



SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

Presents

TestZone

India's least priced Test Series platform

JOIN

12 Month Plan

2018-19 All Test Series

@ Just

₹ 499/-

300+ Full Length Tests

- Brilliant Test Analysis
- Excellent Content
- Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW

Acts and Bills and Amendment Acts Questions for CDS, CGL Tier-1, SSC 10+2 and Railways

Acts and Bills and Amendment Acts Quiz 3

1. First constitutional amendment Act was passed in 1951, which added --- schedule in the Indian constitution?

- A. 5th Schedule B. 6th Schedule C. 10th Schedule
D. 9th schedule E. None of the above

2. Which of the following abolished the privy purses of rulers of princely states?

- A. 21st Amendment act B. 24th amendment act C. 26th amendment act
D. 42nd amendment act E. None of the above

3. Sikkim was not originally a state of India. Which of the following Constitutional amendment Act made Sikkim a fully fledged state of India?

- A. 14th Amendment act 1962 B. 25th amendment act 1971
C. 36th amendment act 1975 D. 38th amendment act 1975
E. None of the above

4. Which of the following was not one of the provisions of The Indian Independence Act 1947 of the British Parliament?

- A. Crown, no longer the source of authority.
B. Office of secretary of state was abolished.
C. Governor General lost extra ordinary legislative power.
D. India remained a dependency till framing of constitution.
E. None of the above.

5. Goods and services Tax GST has been levied as a consolidated Indirect tax in India with effect from 01.07.2017. It has been based on which of the following?

- A. 101st constitutional amendment act
B. 110th constitutional amendment act
C. 112th constitutional amendment act
D. 120th constitutional amendment act
E. None of the Above

6. Which of the following is the most significant provision of Maternity benefit (Amendment) act 2017?

- A. Paid maternity leave of 26 weeks for first two children.
B. Paid maternity leave of 26 weeks.
C. Paid maternity leave of 24 weeks for first two children.

- D. Paid maternity leave of 24 weeks.
- E. None of these.

7. 61st Constitutional amendment act brought down voting age from 21 to 18. It was passed in which of the following year?

- A. 1989
- B. 1988
- C. 1985
- D. 1990
- E. None of the above

8. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 permits the employer to pay an employee's wages through which of the following?

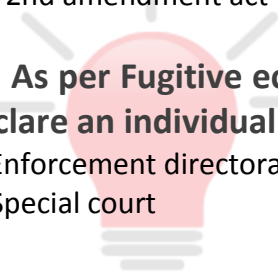
- A. Coin or currency notes
- B. Cheque
- C. Transfer to Bank account
- D. 2 & 3
- E. All of the above

9. Which of the following amendment act provided for the Right to education as a fundamental right to children of 6-14 age in India?

- A. 84th amendment act
- B. 86th amendment act
- C. 89th amendment act
- D. 72nd amendment act
- E. None of the above

10. As per Fugitive economic offenders Bill, which of the following has power to declare an individual as "Fugitive economic offender"?

- A. Enforcement directorate
- B. Supreme Court
- C. High court
- D. Special court
- E. None of the above



Correct answer:

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

Explanations:

1.

This amendment act, added Article 15(4), Article 19(6) and Ninth schedule. It brought changes in the right to private property. It empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economic backward class.

Hence, option D is correct.

2.

26th Amendment act 1971, withdrew the recognition to the rulers of Princely states and their privy purse were also abolished. This ended the privileges provided to these rulers by the Constitution, during reorganization of Indian states after independence.

Hence, option C is correct.

3.

First, the 35th Amendment laid down a set of conditions that made Sikkim an "Associate State", a special designation not used by any other state. Later, the 36th Amendment repealed the 35th Amendment, and made Sikkim a full state, adding its name to the First Schedule of the Constitution.

Hence, option C is correct.

4.

The Indian Independence Act 1947 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.

Important points

Interim constituent assembly for both India & Pakistan

India no longer a dependency since 15.08.1947

Crown , no longer source of authority

No extra ordinary legislative power to Governor general and Governors

Office of secretary of state was abolished

Hence, option D is correct.

5.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale, and consumption of goods and services throughout India. GST would replace respective taxes levied by the central and state governments. It is a destination-based taxation system. It has been established by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act.

Hence, option A is correct.

6.

It provides for the following:-

Maternity leave available to the working women to be increased from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children.

Maternity leave for children beyond the first two will continue to be 12 weeks.

Maternity leave of 12 weeks to be available to mothers adopting a child below the age of three months as well as to the “commissioning mothers”. The commissioning mother has been defined as biological mother who uses her egg to create an embryo planted in any other woman.

Every establishment with more than 50 employees to provide for crèche facilities for working mothers and such mothers will be permitted to make four visits during working hours to look after and feed the child in the crèche.

The employer may permit a woman to work from home if it is possible to do so.

Every establishment will be required to make these benefits available to the women from the time of her appointment.

Hence, option A is correct.

7.

The 61st 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.

Hence, option B is correct.

8.

The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 replaces the Payment of Wages Ordinance, 2016 which was promulgated on December 28, 2016. It amends the 1936 Act to permit the employer to pay an employee's wages: (i) in coin or currency notes; or (ii) by cheque; or (iii) by crediting them into his bank account.

Hence, option E is correct.

9.

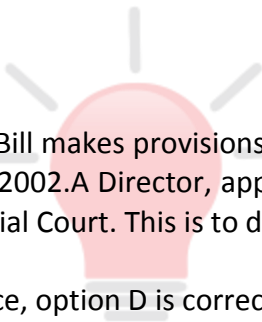
The Parliament of India passed the 86th constitutional amendment act in 2002. Accordingly 21A is inserted in the constitution which aimed at making right to education a fundamental right for children between 6 to 14 years of age.

Hence, option B is correct.

10.

The Bill makes provisions for a Court, 'Special Court' under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. A Director, appointed by the central government, will have to file an application to a Special Court. This is to declare a person as a Fugitive Economic Offender.

Hence, option D is correct.





SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

प्रस्तुत करते हैं

TestZone

भारत की सबसे किफायती टेस्ट सीरीज़

अभी
जुड़ें

12 Month Plan

2018-19 All Test Series

@ Just

₹ 499/-

300+ फुल लेन्थ टेस्ट

- श्रेष्ठ विश्लेषण
- उत्कृष्ट विषय सामग्री
- बेजोड़ व्याख्या

अभी जुड़ें