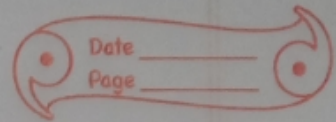


## Holiday Homework Of Civics



- 1) A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed.
- 2) The Preamble is an introductory statement in a constitution which states the reason and guiding values of the constitution.
- 3) The Directive Principles of State Policy are defined as the guidelines that are to be followed by the government in the governance of the country.
- 4) The Fundamental Rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens.
- 5) The body that governs India at the centre is known as the Parliament.
- 6) 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.
- 7) A country is divided into many separate units or areas for the purpose of holding elections. Each area in which elections are held is known

as a constituency.

8) The term of Lok Sabha is for five years.

9) The Supreme Court is the body set up by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

10) The rule of law is that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

11) A law can be declared null and void by a court if it is contradictory to a standing constitutional law.

12) Dissent is the act of disagreeing with someone or over something leading to a debate.

13) India is a sovereign state. It means that India is a supreme power and no internal groups or the external authority could undermine the authority of the Indian government.

- 14) India is a ~~sovereign~~ <sup>socialist</sup> state. It means that everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country.
- 15) India is a secular state. It means that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All the religions are treated equally.
- 16) India is a secular state. It means that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All the religions are treated equally.
- 17) India is a republic state. It means that the Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected and not be hereditary ruler.
- 18) A system of government in which people elect representatives to a parliament to make laws for them. For example:- U.S and India.
- 19) A no-confidence motion is a proposal expressing lack of confidence in the ministry.

20) Ordinary Bill	Money Bill
⇒ Ordinary Bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.	Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
⇒ Ordinary Bill can be introduced without the recommendation of the President.	Money Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.
⇒ Either a Minister or private member can introduce the ordinary bill.	Only a Minister <del>can</del> is allowed to introduce Money Bill in the Parliament.

21) Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
⇒ It is also called as the House of People.	It is also called as the Council of States.
⇒ It continues for 5 years, sometime it is dissolved earlier.	It is a permanent body.
⇒ It contains 552 members.	It contains 250 members.

23/10  
Ordinary Bills and Money Bills are the two categories of Bills.

The stages by which a Bill becomes a law are:-

⇒ First Reading or Introduction:- When a member introduces the bill in the house,

the copies of the Bill are given to all the members, and the member introducing the Bill explains the purpose of the Bill.

⇒ Second Reading:- After the Bill is discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee from among the members will be set up by the speaker. The ~~members~~ committee will scrutinise the bill and understand its positive and negative impacts.

⇒ Third Reading:- The Bill is brought after some suitable modifications as suggested by the members have been made. Then in its complete form, it is put to vote. If the majority approves the Bill, it is passed. Then it goes to the other houses for vote. The bill is then sent to the President for approval, after which it becomes a law.

becomes a law.

23) The Rajya Sabha can have upto 250 members. Its members are elected indirectly by the members of the State Assemblies and two Union Territories. Twelve members are nominated by the President of India. The members nominated are chosen from amongst distinguished personalities in the country, like authors, journalists, jurists and scientists. Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. It is a permanent body and a third of its members retire every two years. So each member has a term of six years.

24) The three kinds of lists of subjects are :-

- ⇒ Union list.
- ⇒ State list.
- ⇒ Concurrent list.

Union list :- The union list consists of 98 subjects. For example - defence, foreign affairs and finance.

State list :- The state list has about 59 subjects.  
For Example - police, health, sanitation and agriculture.

Concurrent list :- The concurrent list has 59 subjects.  
For Example - education, electricity, labour welfare, etc.

25) 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 at the regional or state level, and another at the local level. This separation of powers at the national level and at the regional level is known as federal division of power.