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## Civics

classmate

Date

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- 1) ~~Set~~ The Constitution is a set of rules and principles according to which a country is governed.
- 2) Preamble is the starting page of the constitution.
- 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 fundamental rights are the rights that are guaranteed to every citizen.
- 5) The body that governs India at the center of Indian Union legislature is called parliament.
- 6) The Lok Sabha is known as the house of the people because its members are directly elected by the people. The maximum
- 7) Constituencies are created on the basis of population of the area.
- 8) The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years.
- 9) The Judiciary is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the



## legality of law

2 marks

- 10) Rule of Law in India are violation of these laws are punishable against the laws.
- 11) If a law is enacted ~~against~~ against the principals of constitution then the Judiciary has the right to declare a law null or void.
- 12) The dissent is the rallies and peaceful marches which are done to abolish or modify the laws due to such protests.
- 13) Sovereign means that India is now Independent. It is no longer governed ~~or~~ by any external authority and is its own master.
- 14) Everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country. It aims to narrow the divides between rich and the poor.
- 15) There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.
- 16) The Indian constitution provides that head of the state will



be elected and not be a hereditary ruler.

3 marks

182) There is a nominal head of the state. This nominal ~~head~~ <sup>head</sup> may be a hereditary monarch as in case of United Kingdom (UK) or an elected president as in the case of India. The decisions are only taken by the prime minister. The president is only for name. So India and UK are ~~to~~ parliamentary democracies.

192) If a parliament loses its confidence in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Council of Ministers and its functioning a motion of no confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha. It is passed by a simple majority. The prime minister and Council of Ministers must resign collectively.

20) • Ordinary Bills → Any member of the ruling party or the opposition party. It can be introduced either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

• 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.

### 21) Lok Sabha

- The members are directly elected by the people.
- The maximum strength held by the Sabha held in the constitution is 550.
- Current members in the Sabha are 545 members in the Lok Sabha.
- This number increases according to the population of the country.
- Term is 5 years.

### Rajya Sabha

- The members are indirectly elected by the P.M.C.s
- The maximum strength held by the Sabha is 250.
- Current members in the <sup>Sabha</sup> are 245 in the Rajya Sabha.
- The number increases according to the population of the country.
- Term is 6 years.

### Smarts

- 22) There are two types of Bill are:
- Ordinary Bill
  - Money Bill.



22) There are 3 stages by which a bill becomes a law, are:-

- First Reading or Introduction → When a member introduces the bill to the house and introducing members explain the purpose of the bill.
- Second Reading → The members give their opposition and they give that its positive and negative implications.
- Third Reading → The bill is sent after the confirmation to the president for approval for the sign and it is made as a law.

23) The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the states and union territories and 12 members nominated by the president. Rajya Sabha is the permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, every second year and by half elected members.

24) The three kinds of lists are:-

- Union lists consists of 98 subjects e.g. defence, foreign affairs and finance



- State lists → 59 subjects for e.g. → Police, health, sanitation and agriculture.
- Concurrent lists → has 52 subjects like Electricity, Education, labour welfare etc.

25) The Indian constitution provides for a federal structure of govt. This means that India is governed at three levels - one govt. at the center another at the regional or state level and another at the local level. This separation of powers between the national and at the regional level is known as federal division of power.