

Worksheet

Q1 Define the term Constitution:

Ans. A constitution is a set of rules and laws according to which a country is governed.

Q2 Define the term Preamble.

Ans. The beginning of the constitution is known as the Preamble.

Q3. What do you mean by directive principles of state policy?

Ans. These were the guidelines according to which the government is expected to follow when making laws and policies.

Q4. Define the term 'fundamental rights'.

Ans. The fundamental rights are some basic rights given by the Constitution of India to its citizens.

Q5 Define the term Parliament)

Ans. Parliament is the body that governs us at the centre i.e. India's Union Legislature.

Q6 Lok Sabha is also known as house of the people? Why?

Ans. Lok Sabha is also known as house of the people because the members are directly elected by people.

Q7 What is meant by Constituencies

Ans. The constituencies are created on the basis of population. The constituencies are part of country.

Q8 What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans. 5 years

Q9. Which is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

Ans The Judiciary.

Q10 What do you mean by rule of law?

Ans. Rule of law states that, - everyone is equal and is bound to follow the laws enacted in the constitution, no one is above the law and anyone who breaks the laws he/she is punishable by the judiciary.

Q12 What is meant by Dissent?

Ans. Dissent means to express dissatisfaction. If a law is enacted and if the people don't ~~not~~ find it helpful, they can express their dissatisfaction through means of dissent like protest, marches etc.

Q13 India is a sovereign state, what does it mean?

Ans This means that India is ~~now~~ now an independent body and is not governed by any foreign government and is its own master.

Q14 India is a socialist state. What does it mean?

Ans. This means that everyone is given equal opportunities, to make use of resources. It aims to narrow the divide between the rich and the poor.

Q15 India is a secular state. What does it mean?

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Q17 India is a republic state. What does it mean?

Ans. It means that the head of government is elected and is a representative head of the people and is not a hereditary ruler.

Q18 What is meant by term parliamentary democracy?

Ans. In parliamentary form of democracy, there is a nominal head of a state. He or she is head of the state in name only. He can be either a hereditary monarch or an elected representative, but the powers lie in the hands of the Prime minister and council of ministers.

Q19 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 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.

Q20 How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

Ordinary

Can be introduced in both the houses

Contains matter other than money in the money bills.

Not necessary.

Money

Can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha

Contains matter other than finance

Mandatory

Q2) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:

Ans. Lok Sabha

Members directly elected by people

Rajya Sabha

Electes by members of state assemblies and union territories

Period is five years	Permanent body, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of members retire every two years
Maximum is 552 members.	Not more than 250 members
More powerful than Rajya Sabha	Less powerful than Lok Sabha.

Q22 What are the two categories of bills?
Briefly explain the stages by which a bill becomes a law!

Ans. The two categories of bills are ordinary bill and money bill.

A bill becomes a law by undergoing three stages.

⇒ First reading where a member introduces the bill, and explains the purpose, copies of the same are given to everybody.

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⇒ Second reading :- a committee with some members will be set up to discuss the bill and make amendments. The committee will be set by speaker.

⇒ Third reading :- If the bill is passed by a majority in the lower house, it goes to the other house, with some process, if passed there it is sent to president for approval, after which it becomes a law.

23 What is the composition of Rajya Sabha.

Ans The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members.

Out of which 238 members would be representing states and territories.

Other 12, would be ^{nominated} appointed by president.

Permanent body hence cannot be dissolved.

Ans. The three kinds of list of subjects include :- Union list like defense, foreign affairs and state list like police, health, agriculture and concurrent list like education, electricity etc.

25 Describe the federal structure of Indian democracy?

Ans. The Indian constitution provides for a federal structure of government. This means that India is governed at three levels - one government at the centre, another one at the region level and another at local level. This separation of power at the national level and at the regional level is known as federal division of power.