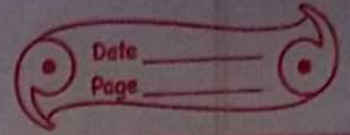


Hw
13 Oct 2021

Autumn Holiday Homework :-



1 mark questions :-

i. Define the term constitution.

ans, A constitution is a set of rules and laws according to which a country is governed.

ii. Define the term preamble.

ans, Preamble is the introductory part of the constitution.

iii. What do you mean by directive principle of state policy?

ans, Every govt. which comes to power is expected to be guided by some principles when making policies are called directive principle of state policy.

iv. Define the term fundamental right.

ans, The rights according to which a country is governed is called as fundamental right.

v. Define the term parliament.

The body that governs India at the Centre, i.e., India's union legislature is known as parliament.

vi. Lok Sabha is also known as House of people. Why?

Lok Sabha is also known as House of people because its members are directly elected by the people.

vii. What is meant by constituencies?

A group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body.

viii. What is term of Lok Sabha?

Lok Sabha is a house of people as its members are directly elected by the people.

The term of Lok Sabha is for a period of 5 years. After 5 years, fresh election are held.

ix. Which is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws? legislature.

2 MARK QUESTIONS:-

x. What do you mean Rule of Law?

Ans → The rule of law is the violation of these laws was made punishable no one above the law.

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

Ans → If a law is enacted against the principle of the constitution, the judiciary has the right to declare it as null or void.

xii. What is meant by Dissent?

If a law goes against the interests of a group will protest to express its dissatisfaction by Dissent → Marches, Non-cooperation etc.

xiii. India is a sovereign state. What does it mean?

It means that India is independent, and it is not governed by any more rules and laws.

xiv. India is a socialist state. What does it mean?

It means that as everyone is treated equally, therefore every ^{one} has the right to given the equal opportunities using

the so resources of country

xv) India is a secular state. What does it mean?

It means that as India is land of religion. So, there should be no discrimination on the basis of religion.

xvi) India is a republic state. What does it mean?

It means that every Indian have the right to elect their for choosing their representative.

(xvi. as it same as xv) (India is a ~~the~~ Sovereign Secular country)

MARK

QUESTIONS:-

xvii) What is meant by parliamentary Democracy?

In a democracy, the three arms of the government, namely the legislature, executive and the judiciary are independent of one another. India follows the system of parliament democracy. India is a parliamentary democratic republic in which the president of India is the head of state and the prime minister

of India is the head of government.

Write: What is no-confidence motion?

It is introduced in the Lok Sabha when the parliament loses its confidence in the Council of Ministers and its functioning. The government can be dismissed by the parliament by passing a no-confidence motion.

ix) How is ordinary bill is different from money bill?

ORDINARY BILL

* Ordinary bill can be introduced by a member of the ruling party or the opposition.

* It is introduced in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

* After the three readings it is passed to the other house. If it needs any changes it will then send back.

MONEY BILL

* Money bill can be only introduced by the Lok Sabha. The speaker of Lok Sabha.

It is introduced in the Lok Sabha.

* After three readings it is passed to Rajya Sabha. Here, if the money bill pass with or without any suggestion within 14 days.

ORDINARY BILL

MONEY BILL

again to the originated house.

- * If the origin House refuses to make any alteration there a deadlock will be created.

* If the time exceed more than 14 days then the lok sabha assumed the bill passed.

xx) Differentiate between lok sabha and Rajya sabha.

LOK SABHA

RAJYA SABHA

* It is house of people as its members are directly elected by the members.

* It is the upper house of the people. Here the members are indirectly elected by state assemblies or two union territories.

* There are 545 members are there in the lok sabha.

* There are 250 members in the Rajya sabha.

* After 6 years there will be a fresh election.

* After 6 years there will be a fresh election.
- Temporary

5-Mark Questions :-

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

Passing bill is the most important thing in the parliament. The bills are categories in two ~~as~~ \rightarrow

- Ordinary Bills
- Money Bills

STAGES BY WHICH A BILL BECOMES A LAW:-

• First Reading

\rightarrow First Reading is also called as Introduction as it's introduce the bill. Copies of the same given to all the members. and the bill was explain by the introducing members.

• Second Reading

\rightarrow The members can suggest any changes after reading the bill thoroughly. A committee from the members will be set up by the speaker. The member. # of the commi. committee will belong to various political parties. They will understand its positive and negative implications.

Third Reading

→ On this stage the bill is drafted finally after suitable suggestions suggested by the members. Then it is sent for the president approval, after which it becomes a law.

23. What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the council of states. Here, members are elected indirectly by the members of state assemblies and two union territories. There are 250 members.

The vice-president is the presiding officer. An ~~member~~ Indian should be ages 30 or years or above ~~for the~~ to be the member of the Rajya Sabha, they should not be bankrupt nor unsound mind.

25. Describe the federal structure of Indian democracy.

Ans, Federal structure means that the power is distributed between state, local and central Govt. Each level has been divided into different subjects such as union, state and concurrent list

UNION GOVT



STATE GOVT



LOCAL GOVT