

1. A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed.
2. The introductory part of the constitution is called as preamble.
3. A set of ideals which should form the guiding principles of the government are given under the section called directive principles of state policy.
4. The rights that are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of India are called as fundamental rights.
5. The body that governs India at the centre, India's Union Legislature is known as the Parliament.
6. The Lok Sabha is known as the house of the people because its members are directly elected by the people.
7. The country is divided into many areas for elections and each area is called a constituency.
8. The term of the Lok Sabha is for a period of five years.
9. Judiciary is the body set up by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.
10. Rule of law means, violation of laws was made punishable and no one was above the law. If anyone broke the law they would be liable to be punished irrespective of caste, class, creed or

gender.

11. 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. If a law goes against the interest of a group of people then that group will protest to express its dissatisfaction, is known as dissent.
13. 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~~ Socialist state it means that, everyone in India now is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of India.
15. India is a secular state it means that, in India there is no discrimination on the basis of religion and all religions are treated equally.
16. India is a secular state it means that, in India there is no discrimination on the basis of religion and all religions are treated equally.
17. India is a Republic state it means that, the head of state will be elected, and not be a hereditary ruler. Thus, we have a president who is elected and has a fixed term of office, i.e. President of India is an elected one not a hereditary one.

18. The government with the Prime Minister of the country as the head of the government and the President of the country is the official but only has ceremonial powers is called Parliamentary democracy.

* In a Parliamentary democracy, the three branches of govt., namely, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary are independent of each other.

19. 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 collectively.

20.	Ordinary bill	Money bill
	* Ordinary bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha by either of the ruling party or the opposition party.	* Money bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and only by the ruling party.
	* Ordinary bill can be introduced without the recommendation of the President.	* Money bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.
	* Either a Minister or private member can introduce the ordinary bill.	* Only a Minister is allowed to introduce the money bill.

21.	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
	* Members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the eligible voters.	* Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of State Assemblies and two Union Territories.

* The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years.

* It is a permanent body, one third of its members retire every two years. So each member has a term of 6 years.

* The maximum strength is 552 members.

* It can have upto 250 members.

22. The two categories of bills are :

- * Ordinary bills
- * Money bills

→ Stages by which a bill becomes a law :

* First reading - 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 - After bill is thoroughly discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee from among the members will be set up by the speaker. They belong to various political parties. The committee will scrutinize the bill and understand its positive and negative implications.

* Third reading - The bill is drafted finally after the modifications and put to vote. If the majority approves of the same, it is passed. It then goes to the Rajya Sabha. There also the same process will be followed. Finally, it is sent to President for approval. If he puts his signature, the bill becomes a law.

23. The composition of Rajya Sabha is:

- * The Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members
- * Its members are elected indirectly by the members of the State Assemblies and two Union Territories (Delhi and Pondicherry).
- * Twelve members are nominated by the President of India from among distinguished personalities in the country like authors, journalists, jurists and scientists.
- * Rajya Sabha is a permanent house because it is not subject to dissolutions.
- * Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for 6 years and one-third members retire after every two years.

24. The three kinds of list of subjects are:

- * Union list
- * State list
- * Concurrent list

Name of lists	No. of subjects	Reasons	Example
* Union list	98 subjects	Has subject for national importance	Defence, Foreign affairs and communications, Finance, etc
* State list	59 subjects	Has subjects for local & state importance.	Police, Agriculture Agriculture, Health & sanitation, etc.
* Concurrent list	52 subjects	Has subjects of common interest of both centre and state	Education, Labour welfare, Electricity, Union, Marriage, Trade, etc

25. * The federal structure of government means the power is distributed between central govt., state govt. and local govt. Each level has been assigned separate areas of subjects.
- * Union list, State list, Concurrent list.
 - * The union list consists of 98 subjects like Defence, foreign affairs and finance, etc.
 - * The state list consists of 59 subjects like Police, health and sanitation, and agriculture, etc.
 - * The concurrent list consists of 52 subjects like Education, electricity, trade and labour welfare, etc.


