



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

CONSTITUTION AS A LIVING DOCUMENT

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Choose the correct statement from the following.

A Constitution needs to be amended from time to time because.

Circumstances changes and require suitable changes in the constitution

A document written at one point of time becomes outdated after some time.

Every generation should have a constitution of its own liking.

It must reflect the philosophy of the existing government.



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2. Write True/False against the following statements.

(a) The President cannot send back an amendment bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

(b) Elected representatives alone have the power to amend the Constitution .

(c) The Judiciary cannot initiate the process of constitutional amendment but can effectively change the Constitution by interpreting it

differently.

(d) The Parliament can amend any section of the Constitution.



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3. Which of the following are involved in the amendment of the Indian Constitution ?

In what way are they involved ?

(a) Voters

(b) The President of India

(c) State Legislatures

(d) The Parliament

(e) The Governors

(f) Judiciary



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4. You have read in this chapter that the 42nd amendment was one of the most controversial amendments so far. Which of the following were reasons for this controversy ?

(a) It was made during national emergency , and the declaration of that emergency was

itself controversial.

(b) It was made without the support of special majority.

(c) It was made without ratification by the State Legislatures.

(d) It contained provisions , which were controversial.



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5. Which of the following is not a reasonable explanation of the conflict between the

legislature and the judiciary over different amendments ?

(a) Different interpretations of the Constitution are possible.

(b) In a democracy , debates and differences are natural.

(c) The Constitution has given higher importance to certain rules and principles and also allowed for amendment by special majority.

(d) Legislature cannot be entrusted to protect the rights of the citizens.

Judiciary can only decide the constitutionality

of a particular law, cannot resolve political debates about its need.



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6. Identify the correct statements about the theory of basic structure. Correct the incorrect statements.

- (a) The Constitution specifies the basic tenets.
- (b) Legislature can amend all parts of the Constitution except the basic structure.
- (c) Judiciary has defined which aspects of the

Constitution can be termed as the basic structure and which cannot .

(d) This theory found its first expression in the Kesavanada Bharati case and has been discussed in subsequent judgments.

(e) This theory has increased the powers of the judiciary and has come to be accepted by different political parties and the government.



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7. From the information that many amendments were made during 2000-2003, which of the following conclusions would you draw ?

(a) Judiciary did not interfere in the amendments made during this period

(b) One political party had a strong majority during this period .

(c) There was strong pressure from the public in favour of certain amendments.

(d) There were no real differences among the parties during this time.

(e) The amendments were of a non - controversial nature and parties had an agreement on the subject of amendments.



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8. Explain the reason for requiring special majority for amending the Constitution.



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9. Many amendments to the Constitution of India have been made due to different interpretations upheld by the Judiciary and the Parliament. Explain with examples.



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10. If amending power is with the elected representatives, judiciary should NOT have the power to decide the validity of

amendments . Do you agree ? Give your reasons in 100 words.



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A Constitution that can be very easily changed or modified is often called



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2. Identify the country which had four Constitutions in its life of 74 years (1918, 1924, 1936 and 1977)



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3. Select the correct option.

For amending the remaining parts of the Constitution , provision has been made in Articleof the Constitution.

A. 356

B. 357

C. 368

D. 371

Answer: b



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4. Select the correct option .

In the Lok Sabha there are members.

A. 245

B. 345

C. 450

D. 545

Answer: d



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5. Select the correct option .

In the cas of Constitution of US, it is two-thirds majority , while in South Africa and

Russia , for some amendments, majority
is required

- A. one - fourth
- B. two - third
- C. three - fourths
- D. one - fifth

Answer: c



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement .

On 26 January 2019 , the Constitution of India Completed 69 years of its existence. In these years , it was amended 140 times (as on 12 January 2019) .



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement .

When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of resources between

the States and the Central Government , or articles related to representation, it is necessary that the State must not be Construed and that they give their consent .



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement.

The period between 1991 and 2001 was a period marked by coalition politics.



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9. Identify the Article.

The Parliament may in exercise of its, Constituent power amend by way of addition , variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article.



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10. Identify the Article .

The Parliament may by law admit into the union .



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11. Identify the Article .

The Parliament may by law increase the area of any state .



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12. What is the objective of Constitution of India as embodied in the Preamble ?



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13. In which countries, people . initiate amendment to the Constitution?

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14. How many times, the former Soviet union had formal new Constitutions?

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15. How the basic structure of the construction of India has been maintained till date?

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16. When was the Construction of India adopted?

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17. When did the Constitution of India come into force ?

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18. By which amendment, the age of retirement of High Court judges increased from 60 to 62 years ?

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19. Which Amendment increased the salaries of judges of the High Court and Supreme Court?



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20. Which Amendment are Known as antidefection Amendments?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who enjoy the power to amend the Constitution and how?



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2. Mention the constitutional development in France .



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3. What does the ' Ratification by States' stand for amendments in the Constitution?



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4. What does the rigid as well as flexible Constitution stand for?



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5. Why is the 42nd Amendment called the mini Constitution?



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6. Mention any two factors which make the Constitution of India a living document .



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7. The Constitution of India maintains unity and integrity of the country. Justify the statement.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by political and economic Justice ?



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2. What are the technical amendments ?

Explain with the examples.



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3. How has the Keshavanand ruling contributed to the evolution of the Constitution?



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4. You are a member of the Parliament. Being in that position suggest any four views in favour of amendments in the Indian Constitution . Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions I Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

For some articles of the Constitution , special majority is not sufficient. When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the central government , or articles related to representation , it is necessary that the States must be Consulted and that they give their constant. We have studied the federal nature of the Constitution. Federalism means that powers of the States must not be at the mercy

of the Central Government the . Constitution has insured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to pass the amendment Bill before the amendment come into effect. Apart from the provisions related to federal structure provisions about fundamental rights are also protected in this way. We can say that for some parts of the Constitution , greater or wider consensus in the polity is expected. This provision also respects the States and gives them participation in the process of amendment. At the same time , care is taken to keep this procedure somewhat flexible even

in its more rigid format : consent of only half the States is required and simple majority of the State legislature is sufficient . Thus, the amendment process is not impracticable even after taking into consideration this more stringent condition.

What is federalism ?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

For some articles of the Constitution, special majority is not sufficient. When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the central government, or articles related to representation, it is necessary that the States must be Consulted and that they give their constant. We have studied the federal nature of the Constitution. Federalism means that powers of the States must not be at the mercy of the Central Government the . Constitution has insured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to fast the amendment

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When the consent of states is necessary in the Parliament?



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stringent condition.

What is the provisions for these amendments?



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4. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

A number of amendment are a product of different interpretations of the Constitution given by the judiciary and the government of the day. When these clashed, the Parliament had to insert an amendment underlings one

particular interpretation as the authentic politics that various institutions would interpret the Constitution and particularly the scope of their own powers in a different manner. Many times , the parliament did not agree with the judicial interpretation and therefore , sought to amend the Constitution to overcome the ruling of the judiciary. In the period between 1970 and 1975 this situation arose frequently.

What are the amendments ?



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agree with the judicial interpretation and therefore , sought to amend the Constitution to overcome the ruling of the judiciary. In the period between 1970 and 1975 this situation arose frequently.

What is a part of the democratic politics?



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arose frequently.

What can be done if any clash arises between the judiciary and the government on amendments ?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

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Did this situation arises practically and when ?



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8. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"All living documents evolve in this manner through debates , arguments , competition and practical politics. Since 1973, the court has, in many cases, elaborated upon this theory of basic structure and given instances of what constitutes the basic structure of the Constitution of India. In a sense , the basic structure doctrine has further Consolidated

the balance between rigidity and flexibility: by saying that certain parts cannot be amended , it has underlined the rigid nature while by allowing amendments to all others it has underlined the flexible nature of the amending process ."

The theory of basic structure is itself an example of a living Constitution. Comment.



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it has underlined the rigid nature while by allowing amendments to all others it has underlined the flexible nature of the amending process ."

Keshavanand ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the different ways . Explain.



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Additional Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions li

1. The Constitution of India is a living document , Explain.



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2. Mention the different methods to amend the Constitution .



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3. By two-third majority in both the houses of the parliament and approval of half of the

state legislature:



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