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Act N Bills N Amendment Acts Question for CLAT Exams

Act N Bills N Amendment Acts Quiz 1

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. The Environment Protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India in the year:

A. 1976 B. 1986 C. 1996 D. 2006

2. Who had played key role in the formation of Lokpal bill in India?

A. Vipin Hazarika B. Anna Hajare C. Baba Amte D. Medha Patekar

3. Consider the following statements

1. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States.

2. The Council of States cannot reject a Money Bill nor amend it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

4. What does the 93rd Constitutional Amendment deal with?

A. Inclusion of Bodo, Dogir, Maithili and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule.

B. Inclusion of service tax levied by Union and collected and appropriated by the Union and the states in the Seventh Schedule.

C. Free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years.

D. No reservation in Panchayats needs to be made in favour of Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh.

5. Name the Charter Act that helped in bringing the Company's monopoly of tea trade to an end.

- A. The Charter Act of 1833 B. The Charter Act of 1873
C. The Charter Act of 1893 D. The Charter Act of 1853

6. Which one of the following Acts is true regarding assertion of the right of British Parliament to legislate for India?

- A. The Regulating Act of 1883 B. The Regulating Act of 1773
C. The Regulating Act of 1893 D. None of these

7. Which of the following acts of India had 321 Articles and 10 Schedules?

- A. Government of India Act 1935 B. Government of India Act 1919
C. Government of India Act 1858 D. Government of India Act 1947
E. None of these

8. Which of the following statements is true about the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858?

- A. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
B. It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal.
C. It reconstituted the Council of Governor-General.
D. The Member of additional members in the Provincial Legislative Council was also increased.

9. Q. Consider the following with regard to the Regulating Act of 1773

1. Directors to be elected for a period of four years

2. Governor General of Bengal has three members in his council

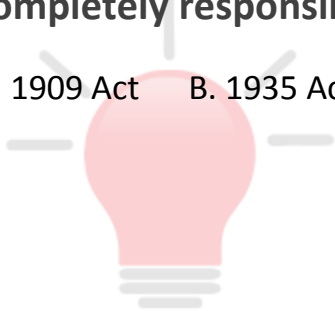
3. The Newly formed Supreme Court had jurisdiction both original and appellate

Which of the following statements is/are true?

A. Only 1 and 2 B. Only 1 and 3 C. Only 2 and 3 D. All 1, 2 and 3

10. Which of the following Acts marked a second mile stone towards a completely responsible government in India?

A. 1909 Act B. 1935 Act C. 1858 Act D. 1919 Act



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	C	C	A	B	A	A	B	B

Explanations:

1.

Hints to Remember

Who: Environment Protection Act

What: was passed by the Parliament of India

When: in 1986

For the complete information kindly go through the lines:

About Environment Protection Act:

Environment Protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India in the year of 1986. In the wake of the Bhopal Tragedy, the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the Constitution. It was passed in March 1986 and came into force on 19th November 1986.

The purpose of the Act is to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environments they relate to the protection and improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.

Hence, the option B is correct.

2.

Hints to Remember

Who: Anna Hazare

What: played key role in the formation of Lokpal bill in India

When: April 2011

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

Anna Hazare started an indefinite hunger strike on 5 April 2011 to exert pressure on the Indian government to enact a stringent anti-corruption law, The Lokpal Bill, 2011 for the institution of an ombudsman with the power to deal with corruption in public places. The fast led to nation-wide protests in support.

Acts and Bills

Hence, the option B is correct.

3.

Procedure for a Money Bill:

1. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha (the directly elected 'people's house' of the Indian Parliament).
2. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Rajya Sabha does not have power to amend money bills but can recommend amendments.
3. When a Money Bill is returned to the Lok Sabha with the recommended amendments of the Rajya Sabha it is open to Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations.
4. A money bill is deemed to have passed both houses with any recommended amendments the Lok Sabha chooses to accept, (and without any that it chooses to decline).
5. The definition of 'Money Bill' is given in the Article 110 of the Constitution of India. A financial bill is not a Money Bill unless it fulfills the requirements of the Article 110.
6. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a Finance bill is a Money Bill or not.
7. Policy cut motion - Disapproval of the given policy. Symbolically, the members demand that the amount of the demand be reduced to 1 INR. They may also suggest an alternative policy.
8. Economy cut motion - It is demanded that the amount of the policy be reduced by specified amount.
9. Token cut motion - Used to show specific grievance against the government. Also states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.
10. Finance bill is supposed to be enacted within 75 days(including the Parliament voting and the President assenting).
11. A money bill can only be introduced in parliament with prior permission by the President of India.

12. Money bill cannot be returned by the President to the parliament for its reconsideration, as it is presented in the Lok Sabha with his permission.

Hence, the option C is correct.

4.

93rd Constitutional Amendment Act deals with reservation for other backward classes in government as well as private educational institutions. The aim of this amendment is to provide the compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years. Thus, the Amendment also said that education is our Fundamental Rights.

Hence, the option C is correct.

5.

Hints to Remember

Who: The Charter Act of 1833

What: brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade to an end as well

When: in 1833

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

The Charter Act of 1833 which is also known as the Government of India Act 1833 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It redesignated the Governor General of Bengal as the Governor General of India. Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.

It ended the activities of the British East India Company as a commercial body. Under which it helped in bringing Company's monopoly of tea trade to an end.

Hence, the option A is correct.

6.

Hints to Remember

Who: The Regulating Act of 1773

What: was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain

When: in 1773

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. It can be regarded as the first measure to assert the right of British Parliament to legislate for India. However, the Act did not prove to be a long term solution to concerns over the Company's affairs; Pitt's India Act was therefore subsequently enacted in 1784 as a more radical reform.

Hence, the option B is correct.

7.

Hints to Remember

Who: Government of India Act 1935

What: had 321 Articles and 10 Schedules

When: in 1935

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 with 321 Articles and 10 Schedule. It ended the system of diarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919. It also made a provision for establishment of a Federal court. Under this act, Indian council was abolished and an advisory body was introduced.

Hence, the option A is correct.

8.

Hints to Remember

Who: the Government of India Act, 1858

What: ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors

When: in 1858

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which was passed on 2nd August 1858. The Act was passed by British

Government on the request of Indian Rebellion of 1857 to calm down the after effects of 1857 revolt. The act played a big roll to end the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Provisions of the bill:

1. Under this Act, India was to be governed in the Name of Queen.
2. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors. A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India.
3. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to send some secret despatches to India directly without consulting the Council.
4. The Crown was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies.
5. Provision for the creation of an Indian Civil Service under the control of the Secretary of State.

Hecne, the option A is correct.

9.

The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. It can be regarded as the first measure to assert the right of British Parliament to legislate for India. However, the Act did not prove to be a long term solution to concerns over the Company's affairs; Pitt's India Act was therefore subsequently enacted in 1784 as a more radical reform.

Provisions of the Act:

1. The Court of Directors to be elected for a period of four years.
2. The servants of company were prohibited from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the natives.
3. Lt-Gen John Clavering, George Monson, Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis were named to serve with the Governor-General on the Supreme Council of Bengal.
4. A supreme court was established at Fort William at Calcutta that had jurisdiction both original and appellate.

5. The Act elevated Governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings to Governor-General of Bengal and subsumed the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control.

Hence, the option B is correct.

10.

Hints to Remember

Who: Government of India Act 1935

What: marked a second mile stone towards a completely responsible government in India

When: in 1935

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 with 321 Articles and 10 Schedule. It ended the system of diarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919. It also made a provision for establishment of a Federal court. Under this act, Indian council was abolished and an advisory body was introduced. The Act marked a second mile stone towards a completely responsible government in India.

Hence, the option B is correct.



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