



**PICT Model School**  
**Balewadi, Mahalunge, Pune**  
**CBT Term 2- WS 9**  
**Year-2025-2026**

Student's Name: .....	Sub: - Political Science	Date:    /    / 2025
Grade: - 11	Marks: 15	Chapter 9: Constitution as a Living Document

**Instructions:**

- All questions are compulsory. This worksheet comprises section A only.
- No. of printed pages: 02

**Learning Objectives:** Learners will be able to:

- Identify the different ways in which the Constitution can be amended
- Critically evaluate the amendments that have been made to the Indian Constitution.

**Section A**

1. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the amendment procedure?
  - a) Article 352
  - b) Article 368
  - c) Article 370
  - d) Article 21
  
2. Which of the following amendments lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?
  - a) 42nd Amendment
  - b) 44th Amendment
  - c) 61st Amendment
  - d) 86th Amendment
  
3. Amendments that require approval by at least half of the state legislatures typically relate to:
  - a) Fundamental Duties
  - b) Fundamental Rights
  - c) Federal provisions
  - d) Directive Principles
  
4. The "Basic Structure doctrine" limits the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution. This doctrine was established in:
  - a) Golaknath case (1967)
  - b) Minerva Mills case (1980)
  - c) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
  - d) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case (1975)
  
5. To insert a new Fundamental Duty, Parliament needs:
  - a) Simple majority
  - b) Special majority under Article 368
  - c) Ratification by at least half of states
  - d) Approval by Supreme Court
  
6. Which of the following best reflects the significance of the Basic Structure doctrine?
  - a) It gives states more power over the Union
  - b) It prevents Parliament from amending any part of the Constitution
  - c) It balances flexibility with stability by protecting essential principles
  - d) It makes judicial amendments more powerful than parliamentary amendments

7. Critics argue that the 42nd Amendment attempted to tilt the balance of power towards the Parliament and the Executive. Which provision BEST supports this view?
  - a) Giving primacy to DPSPs over Fundamental Rights
  - b) Introducing the Anti-Defection Law
  - c) Lowering the voting age
  - d) Establishing Panchayati Raj institutions
8. The 44th Amendment (1978) is considered to have 'corrected' the excesses of the Emergency period. Which one of the following is MOST consistent with this assessment?
  - a) Restoring the right to property as a Fundamental Right
  - b) Strengthening protections against misuse of Emergency powers
  - c) Allowing states more control over national emergencies
  - d) Adding "Secular" and "Socialist" to the Preamble

For Qs 9- 15, choose the correct option:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true
9. Assertion (A): The amendment procedure in India is neither fully rigid nor fully flexible.  
Reason (R): Every amendment requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament.
  10. Assertion (A): Amendments changing the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States require ratification by at least half of the states.  
Reason (R): Such provisions are considered essential to India's federal structure.
  11. Assertion (A): The 61st Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years.  
Reason (R): The purpose was to appease a certain minority segment of the society.
  12. Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties can be added by using a simple majority.  
Reason (R): Fundamental Duties are inserted into Part IV-A, which does not form part of the Basic Structure.
  13. Assertion (A): The 73rd and 74th Amendments significantly deepened local democracy in India.  
Reason (R): These amendments made it mandatory for states to hold regular elections to local bodies and establish independent State Election Commissions.
  14. Assertion (A): A citizen challenges a state law banning street vendors from operating anywhere in the city, arguing that it violates their right to livelihood under Article 21.  
Reason (R): The Supreme Court has interpreted "right to life" to include the right to carry on any occupation that ensures basic survival and dignity.
  15. Assertion (A): A worker denied minimum wages invokes Article 21 and wins the case based on judicial interpretation.  
Reason (R): The Court has previously interpreted "life" to include the right to live with dignity, which encompasses fair wages.