



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?
- Giving primacy to DPSPs over Fundamental Rights
 - Introducing the Anti-Defection Law
 - Lowering the voting age
 - 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?
- Restoring the right to property as a Fundamental Right
 - Strengthening protections against misuse of Emergency powers
 - Allowing states more control over national emergencies
 - Adding "Secular" and "Socialist" to the Preamble

For Qs 9-15, choose the correct option:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- 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.