

1) Define the term Constitution?

Ans) A Constitution is a set of rules and law through which a country is governed.

2) Define the term Preamble?

Ans) The starting part of the Constitution or the introduction of the Constitution is called 'Preamble'. It highlights the goals and aspiration of the Indian people.

3) What do you mean by Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans) The writers of the constitution were well aware of scheduled castes, tribes and women, compulsory education for all children; they knew that India did not have that much of resources. So that they made a set of guidelines. These guidelines are called as directive principles of state policy.

4) Define the term Fundamental Rights?

Ans) Fundamental Rights are the set of rights made for all citizens in the Constitution.

5) Define the term Parliament?

Ans) The body that governs India at the centre,



i.e., India's union legislature, is known as Parliament.

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

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

7) What is meant by Constituencies?

Ans) A group of voters who choose their representatives in the election, is called as Constituencies.

8) What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans) The term of Lok Sabha is five years.

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

Ans) The body which set up by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws ~~is~~ is ~~legislative~~ legislature.

10) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

Ans) A situation in which the laws of a country are obeyed by everyone. The courts uphold



the rule of law. This is meant by rule of law.

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 has right to declare it null and void.

12) What is meant by Dissent?

Ans) The holding or expression of opinions at variance with those commonly or officially held is known as dissent.

13) India is a Sovereign State. What does it mean?

Ans) India is a Sovereign State, ~~it~~ it means India is now independent and it is no longer ruled by or governed by any other external authority.

14) India is a Socialist State. What does it mean?

Ans) India is a Socialist State, it means peoples of India has opportunities to make use of the resources of it.



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

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

Ans) India is a Republic state, it means the Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected and not be a hereditary ruler.

18) What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?

Ans) A system of government in which people elect representatives to a parliament to make law is known as parliamentary democracy.

19) What is no-confidence motion?

Ans) A no-confidence motion means a vote which conditions that an individual or a group is not able to hold the position of responsibility.

20) How is Ordinary Bill different from money bill?



Ans) Ordinary bills can be introduced by any member, either of the ~~the~~ ruling party or the opposition. It can be introduced either in Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. But money bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only by the ruling party.

2) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

Ans) Lok Sabha

- The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.

- The strength of Lok Sabha is 552 out of which 2 members are nominated by the President.

- The tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years. The House can be dissolved before the expiry of the tenure.

Rajya Sabha

- The members of Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies.

- The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members, out of which 12 are nominated by the President.

- The tenure of Rajya Sabha members is 6 years but one-third members retire after every 2 years. It cannot be dissolved, it is a permanent House.