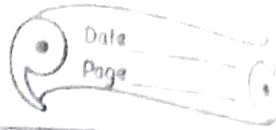


18/10/21

## HOLIDAY HW



1) Define the term constitution?

Ans:- Constitution refers to a set of rules and principles that define the nature and form of government.

2) ans:- The introductory part of a statute or deed, stating its purpose, aims and justification.

3) ans:- Directive principles of state policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. Besides, all executive agencies of union and states should also be guided by these principles.

Ans:- Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognised by the Supreme Court as requiring a high degree of protection from govt. encroachment.

5) ans: An assembly of the representatives of a political nation or people, often the supreme legislative authority.

6) ans: Lok Sabha is also called house of people because it is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage.

7) ans: A constituent is a voting member of a community or organisation and has the power to appoint or elect.

8) ans: The quorum for the house is 10% of the total membership. The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues to operate for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by parliament by law or decree.

10) ans: Our constitution established the rule of law in India, i.e., violation of these laws was made punishable and no one was



# Q. NO THE CONSTITUTION

above the law.

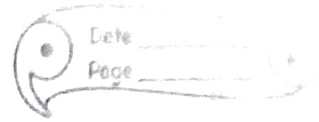
11) ans. - If a law is enacted against the principles of the constitution, then the judiciary has the right to declare it null and void.

12) ans. Expressing dissent + take various types such as Hartal, Dharna

13) ans. India is a parliamentary democracy. Democracy means citizens of a country must elect their representatives to govern them.

14) ans. A motion of confidence is a motion of support proposed by a govt. in a parliament or other assembly of elected representatives to give members of parliament a chance to register their confidence in govt.

# HOLIDAY HOME WORK



15) ans:- **ORDINARY BILL:-** \* Any member either of the Ruling Party or the opposition, may introduce an ordinary Bill. 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 BILL:-** \* A money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only 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.