

CIVICS

(1.) Define the term Constitution ?

The term constitution is a set of rules, law and principles according to which a country is governed.

2. Define the term Preamble ?

The constitution begins with a Preface or introduction called the Preamble.

3. What do you mean by directive Principles of State Policy?

The directive principles envision for all citizens the equality of opportunity and adequate means of livelihood, avoiding concentration of wealth in few hands.

(4.) Define the term Fundamental Rights ?
The rights that are guaranteed to every citizen.

(5.) Define the term Parliament ?
India's union legislative is known as the Parliament.

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

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

(7.) What is meant by Constituencies ?

It means it created on the basis of Population.

(8.) What is the form of Lok Sabha ?

The form of Lok Sabha is known as the house of the People because its members are directly elected by People.

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(10.) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

The rule of law is established in India, i.e., violation of these laws was made punishable and no one was above the law.

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

If a law is enacted against the principles of the constitution, then the judiciary has the right to declare it null and void.

(12.) What is meant by dissent ?

If a law goes against the interests of a group of people, then that group will protest to express its dissatisfaction.

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

Sovereign means that India is now independent - it is no longer governed by any external authority and is its own master.

(14.) India is a socialist state. What does it mean ?
It means everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country. It aims to narrow the divide between the rich and the poor.

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

There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.

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

The Indian constitution Proclaims that the Head of state will be elected, and not be a hereditary ruler.

(17.) What is meant by the term Parliamentary democracy ?

A system of government in which people elect representatives to a Parliament to make laws. For example : Canada and U.K.

(18.) What is a no-confidence motion?

A motion of no confidence is an endorsement or vote which confers trust on individual or a group is not able to hold the position of responsibility, possibly because they are inadequate in some respect.

(19.) How is ordinary Bill different from money bill?

Ordinary bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

Money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

(20.) Different between Lok Sabha and Rajya

Sabha?

Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

1. Lok Sabha has per its name, it is the assembly in which the people elect their representatives.

in Rajya Sabha, the representatives are chosen by elected members of the state assemblies.

2. The Lok Sabha dissolved after every five years.

Rajya Sabha is considered as the permanent body

3. The maximum members in the Lok Sabha and present are 552.

There are only 250 members in the Rajya Sabha.

(Q1.) What are two categories of Bills?

Briefly explain the stages by which a Bill becomes a law?

There are two categories of bills: Ordinary bills and money bills.

Ordinary bills:

It can be introduced either in the

Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

Once the bill is passed in one House after three readings, it goes to the other House.

Money bills :

A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not by the ruling Party.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to certify it as a money bill. After three readings in the Lok Sabha, the bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha.

(22.) What is the composition of Rajya Sabha ?

The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 12 members representing the states and union territories, and 12 members

nominated by the President. Rajya Sabha is a Permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

(23.) What are the three kinds of list of subjects name them with examples?

The three kinds lists :

(i.) Union list : it consists of 98 subjects.

For example : Defence, Foreign affairs and Finance.

(ii) State list : it contains 59 subjects.

For example : Police, health, Sanitation and agriculture.

(iii) Concurrent list: It has 52 subjects.

For example: Education, electricity, labour welfare etc.

(24.) Describe the federal structure of Indian Democracy?

Federalism in India refers to relationship between the central Government and the state governments of India. The constitution of India establishes the structure of the Indian government.

Both the national govt. and the the smaller Political subdivisions have the Power to make a laws.