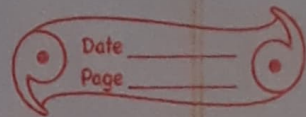


M/H/W
14/10/21

Holiday Homework =

Concise



1 mark Questions

1) Define the term Constitution?

Ans- The constitution is a set of laws, rules and principles according to which the country is governed.

2) Define the term preamble?

Ans- Our Constitution begins with the preface or introduction is known as preamble.

3) Why do you mean by Directive principles of State policy?

Ans- The set of ideals should from which the guiding principles government is given under the sections is called Directive principles of state policy.

4) Define the term Fundamental Rights?

Ans- Fundamental rights are the right that also the basic rights which are being assured for the citizens by the constitution, which contains political, cultural, and also Economic rights.

5) Define the term parliament?

Ans- The body that governs India at the centre of

that India's union legislature is known as parliament.

6. Lok Sabha is also known as House of people. Why?

Ans- Lok Sabha is also known as the House of people because in this house the peoples are directly elected.

7. Why What is mean by constituencies?

Ans- A group of voters at a specified area who elect representatives to form a body of legislative is known as constituencies.

8. What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans- The term of Lok Sabha is for five years.

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

Ans- The Independent and powerful judiciary is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of laws.

2-mark Questions

10. What do you mean by Rule of law?

Ans- Our constitution made Rule of law in India, the violation of these laws made punishable and no one was above the law. If anyone broke the law then it is liable to be punished - irrespective of caste, creed, class etc.

11. When ^{can} a law be declared null and void by a court?

Ans- If a law enacted against the principles of the constitution then the Judiciary have the power to be declared it null and void by a courts.

12. Why is meant by Dissent?

Ans- If a law goes against the interest of the group of people ~~the~~ people then the group will protest to express its dissatisfaction. So, This is called 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 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 every one is given equal opportunities to make the use of the resources of the country.

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

Ans- India is a Secular state. It means that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.

16. India is a Secular State. What does it mean?

Ans- India is a Secular state. It means that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion. Every religions are treated equally.

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

Ans- India is a republic state. It means that our Indian constitution proclaims the head of the state will be elected and not to be a hereditary ruler.

3-mark Questions

18. What is the term meant by parliamentary Government? Democracy?

Ans- In a democracy, the government have three different arms the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary are independent for one another which is called as parliamentary democracy. India follows the parliamentary 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 is introduced in the Lok Sabha.

20. How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

Ans- A ordinary bill is the bill which can be introduced by the Ruling party or the opposition. The ordinary bill can be introduced also in the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha and the money bill is the bill that can be introduced in the ruling party by the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha has to

certifying the Money bill,

21) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

Ans- Lok Sabha is the House of people because it is directly elected by the people and it consists of 552 members. A person member of Lok Sabha can be elected for 5 years, and the Rajya Sabha is the Sabha which is indirectly elected by the people and consists of 250 members. The Rajya Sabha is permanent ^{house} because it is not subject to dissolution and the members of the Rajya Sabha can be elected for 6 years.

5-mark Questions

22) What are two categories of Bills? Briefly explain the stages by which a Bill becomes a law?

Ans- The two categories of Bills are ordinary bills and money bills. The stages by which a Bill becomes a law are:-

* First Reading or Introduction:-

When a member introduces the bill ^{in the house}, copies of same will given to all the members, the introducing member will explain the purpose of the bill.

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* Second Reading :-

After being thoroughly discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee from among the members will be set up by the Speaker. The ~~council~~ committee members are from different political parties. The committee members will scrutinise the bill and understand the positive and negative implications.

* Third ~~Bill~~ Reading :-

The Bill is finally drafted by suitable modifications as suggested by the members have been made. Then in its complete form it is put to vote. If majority approves, it is passed. When it is passed to the other house where similar procedures adopted. Then it is sent to the president for approval. Then it becomes law.

23. What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Ans- Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house or the Council of States which consists of 250 members. The term of the Rajya Sabha is for 6 years. It is permanent ^{house} because it is not subject to dissolution. 12 members are

nominated by the president of India from among distinguished personalities in the country like Journalists, Jurists, Scientists and authors. The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the State assemblies and the two union territories.

24. What are the three kinds of lists of Subjects name them with examples?

Ans- The three kinds of list of Subjects are:-
union list, State list and concurrent list.

union list	State list	concurrent list
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union list has Subjects of National Importance. • Union only alone can make the law. • currency, affairs, Defence banking, foreign and communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State list has the Subject of local and state Importance. • State Govts can alone make laws. • police, trade, agriculture, deregulation and commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concurrent list has the Subject of common interest both to centre and the state. • Both the centre and the state can frame law. • Education, forest, Trade, marriage.

Adaptation, Succession and Union

25. Describe the Federal Structure of Indian democracy?

Ans- India is a Sovereign Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic Government with a parliamentary form of Government which is federal in structure with unitary features. There is a Council of Ministers with the prime minister as its head to advise the president who is the constitutional head of the country. India is also governed at three levels - one government at the centre, another at the regional or state level and another at the local level (Panchayati Raj).