

H/H/W
19/10/2024

AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Date _____
Page _____

1-mark questions

① Define the term Constitution?

Ans Constitution is the set of laws, rules and principles according to which a country is governed.

② Define the term Preamble?

Ans Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the Preamble.

③ What do you mean by Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans A set of guidelines which incorporated ideals and every govt. comes to power it is expected to be guided by these principles while when making policies and laws, these guidelines are called directive principles of state Policy.

④ Define the term Fundamental Rights?

Ans → Fundamental Rights are the basic rights that the Constitution of India assures its citizens and have legal sanction.

⑤ Define the term Parliament?

Ans → The body that governs India at the centre - India's union legislative is known as the Parliament.

⑥ Lok Sabha is also known as House of People. Why?

Ans → Lok Sabha is also known as House of People because ~~the~~ the members of Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people.

① What is meant by Constituencies?

Ans → The country is divided into several parts and are created on the basis of population is called. These parts are called constituencies.

② What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans → Lok Sabha The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years.
which

③ What is the body set up by the Indian Constitution which is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws?

Ans → The Judiciary is set up by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

2-mark questions

⑩ What do you mean by Rule of Law?

Ans Rule of Law is the violation of the laws one & were made punishable and no one was above the law.

⑪ When can a law be declared null and void by a court?

Ans A law is declared null and void by a court when it is against the interests of the people and against the principles of the Constitution.

⑫ What is meant by Dissent?

Ans Dissent is opposition. It is done when it doesn't suit interests of the people has many forms like rallies, strikes, peaceful marches etc.

(13) India is Sovereign State. What does it mean?

Ans → India is Sovereign state. It means it is ~~know~~ independent and not governed by any external authority and is its own master.

(14) India is a Socialist state. What does it mean?

Ans → India is a socialist state. It means everyone have is given equal opportunities to make use of the ~~res~~ resources of country. It aims to narrow the divide between the rich & the poor.

(15) & (16) Same Q -

India is a Secular State. What does it mean?

Ans India is a secular state. It means there is no discrimination on the basis of religions. All religions are ~~best~~ treated equally.

(17) India is a Republic state. What does it mean?

Ans India is a Republic state. It means the head of the country is elected and not a hereditary ~~is~~ monarch. Thus, India has a President who is elected and has fixed term of office.

3-mark Questions

(18) What is meant by the term Parliamentary democracy?

Ans In a Parliamentary democracy there is a

nominal nominal head of state.

- * The nominal head may be a hereditary monarch or an elected president. The decisions are taken in their name, but the real power lies in the hands of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers who are members of the President.
- * Ex - India and UK.

(19) What is a no-confidence motion?

Ans * If the Parliament loses its confidence in the Council of Ministers and its functioning

* A motion of no-confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

* If it is passed by a simple majority, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers must resign collectively.

Q20) How is Ordinary Bill different from money bill?

<u>Ans</u> <u>Ordinary Bill</u>	<u>Money Bill</u>
* It deals with subjects other than financial matters.	* It deals with subjects only financial subjects.
* It can be introduced by the ruling party and or the opposition.	* It can be introduced by the ruling party only.
* It can be introduced by the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha.	* It can be introduced by the Lok Sabha only.

21) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

<u>LOK SABHA</u>	<u>RAJYA SABHA</u>
* It is also called as the House of the People.	* It is also called as the Council of States.
* It is can have can upto 552 members	* It can have upto 250 members
* The term of the house is 5 years.	* The It is a permanent body & a third of its members retire every two years. So each member has a term of 6 years

5-Mark questions

(22) What are two categories of Bills? Briefly explain the stages by which a Bill becomes a law?

Ans) The two categories of Bills are -

- ⇒ Ordinary Bills
- ⇒ Money Bills.

Stages by which a Bill becomes a law -

First Reading or Introduction

When a member introduces the bill in the house, copies of the given to all the members, and the introducing member explains the purpose of the bill.

Second Reading

After the bill is thoroughly discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee

Committee from among the members will be set up by the speaker. The members of the committee will belong to various political parties, this committee and will scrutinise the bill and understand its positive and negative implications.

Third Reading

The bill is drafted finally after suitable modifications, as suggested by the members, have been made. Then in its complete form, it is put to vote. If the majority approves of the same, it is passed. It then goes to the other House where similar procedures may be adopted. The bill is then sent to the President for approval, after which it becomes a law.

(23) What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Composition of Rajya Sabha -

- ⇒ The Rajya Sabha can have upto 250 members.
- ⇒ Its members are elected indirectly by the members of the State Assemblies and 2 Union Territories.
- ⇒ 12 members are nominated by the President of India.
- ⇒ The members nominated are chosen from against distinguished personalities in the country, life authors, jurists, journalists and scientists.
- ⇒ It is a permanent house and a third of its members

rotate every two years, so each member has a term of 6 years.

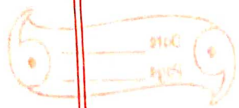
(24) What are the three kinds of lists of subjects name them with examples?

- Ans → The 3 kinds of lists of subjects-
- * The union list = 98 subjects
Ex - defence, foreign affairs and finance etc.
 - * The state list = 59 subjects
Ex - Police, health, sanitation & agriculture etc.
 - * The concurrent list = 52 subjects
Ex - education, labour welfare, electricity.

(25) Describe the federal structure of Indian democracy?

Ans → Federal structure of govt. -

→ * India is governed at 3 levels -



* Central Govt.

* State Govt.

* Local Govt.

⇒ This separation of powers at the ~~inter~~ national level, and at the regional level is called as federal division of power.

⇒ The centre legislates on topics included in the union list (99 sub. Ex-reference)

⇒ while the subjects mentioned in the state list come within the purview of state. Ex (59 sub. Ex-Police)

⇒ In the concurrent list are subjects on which both the state govt. & the central govt. can make laws. (52 sub. Ex-education)