Constitution as a Living Document

Question 1.
Constitution of India was completed in
(a) 1946
(b) 1949
(c) 1950
(d) 1947

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 1949 (26th November)

Question 2.
Amendment process of the constitution is given in
(a) Art 370
(b) Art 368
(c) Art 380
(d) Art 350

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Art 368

Question 3.
Indian Constitution is
(a) written and flexible
(b) written and rigid
(c) unwritten and flexible
(d) written, flexible and rigid

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Written, flexible and rigid

II. Fill up the blanks

Question 1.
We have ……………. of the constitution

▼ Answer

Answer: supremacy

Question 2.
In …………… and …………… it is decided that basic structure of the constitution can not be amended by, parliament.

▼ Answer

Answer: Keshwanand, Bharti case

Question 3.
…………. and ………….. were added in the preamble by 42nd amendment.

▼ Answer

Answer: Socialism, secularism

Question 4.
States have limited role in ………….. of the constitution.

▼ Answer

Answer: amendment

Question 5.
…………….. is most controversial amendment.

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd amendment

III. True/False questions

Question 1.
Indian Constitution is a living document.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 2.
Indian Constitution is Rigid constitution

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Question 3.
American Constitution is the briefest constitution.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 4.
British constitution is written document

Answer: False

Question 5.
Indian Constitution was written by Constituent Assembly.

Answer: True

Question 6.
Constituent Assembly was not a representative body.

Answer: False

Question 7.
Art 37Q deals with the amendment process.

Answer: False

Question 8.
We took the amendment process from South Africa

Answer: True

Question 9.
Constitution does not reflect the feelings of human beings.

Answer: False

Question 10.
Constituent Assembly was indirectly elected.

Answer: True

IV. Matching questions

Column A	Column B

1. 26 January 1950	i. 52nd Amendent
2. Art 368	ii. 42nd Amendment
3. The constitution which need lengthy process for amendement	iii. Republic day
4. Mini constitution	iv. Amendment process
5. Anti-Defection Law	v. Rigid

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. 26 January 1950	iii. Republic day
2. Art 368	iv. Amendment process
3. The constitution which need lengthy process for amendement	v. Rigid
4. Mini constitution	ii. 42nd Amendment
5. Anti-Defection Law	i. 52nd Amendent

V. One Word Answers

Question 1.
From which country we took the process of amendment?

▼ Answer

Answer: South Africa.

Question 2.
Which Article of the Constitution deals with amendment?

▼ Answer

Answer: Art 368

Question 3.
Which constitution is known as mini constitution?

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd amendment

Question 4.
Which amendment added two words socialism and secularism in the preamble?

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd Amendment

Question 5.
Which amendment was passed during Emergency?

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd Amendment

Question 6.
What is the nature of Constitution regarding amendment?

▼ Answer

Answer: It is both rigid as well as flexible

Question 7.
Who has the power of initiation of amendment bill?

▼ Answer

Answer: Parliament

Question 8.
Can there be joint session of Parliament amendment bill?

▼ Answer

Answer: No

Question 9.
Which amendment added Fundamental Duties?

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd Amendment

Question 10.
Which amendment abolished. Fundamental Right of property?

▼ Answer

Answer: 44th Amendment

Question 11.
Which amendment is known as Anti-Defection Act?

▼ Answer

Answer: 52nd Amendment

Question 12.
By which amendment voting age is reduced from 21 to 18 years?

▼ Answer

Answer: 61st amendment

Question 13.
In which year 73rd constitutional amendment was passed?

▼ Answer

Answer: 1992

Question 14.
Who Finally gives assent to amendment bill?

▼ Answer

Answer: President of India

Question 15.
Which amendment gave supremacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

▼ Answer

Answer: 42nd amendment.