consider the following statements with respect to 73rd and 74th amendment

1. The 73rd and 74th amendment brought in changes in the levels of government.
2. From a 2-tier government, it changed it to a 4-tier government, bringing a new level with each amendment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

73rd and 74th amendment

- Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of rural local self-government in India.
 - Local Self Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the local people.
 - PRI was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.
 - 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed by Parliament in December, 1992.
 - Through these amendments local self-governance was introduced in rural and urban India.
 - Features brought in after 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were
1. Basic units of democratic system-Gram Sabhas (villages) and Ward Committees (Municipalities) comprising all the adult members registered as voters.

2. Three-tier system of panchayats at village, intermediate block/taluk/mandal and district levels except in States with population is below 20 lakhs (Article 243B).

Consider the following statements with respect to 44th Amendment Act, 1978

1. It was introduced in the year to nullify the amendments made by the 42nd Amendment Act
2. It reduced the life of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies again to five years and thus restore the status quo ante.

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

44th Amendment act

- The 42nd amendment attempted to alter the basic structure of the Indian Constitution and hence called 'mini constitution'
- 44th Amendment Act was introduced in the year 1978 to nullify the amendments made by the 42nd Amendment Act
- 44th Amendment Act, 1978 was introduced to provide adequate safeguards against the recurrence of the tendency to take over the fundamental rights by the transient majority in the future and to ensure to the people an effective voice in determining the form of government under which they are to live.
- The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978 reduced the life of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies again to five years and thus restore the status quo ante.

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