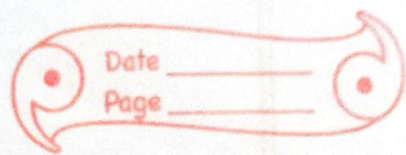


H.W
21/10/21



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

1) Define the term Constitution.

Ans → The Constitution is a set of rules, laws 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. It highlights the goals and aspirations of the Indian people.

3) What do you mean by directive principles of state policy?

Ans → The directive principles of state policy can be defined as guidelines that are to be followed by the government in the governance of the country.

4) Define the term fundamental rights.

Ans → The rights which are guaranteed by the constitution and have legal ~~sanction~~ sanction and also given to all citizens is called fundamental rights.

5) Define the term Parliament.

Ans → The body that governs at the centre, i.e., India's union legislature, is known as Parliament.

6) Lok Sabha is also known as ~~the~~ House of Parliament. Why?

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

7) What is meant by Constituencies?

Ans → For the purpose of elections, the country is divided into several wards called constituencies. The constituencies are created on the basis of population.

8) What do you mean by the term Lok Sabha?

Ans → Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament. It is also known as ~~the~~ House of People.

9) Which is the body set up by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of laws?

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

10) What do you mean by Rule of law?

Ans → Violation of law was made punishable and no one was above the law. If one breaks the law he or she would be liable to be punished - irrespective of caste, class, creed or gender.

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

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

12) What is meant by Dissent?

Ans → If a law goes against the interests of a group of people, then the group will protest to ~~express~~ express ~~its~~ its dissatisfaction is known as Dissent.

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

Ans → India is a sovereign state. It 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?

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

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

Ans → India is a secular state. It means that every citizen has the freedom to profess, practice and propagate the religion of his or her liking. There can be no discrimination on the basis of religion. India does not have any state religion.

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

Ans → India is a republic state. It means that India is a republic country because our head of the state - president is an elected person ~~not~~ not a hereditary one. He is elected for 5 years which is a fixed term of office.

18) What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?

Ans → i) The type of democracy in which the real power lies in the hands of Prime minister and his or her Council of Ministers who are members of the Parliament is known as Parliamentary form of democracy.

ii) In the Parliamentary form of democracy there is a nominal head of state.

iii) India and UK has parliamentary ~~democracy~~ ^{democracy}.

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~~ resign collectively.

20) How is Ordinary Bill different from Money Bill?

Ans → Ordinary Bill

- i) Any member, either the ruling party or the opposition party, may introduce an ordinary bill.
- ii) It can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.
- iii) The Rajya Sabha can make changes in the bill.
~~But the Lok Sabha~~

Money Bill

- i) It can be introduced only by the ~~the~~ ruling party.
 - ii) It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
 - iii) The Rajya Sabha cannot make changes in the ~~the~~ bill.
- 2) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Ans - Lok Sabha

- i) Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament and also known as House of People.
- ii) The term of office of Lok Sabha is 5 years.

iii) Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the people.

Rajya Sabha

- i) Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament. It is the permanent house of the Parliament.
 - ii) Each ~~member~~ member of Rajya Sabha ~~has~~ has a term of 6 years.
 - iii) Rajya ~~Sabha~~ Sabha members are indirectly elected by the ~~state~~ state assemblies and three union territories.
- 22) What are two categories of Bills? Briefly explain the stages by which a ~~Bill~~ Bill becomes a law.

Ans → The two categories of Bills are :-

- i) Ordinary Bill
- ii) Money Bill

→ The stages by which a bill becomes a law are :-

→ Introduction or First Reading

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

→ Second Reading

i) After the bill is thoroughly discussed, a ~~committee~~ committee from among the members will be set up by the speaker. The committee includes all members of various parties. This committee will examine the bill very closely ~~and~~ and understand its positive and negative implications.

→ Third Reading

- i) After suitable modifications, the bill is drafted finally and it is put to vote. ~~It is~~ If the majority approves it, then it goes to Rajya Sabha. The similar procedure adopted there. After passing it, finally it is sent to the President for the signature. When the President put the signature the bill becomes a law.



23) What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Ans → The composition of Rajya Sabha are :-

- i) The upper house or the Council of States, i.e., the Rajya Sabha, can have upto 250 members.
- ii) Its members are elected indirectly by the members of the state assemblies and three union territories.
- iii) ~~The~~ The members ~~not~~ nominated are chosen from amongst distinguished personalities in the ~~the~~ country like authors, journalists, jurists and scientists.

iv) ~~12~~ Twelve members are nominated by the President of India.

v) Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved.

vi) It is a permanent body and a third of the members retire every two years.

vii) To each member has a term of ~~six years~~ six years.

24) What are the three kinds of list of subjects name with examples?

Ans → The three kinds of list of subjects ~~are~~ are:-

i) Union list → consists of 97 subjects

ii) State list → consists of 59 subjects

iii) Concurrent list → consists of 52 subjects

→ Examples of union list are defence, foreign affairs and finance.

→ Examples of state list are police, health, sanitation and agriculture.

→ Examples of concurrent list are education, electricity, labour welfare, etc.

25) Describe the federal structure of India ~~Democracy~~
Democracy.

Ans → i) The Indian Constitution provides for a federal structure of government.

ii) It distributes powers among three levels of government - government at the centre, at the state or regional level and at the local level (Panchayati Raj).

iii) Each level has been assigned separate areas of subjects. There are three lists. a) The union list b) The state list c) The concurrent list

- iv) The union list consists of 98 subjects for example defence, foreign affairs and finance, state list has about 59 subjects includes police, health, sanitation and agriculture. The concurrent list has 52 subjects like education, electricity, labour welfare, etc.
- v) The union list includes subjects of national importance and union government alone can make laws related to the subjects in union list.
- vi) The state list contains subjects of state and local importance and the state government alone can make laws over it.
- vii) Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest of both union and state governments and both of them can make laws.