



Date : 31st Dec 2023

General Knowledge - Amendments

English

Q:1 Which Amendment was passed shortly after the decision of the Bela Banerjee case?

1. 3rd Amendment
2. 4th Amendment
3. 13th Amendment
4. 35th Amendment

Q:2 Which two words were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment, in 1976?

1. Socialist, Secular
2. Secular, Fraternity
3. Democratic, Republic
4. Justice, Liberty

Q:3 The age for voting was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

1. 61st
2. 62nd
3. 63rd
4. 64th

Q:4 The term 'Socialist' was brought into the preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment ?

1. 32nd
2. 42nd
3. 44th
4. 74th

Q:5 Which amendment act deals with the welfare of backward classes?

1. 93
2. 1
3. 104
4. 42

Q:6 Which of the following statements about the 42nd Amendment are correct?

1. It is also called the Mini Constitution.
 2. It was brought during a financial emergency.
 3. 42nd Amendment Act was included in 1976.
 4. It inserted words such as Socialist, Secular, and Integrity in the Preamble.
1. 1, 2 and 3 only
 2. 3 and 4 only

3. 1, 3 and 4 only

4. All of the above

Q:7 Which of the following statement is correct regarding Article 368 of the Constitution of India ?

- (i) Article 368 was amended by the 24th Constitution Amendment Act, 1971.
- (ii) Article 368 was amended by the 101st Constitution Amendment Act, 2016.

1. (i) is true and (ii) is false
2. (i) is false and (ii) is true
3. Both (i) and (ii) are true
4. Both (i) and (ii) are false

Q:8 The _____ Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions.

1. 68th
2. 73rd
3. 82nd
4. 54th

Q:9 Consider the statements related to the 127th Constitutional Amendment Bill.

1. The Constitution 127th Amendment bill, 2021, seeks to restore the state's power to make its OBC list.
 2. The Constitution 127th Amendment bill also amends Articles 366(26c) and 338B(9).
 3. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi introduced the constitution's 127th amendment bill.
- Choose the correct statements.

1. Only 1
2. Both 1 and 2
3. Both 1 and 3
4. All are correct

Q:10 Article 31 of the Indian Constitution was repealed by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

1. 42th Amendment Act, 1976
2. 42th Amendment Act, 1977
3. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
4. 44th Amendment Act, 1979

Answer Key

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (1)	4. (2)	5. (1)
6. (3)	7. (3)	8. (2)	9. (2)	10. (3)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **4th Amendment**.

The **4th Amendment** was passed in 1955 in order to remove the difficulties created by the Supreme Court's decision in *Bela Banerjee's* case. The 4th Constitutional Amendment insisted that payment be done.

The statement of objects and reasons of the bill - this bill seeks to amend Articles 31, 31A and 305 and the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Amendments: Made the scale of compensation given in lieu of compulsory acquisition of private property beyond the scrutiny of courts.

Authorised the state to nationalise any trade.

Included some more Acts in the Ninth Schedule.

Extended the scope of Article 31 A (savings of laws).

Q:2 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Socialist, Secular**.

The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a 'sovereign democratic republic' to a 'sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic'.

Hence, Socialist and Secular words were added through this amendment.

It also changed the words 'unity of the nation' to 'unity and integrity of the nation'.

Q:3 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **61st**.

The 61st Constitution Act was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13 December 1988.

The 61st Amendment formally reduced the voting age for the Lok Sabha and assemblies from 21 to 18 years.

Article 326: Elections to the Legislative Assembly and the House of the People of every State shall be held using adult franchise.

Q:4 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **42nd**

The term 'socialist' was added to the preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment

Act, 1976.

The amendment was enacted during the Emergency (1975-1977) imposed by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The 42nd Amendment also added the term 'secular' to the preamble.

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **93**.

1. The 93rd Constitutional Amendment allows the government to make special provisions for the 'advancement of any socially and educationally **backward classes of citizens**', including their admission in aided or unaided private educational institutions.

2. The first amendment of the Constitution in 1951 was to empower the state to undertake affirmative action for the **advancement of any socially and economically backward classes or categories of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by restricting the application of fundamental rights**.

3. The Central Government has notified the Constitution (**104th Amendment Act**) which extends reservation for ten years for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. The **amendment** also does away with the provision for the nomination of Anglo-Indians.

4. The **42nd Amendment** changed the description of India from a 'sovereign democratic republic' to a 'sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic', and also changed the words 'unity of the nation' to 'unity and integrity of the nation'.

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **1, 3 and 4 only**.

The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** was amended during the event of a national emergency.

It is also popularly known as the Mini Constitution because the amendment affected large parts of the Constitution and attempted to override the ruling of the Supreme Court as given in the *Keshvananda Bharati* case.

The amendment also added the words Socialist, Secular, and Integrity in the preamble.

The 42nd Amendment Act has two objectives: to limit the Supreme Court's and the High Court's authority over the constitutionality of laws to specify the fundamental obligations of the nation's citizens.

The Supreme Court ruled that two amendments to



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the Constitution established by the 42 Amendment Act of 1976 were invalid in the Minerva Mills Case (1980). The Indian Constitution's Article 368 was amended to reflect these amendments. The 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' was strengthened by this ruling.

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Both (i) and (ii) are true.**

The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 affirmed the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights.

This Act seeks to amend Article 368 suitably for the purpose and makes it clear that Article 368 provides for amendment of the Constitution as well as procedure therefore.

101st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016 introduced a national Goods and Services Tax in India on 1 July 2017.

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **73rd.**

Other Information-

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act** gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

This act was passed in 1992 and it was a major step towards the implementation of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

From the point of view of local self-government, constitutional recognition has been given to the formation of Panchayats through this amendment act.

With this amendment act a new part, part 9 has been added to the constitution which is about Panchayats.

In this part, new articles have been added from articles 243 and articles 243A to 243O.

Similarly, Part IX (A) has been added to the Constitution by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Constitutional recognition has been given to the establishment of a democratic system in the municipality by this part.

The provisions relating to Panchayats have been mentioned from Article 243 (A) to Article 243 (O) of Part IX of the Constitution.

Part IX has been added by an amendment to the constitution in 1992. In this part, 16 new articles and a new schedule have been added.

Adequate provisions have been made in this part

for the constitution of Panchayats in the villages, their electoral powers and responsibilities.

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Both 1 and 2.**

1. The Constitution 127th Amendment bill, 2021, seeks to restore the state's power to make its OBC list.

2. The Constitution 127th Amendment bill also amends Articles 366(26c) and 338B(9).

3. Virendra Kumar, the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, introduced the Constitution's 127th Amendment bill.

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **44th Amendment Act, 1978.**

Article 31 "Right to Property" of the Indian Constitution was repealed by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

The "Right to Property" is now under the provision of Article 300(A). Originally it was regarded as a fundamental right before it was repealed by the 44th amendment Act, now it is a constitutional right.