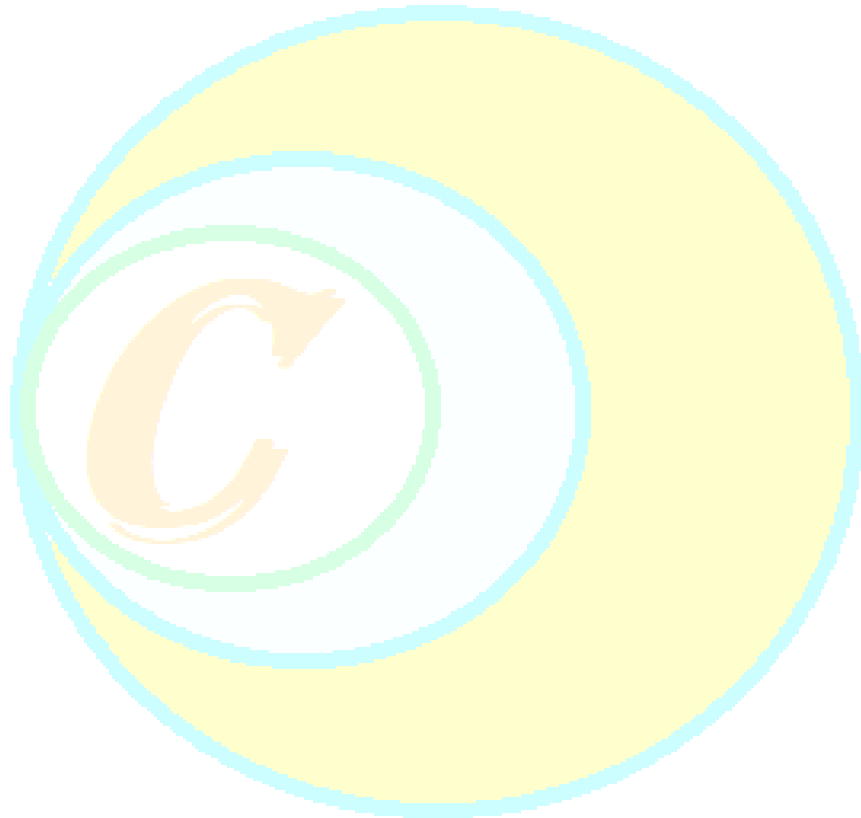


"KESAVANANDA BHARATI
V. STATE OF KERALA,"



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QUESTION AND ANSWER :-

Question1: What is the significance of the Kesavananda Bharati case in Indian constitutional law?

Answer: The Kesavananda Bharati case is significant as it introduced the doctrine of basic structure in the Indian Constitution.

Question2: Who was Kesavananda Bharati, and what was his role in the case?

Answer: Kesavananda Bharati was the petitioner in the case who challenged the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963.

Question3: Explain the doctrine of basic structure as established in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

Answer: The doctrine of basic structure implies that certain essential features of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament.

Question4: What is the key precedent that the Kesavananda Bharati case set regarding constitutional amendments?

Answer: The precedent set is that while Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its basic structure.

Question5: Which article of the Indian Constitution was central to the Kesavananda Bharati case, and how was it interpreted?

Answer: Article 368 was central, and it was interpreted to clarify the limitations on amending the Constitution.

Question6: How did the Supreme Court determine the "basic structure" of the Indian Constitution in this case?

Answer: The Supreme Court determined the basic structure by examining various provisions and principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Question7: Can you explain the "golden triangle" of fundamental rights, as discussed in the Kesavananda Bharati case?

Answer: The golden triangle comprises Articles 14 (equality), 19 (freedom), and 21 (right to life) and is considered part of the basic structure.

Question8: What was the ratio decidendi (legal reasoning) of the Kesavananda Bharati case?

Answer: The ratio decidendi was that Parliament can amend the Constitution but cannot destroy its basic structure.

Question9: How did the Kesavananda Bharati case impact subsequent constitutional amendments in India?

Answer: It led to a stricter scrutiny of amendments and prevented the alteration of core constitutional principles.

Question10: In the context of the Kesavananda Bharati case, what is the "power of the review"?

Answer: The power of review means the Supreme Court's authority to review and declare amendments unconstitutional if they violate the basic structure.

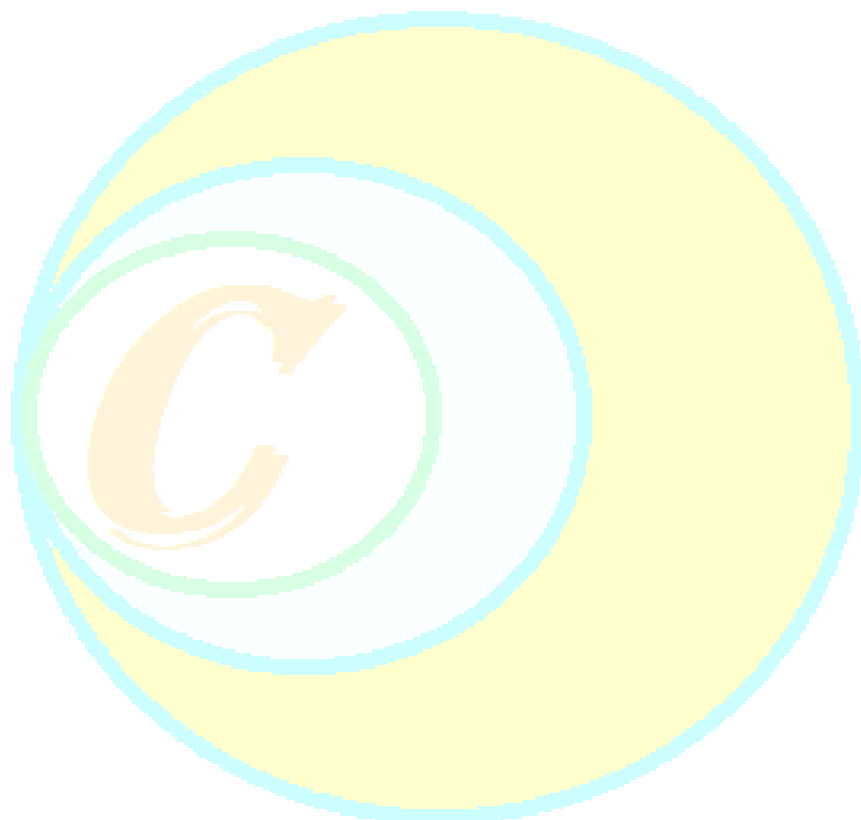
Question	Answer
1	The doctrine of basic structure.

Question	Answer
2	He was the petitioner who challenged the Kerala Land Reforms Act.
3	Certain essential features of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended.
4	Parliament can amend the Constitution but not alter its basic structure.
5	Article 368; It clarified the limitations on amending the Constitution.
6	By examining provisions and principles in the Constitution.
7	The golden triangle includes Articles 14, 19, and 21.
8	Parliament can't destroy the basic structure.
9	It led to stricter scrutiny of amendments.
10	The Supreme Court's authority to review and declare amendments unconstitutional.

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