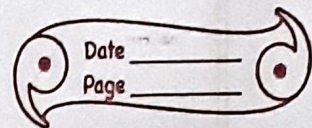


AUTUMN
Holiday Home Work
CIVICS



1. Define the term constitution?

Ans - A constitution is a set of rules, laws & principles according to which a country is governed. The rules & 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 preamble. It highlights the goals & aspirations of the Indian people.

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

Ans - The set of ideals which form the guiding principles of the government is called the directive principles of state policy.

4. Define the term fundamental rights?

Ans - The constitution of India assures its citizens certain fundamental or basic rights.

5. Define the term parliament?

Ans - The body that governs India at the centre is called parliament. It is the highest law-making body of the country.

6. Lok Sabha is also known as the House of people why?

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

7. what is meant by constituencies?

Ans - The constituencies are created on the basis of population. Any number of candidates can stand for elections from a constituency. These are created on the basis of population.

8. what is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans - The term of the Lok Sabha is for a period of five years. Its term ends after every five years & fresh elections are held. But it can be dissolved earlier by the president on the advice of the prime minister.

9. which of the body set by the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws?

Ans - The judiciary is the Indian Constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

10. what do you mean by rule of law?

Ans. Violation of these laws were punishable & no one is above the laws. If any one broke the laws he/she would be liable to be punished irrespective of caste creed/gender.

11. when can a law be declared null & void by a court?

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

12. what is meant by Dissent?

Ans - If a law goes against the interest of a group of people, then they can protest to express its dissatisfaction in a peaceful manner like strikes, rallies, peaceful marches.

13. India is a Sovereign state. what does it mean?

Ans - India is a sovereign state it means that India is now independent - It is no longer governed by any external authority & is its own master.

14. India is a socialist state. what does it mean?

Ans - India is a socialist state it means everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country. It aims to narrow the divide between the rich & the poor.

15. India is a secular state. what does it mean?

Ans - India is a secular state it means there is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.

16. India is a republic state. what does it mean?

Am India is a republic state it means the Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected & not be a hereditary ruler. Thus we have president who is elected & has a fixed term of office.

17. What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?

Am In a parliamentary form of government there is a nominal head of state. This nominal head may be hereditary monarch, as in the case of the United Kingdom or an elected president as in the case of India. India & the UK are called parliamentary democracies. In a parliamentary democracy, the three branches of government legislature, the executive & the judiciary.

18. What is a no-confidence motion?

Am - It is the parliament loses its confidence in the council of ministers & 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 & council of the ministers must resign collectively.

19. How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

Ans Different from ordinary bill & money bill

- i) The money bill is introduced into the Lok Sabha, while the ordinary bill is introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha of the parliament.
- ii) The money bill is detained by the Rajya Sabha for maximum 6 months.
- iii) Money bill cannot be rejected or accepted or returned by the president for reconsideration while the ordinary bill is rejected, accepted or returned for reconsideration.

20. Differentiate between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

Ans

Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i- Lok Sabha is the lower house of the parliament & also known as House of the people. ii) The term of office of the Lok Sabha is 5 years. iii) The presiding officer of Lok Sabha is the speaker. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Rajya is the upper house of the parliament. It is the permanent house of the parliament. ii) The term of office of the Rajya Sabha is the permanent house each member of house has a term of 6 years. iii) The presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is the vice president. |
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21. 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 bills & money bills.

First Reading or Introduction -
When a member introduces the bill in the house copies of the same are given to all the members, & 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. The members of the committee will belong to various political parties. This committee will scrutinise the bill & understand its positive & negative implications.

Third Reading =

The bill is drafted finally after suitable modifications; as suggested by the members, have been made. Then in its complete form, it is put to vote. If the majority approves of the same, it is passed. It then goes to the other house where similar procedures may be adopted. The bill is then sent to the president for approval, after which it becomes a law.

22. What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?

Ans - The upper house or the council of states i.e. the Rajya Sabha, can have up to 250 members

* Its members are elected indirectly by the members of the state assemblies & two union territories

* Twelve members are nominated by the president of India. The members nominated are chosen from distinguished personalities in the country like authors, journalists, jurists & scientists.

* Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved.

* It is a permanent body & a third of its members retire every two years. So each member has a term of 6 years.

23. 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 centre, another at the regional or state level, & the another at the local level. This separation of powers at the national level & at the regional level is known as federal division of power. Each level has been assigned separate areas of operation or subjects. The union list consists

of 98 subjects, for example, defence foreign affairs & finance, the state list has about 59 subjects for ex:- police, health, sanitation & agriculture; the concurrent list has 52 subjects like education, electricity, labour welfare etc. The centre legislates on topics included in the union list, while the subjects mentioned in the state list come within the purview of the state.

24. What are the three kinds of list of subjects name them with examples?

Ans. The three kinds of lists of subjects are:-

- i) The union list
- ii) The state list
- iii) The concurrent list.

The Union list - It consists of 98 subjects for ex - defence, foreign affairs & finance. The centre legislates on topics included in the union list.

The state list - It has about 59 subjects for ex:- police, health, sanitation & agriculture. The subjects mentioned in the state list come within the purview of the state.

The concurrent list - It has 52 subjects like education, electricity, labour welfare etc. For the

concurrent list - are subjects on which both the state government & the central government can make laws.