

HHW  
14/10/21

## Holiday Homework

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1 mark questions

1) Define the term Constitution?

A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed. The rules and laws are specially created to suit the needs of the people of that country.

2) Define the term Preamble?

Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the Preamble. It highlights the goals and aspiration of the Indian people.

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

Directive Principles of States Policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life.



4) Define the term Fundamental Rights.

Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognized by the Supreme Court as requiring a high degree of protection from government encroachment.

5) Define the term Parliament?

An assembly of the representatives of a political nation or people is called Parliament.

6) Lok Sabha is also known as the house of people?

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.

1) What is meant by Constituencies?

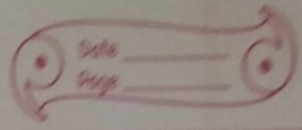
A group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body are called constituencies.

2) What is the term of Lok Sabha?

The term of the Lok Sabha is for a period of five years.



2-mark  
questions



10) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

Violation of laws were made permissible and no one was above the law. If any one broke 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?

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

12) What is meant by Dissent?

Whenever there are laws, there is bound to be dissent or opposition to it. If a law goes against the interest of a group then that group will protest to express its dissatisfaction is known as dissent.



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

India is a Sovereign state as we the citizens of the country can alone decide what we want to do and no other country can tell us what to do.

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

India is a Socialist State as everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country.

15) India is a <sup>Secular</sup> Socialist State. What does it mean?

It means that every citizen has the freedom to profess practice and propagate the religion of his liking and no discrimination on the basis of religion.

16) What is a Republic state. What does it mean?

India is a Republic country because of our head of the state - president is an



elected person not a hereditary one.  
He is elected for 5 years.

### 3 mark Questions

17) Why do you mean by the term parliamentary democracies?

Parliamentary democracy is a system of government in which citizens elect representatives to a legislative parliament to make the necessary laws and decisions for the country.

18) What is a no-confidence motion?

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. This is called no-confidence motion.



19) How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

Ordinary bill is that which is concerned with making of laws on matters other than money matters. ~~For~~ where as money bill is a bill that solely concerns taxation or government spending as opposed to changes in public law.

20) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the eligible voters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Rajya Sabha are elected members of state legislative assembly.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The period of Lok Sabha is five years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a permanent body, one third of its members retire every two years</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The maximum strength is 552 members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has not more than 250 members.</li> </ul>



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

ans) Two categories of Bills are:-  
\* Ordinary Bill  
\* Money Bill

⇒ First Reading - When a member introduces the bill in the house copies of the same are given to all the members.

⇒ Second Reading - After bill is through 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 scrutinise 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 it. Then it passes to Rajya Sabha. There also the same process will be followed.



Finally it is sent to president for signature. If he put the signature the bill becomes a law.

22) What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

The composition of Rajya Sabha is that should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the States and the Union Territories.

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

The three kinds of list of subjects are

- 1) Union list.
- 2) State list.
- 3) Concurrent list.

24) Describe the federal structure of Indian structure?

Federal Structure of Govt means the power is distributed between centre govt.