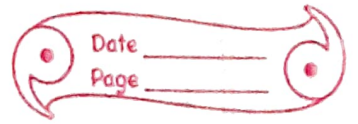


H.W
15/10/2021

Autumn Break

Holiday Homework



1) Define the term Constitution.

Ans: 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.

Ans: Our Constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the preamble. It highlights the goals and aspirations of the Indian people.

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

Ans- The writers of Constitution knew about the ruined condition of India after Independence. So, they created a set of guidelines which incorporated these ideals. These guidelines were called the directive principles of state policy.

4) Define the term Fundamental Rights.

Ans- Fundamental rights are the basic rights, assured by the Constitution of India for its citizens. They are guaranteed by the constitution and can be enforced in a court of law.

5) Define the term Parliament?

Ans- The body that governs India at the centre that is, India's union legislature, is known as the Parliament.

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

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

7) What is meant by Constituencies?

Ans- Constituencies are created on the basis of population. For the purpose of elections, the country is divided into several parts known as Constituencies.

8) What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans- The term of the Lok Sabha is for

a period of five years. But it can be dissolved earlier by the president on the advice of the prime minister.

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

Ans- The Indian Constitution has provided for an independent and powerful judiciary that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

10) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

Ans- * According to our Constitution, violation of these laws was made punishable and no one was above the law, that is known as Rule of Law.

* So, if anyone breaks 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?

Ans - * Judiciary is entrusted with the job of upholding the legality of the Constitution.

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

12) What is meant by Dissent?

Ans - * Dissent means expressing opposition towards law due to dissatisfaction. People can protest to express dissent.

* Dissent can be expressed through various forms like peaceful marches, violent protest, strikes, non-cooperation etc.

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

Ans - India is a Sovereign State. It means that India is now independent and it is no longer governed by any external authority and is its own master.

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

Ans- * India is a Socialist State. It means that in India Everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country.

* It aims to narrow the divide between the rich and the poor.

15) India is a Secular State. What does it mean?

Ans- * India is Secular State. It means that India is freed from discrimination regarding religion.

* There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.

16) India is a Republic State. What does it mean?

Ans- * India is a Republic State. It means that the Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected,

and not be a hereditary ruler.

* India is a Democratic Country. Thus we have a president who is elected and has a fixed term of office.

17) What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?

Ans- * In a parliamentary form of government there is a nominal head of state. The queen of the United Kingdom and the president of India are heads of state in name only.

* Decisions are taken in their names only, while the real power lies in the hands of the prime minister and Council of ministers. So, India and UK are called parliamentary democracies.

* In this, three branches of government are there namely legislature, executive and judiciary. There is a separation of powers between government and each one have their own duty.

18) What is a no-confidence motion?

Ans- * No-Confidence motion is one of the motions are passed in Parliament for the members.

* No-Confidence motion is introduced in Lok Sabha when the members of Parliament loses their confidence in the Council of Ministers and its functioning).

* The government can be dismissed and the prime minister and Council of Ministers must resign by passing a No-Confidence motion through simple majority).

19) How is Ordinary Bill different from money bill?

Ans- ORDINARY BILL	MONEY BILL
* A ordinary bill can be introduced either by the ruling or by the opposition party).	* A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only by the ruling party).

ORDINARY BILL

* Once the bill is passed in one house after three readings it goes to second house for alteration within six months time or else a deadlock is created.

* Once both the houses pass the bill, it goes to President to be signed to become law and eventually act.

MONEY BILL

* After three readings in Lok Sabha, the bill is sent to Rajya Sabha, it has to pass within 14 days otherwise Lok Sabha will assume the bill is passed.

* The president, on receiving the bill will sign to make it law, which becomes an act subsequently.

20) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

Ans- LOK SABHA

* Lok Sabha is the lower house directly elected by the people.

* It is also known as house of people.

RAJYA SABHA

* Rajya Sabha is the upper house selected by the Assembly

* It is also known as Council of States.

* Maximum members is 552 and currently there is 545 with term of five years

* They have upto 250 members and each member has term of six years.

* It is a temporary body.

* It is a permanent body.

21) What are the 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 Bills. Ordinary Bill is introduced by either ruling party or opposition party. Money bills are only introduced by ruling party.

* Journey from Bill to Law

→ First Reading: When a member introduces the bill in the house, copies of the same are given to all the members, and the introducing member explains the

purpose of the bill.

- **Second Reading:** After the bill is thoroughly discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee from among the members will be set up by the Speaker where they will understand the positive and negative implications of Bill.
- **Third Reading:** The bill is drafted finally after suitable modifications, as suggested by the members, have been made. It is then passed to other houses where similar procedures are adopted. Then it is sent to the President for approval where it becomes a Law.

22) What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Ans- * The upper house or the Council of States is the Rajya Sabha. It has upto 250 members. Its members are indirectly elected by the State Assemblies and twelve members are nominated by the President.

* It can't be dissolved like Lok Sabha and so, it is a permanent body. Each member has a term of six years.

* The vice president of India is the presiding officer of Rajya Sabha. They are the ex-officio chairperson as they get this post only by virtue of being the vice president.

* To be a member of Rajya Sabha the person has to be a Indian citizen of 30 years age. He should not hold any salaried government job.

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

Ans- The India is governed at three levels. First it is governed at the centre, second it is governed at regional or state level and third it is governed

at local level. This separation of power is known as federal division of power. Each level has been assigned separate areas of subjects:

→ The union list: The union list consists of 98 subjects.

Example: Defence, foreign affairs and finance, etc.

→ The State list: The State list consists of about 59 subjects.

Example: Police, health, sanitation and agriculture, etc.

→ The concurrent list: The concurrent list has 52 subjects.

Example: Education, Electricity, labour, welfare, etc.

24) 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 government at the regional or state level.
- Another at the local level.

* Each level has separate areas of subjects. That is :-

- The union list; which consists of 98 subjects.
- The state list; which consists of 59 subjects.
- The concurrent list; which consists of 52 subjects.

* The union list is included in centre while subjects of state lists come within the state. In the concurrent list are subjects on which both the state government and the central government can make laws.

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