

Unit 3 - Week 2

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Assignment 2

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-10-07, 23:59 IST.

1) Which of the following is true about the drafting of the Indian Constitution? **1 point**

- All members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected and hence the Constituent assembly was representative
- Some members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected and some were nominated and hence the Constituent assembly was representative
- All members were directly chosen by the British monarch and hence the Constituent Assembly was unrepresentative
- Only propertied individuals were allowed to be members of the Constituent Assembly

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Some members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected and some were nominated and hence the Constituent assembly was representative

2) Which of the following is true about the drafting of the Indian Constitution? **1 point**

- The draft of the Indian Constitution was approved by the British Parliament
- The Indian Constitution repealed the India Independence Act, 1947, thus establishing the sovereign authority of India.
- The Constituent Assembly was under the supervisory jurisdiction of the British Parliament
- None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
The Indian Constitution repealed the India Independence Act, 1947, thus establishing the sovereign authority of India.

3) Why do democratic societies need a Constitution? **1 point**

- For coordination amongst different elements
- For resolving deep disagreements
- Constraining majority power.
- All of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
All of these

4) Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the Constitution and statutory law? **1 point**

- The Constitution is the supreme law, to which all other laws are subject
- The Constitution is the supreme law, but it can be changed by legislative process
- The constitution is the supreme law, unless there is an emergency, in which case ordinary law can take its own course.
- The Constitution is the supreme law, to which all other laws are subject unless they are in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
The Constitution is the supreme law, to which all other laws are subject

5) Which of the following are limits on the amending power of the Parliament? **1 point**

- Parliament cannot amend Part III of the Constitution which contains fundamental rights
- Parliament can amend Part III of the Constitution which contains fundamental rights as long as it does not alter the basic structure.
- Parliament cannot amend the Preamble of the Constitution
- None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Parliament can amend Part III of the Constitution which contains fundamental rights as long as it does not alter the basic structure.

6) Can Parliament replace the Constitution? **1 point**

- Parliament can replace the Constitution under Article 368 of the Constitution
- Parliament can replace the Constitution through a popular referendum
- Parliament can amend but cannot replace the Constitution
- Parliament can replace the Constitution with the aid and advice of the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Parliament can amend but cannot replace the Constitution

7) Which of the following statements affects the democratic nature of the Constitution? **1 point**

- The Constituent Assembly was comprised largely of men
- The Constituent Assembly had a small representation of Dalit members
- The Constitution was drafted in English
- All of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
All of these

8) Is popular referendum a proper way of amending the Constitution? **1 point**

- Yes, as happened in Kenya and in the Brexit vote
- No, the Constitution is a permanent document that can only be amended by the Parliament
- No, a referendum is susceptible to majoritarianism
- Yes, but only if the population is an enlightened one

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Yes, as happened in Kenya and in the Brexit vote

9) Can the Supreme Court amend the Constitution? **1 point**

- No, the Supreme Court can only interpret the Constitution
- Yes, Article 142 permits the Supreme Court do make any orders necessary in the interests of justice
- Yes, the Supreme Court can amend the Constitution by interpreting it
- None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
No, the Supreme Court can only interpret the Constitution

10) What does it mean to juridify the Constitution? **1 point**

- It means that the judiciary has encroached upon the political space of the Constitution
- It means that the judiciary has amended the Constitution
- It means that the judiciary has abdicated its function under the Constitution
- It means that the judiciary is performing its role as the guardian of rights.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
It means that the judiciary has encroached upon the political space of the Constitution