

1-mark qns

① Define the term - constitution?

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

② Define the term preamble?

ans → It is the introductory page which gives a brief overview on the constitution.

③ What do you mean by directive principles of State Policy?

ans → The set of guidelines which incorporated ideals like reservation of seats for SC, Tribes and, compulsory education of all children etc is called directive principles of state policy.

④ Define the term fundamental rights.

ans → The group of certain rights guaranteed by the constitution and have legal sanction are fundamental rights.

⑤ Define the term parliament?

ans → Parliament is the legislative body having three branches as legislature, executive and judiciary.

⑥ Lok Sabha is also known as house of 'people' - Why?

ans → Lok Sabha is known as house of people because its members are directly elected by the people.

⑦ What is meant by constituencies?

ans → A country is divided into ~~some~~<sup>many</sup> separate units ~~for purpose~~ of on basis of elected members as a representative in parliament.

⑧ What is the term of Lok Sabha?

ans → 5 yrs

⑨ Which is the body setup by the Indian constitution that responsible for upholding legality of laws?

ans → Judiciary

## 2 mark qns

⑩ What do you mean by rule of law?

ans → The rule of law states that no one is above the constitution and its laws.

→ If there would be any violation against these laws, which can be considered as illegal then, the citizen is punishable.

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

ans → If any law is enacted against the principles of the constitution, then the judiciary has the right to declare it null and void i.e. could abolish it.

⑫ What is meant by dissent?

ans → When any law goes against the interest of a group of people, then the group can protest to express its dissatisfaction known as dissent.

⑬ India is a sovereign state? What does it mean.

ans → India is independent and is its own master which is stated by India's sovereignty.

→ India is a supreme power and no external authority could undermine the authority of Indian govt.

→ As a sovereign country, India is free from any kind or form of foreign interference in its domestic affairs.

①7 → India is a socialist state. What does it mean?

ans → "India is a socialist state." This means that every citizen of India has the equal opportunity to use the resources available in India.

→ Indian constitution assures that there would be no discriminatory difference between castes, races and others on basis of using India's resources.

①6 & ①5 → India is a Secular state. What does it mean?

ans → India allows all types of religions and assures no discrimination would be there on basis of religions.

→ India also provides certain basic rights to protect the ~~religious~~ ~~discriminated~~ people who are discriminated for religion.

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

ans → The Indian govt. is elected by the citizen whom they believe as the perfect representative and the govt. is not hereditary.

→ The president of India is elected and has a fixed term of office.

3-mark questions

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

ans → The heads of state is president but by only name but the real power lies in the hands of Prime minister and its council of ministers for which the country is known as parliamentary democracy.

→ In India, President and in UK, Queen are heads just only by name but the PM is the real power controller. So, UK and India are Parliamentary democracy.

→ ~~The~~ <sup>Parliamentary</sup> Democracy consist of 3 branches of govt which are legislative, executive and judiciary.

(19) What is a no confidence motion?

ans → If the cabinet ministers function quite uselessly, by which citizens of country are not getting satisfied by their works after many chances, then the parliament loses its confidence on the ministers and no-confidence motion is represented in Lok Sabha against the ministers.

→ No-confidence motion can also be an attempt, usually by an opposition party to get the govt. prove its majority on the floor of the house.

→ In India, Total 26 no-confidence motions have been moved till date from which 25 were unsuccessful and one did not get into the voting stage as the PM resigned before it.

(20) How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

### Ordinary Bill

### Money Bill

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| → It contains matters which are not related to economic or finance. | → It contains matters which deal with <del>taxes</del> <sup>imposition</sup> and abolition of taxes, borrowings etc. |
| → Can be introduced in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha.                    | → Can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.   |
| → Rajya Sabha can reject the bill.                                  | → Rajya Sabha can't reject the bill.   |
| → Rajya Sabha can hold it for max. 6 months.                        | → Rajya Sabha can hold it for max. 14 days.  |

### ② Differentiate between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

#### Lok Sabha

#### Rajya Sabha

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| → Also known as Lower house.     | → Known as Upper house.   |
| → Term is for 5 years.           | → Term is for 6 years.  |
| → Members are elected by people. | → members are elected by members of state legislative assembly. |

5 marks

(29) What are two categories of Bills? Briefly explain stages by which a bill becomes a law

ans → The two categories of bills are -

- \* Ordinary bills
- & Money bills

→ There are <sup>3</sup> stages by which a bill becomes a law. They are -

### 1 First reading -

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

### 2 Second reading

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

There will be a

- ~~A committee~~ committee set up by speaker among the members who will scrutinise the bill and understand its positive & negative implications.



### ▣ Third reading

- The bill is finally drafted after suitable modifications and then it is put into vote.
- If the majority approves the drafted bill, then it will be passed and it goes to other House for similar procedures.
- Then it will be sent to president for approval, after which it becomes a law.

②③ What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

ans → Rajya Sabha is the upper house which can have upto 250 members.

→ Members are elected by members of State assembly and two Union territories. Twelve members <sup>are</sup> nominated by president of India.

→ So, out of total of 250 seats, 238 are to be represented by states and Union territories and 12 are nominated by President who are amongst the distinguished personalities.

→ One-third members of Rajya Sabha retire every second year ~~are~~ and are replaced by newly elected members. Term of each member of Rajya Sabha is 6 years.

→ ~~The term~~

→ The 'Vice President' of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.

(29) What are the three kinds of lists of subjects? Name them with examples.

ans → The three kinds of lists of subjects are-

1. Union lists -

- The Union list is legislated by Central or Union govt.
- There are totally 98 subjects consisted in Union list.
- Eg - Defence, Foreign affairs, Finance etc.

## \* State list -

- The State list is legislated by ~~Central~~ <sup>State</sup> or Union govt.
- There are totally 66 subjects consisted in state list.
- Eg: Police, health, sanitation etc.

## \* Concurrent list -

- On this list, both state and Union govt. can make laws.
- There are totally 52 subjects consisted in concurrent list.
- Eg = education, electricity, labour welfare, etc.

Q5) Describe the federal structure of Indian Democracy -

ans → The federal structure / federal govt. consists of three levels - They are -

### \* Central / Union Govt. -

- It is the govt. which holds the power for center / whole country.
- Its main function is to make laws for central level in its Union legislature known as Parliament.

### \* State govt.

- It is the govt. which holds the power for State only.
- It can make laws only for its state not for centre or any other state.

### \* Local govt. -

- It is also known as Panchayati Raj which controls a group of block in a district.