

1. A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed. The rules are
2. Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called preamble.
3. The writers of constitution created a set of guidelines which incorporated these ideas. These guidelines were called the directive principles of state policy.
4. The constitution of India answers its citizens' need for fundamental or basic rights.
5. The body that governs India at the centre i.e. India's union legislature is known as the Parliament.
6. The Lok Sabha is known as the house of the people because its members are directly elected by the people.
7. The constitution was created on basis of popular

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9) 5 years

9) Judiciary

10) Our constitution establishes the rule of law in India i.e., the violation of these laws are made punishable and no one was above the law.

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

13) Sovereign means that India is now independent - it is no longer governed by any external authority and it is its own master.

14) Everyone is given equal opportunity to make use of resources of the country. It was the narrow divide between rich and poor.

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

17. The Indian Constitution proclaims that head of state will be elected and not be a hereditary ruler. Thus we have a president who is elected and has a fixed term of office.

18. In parliamentary democracy, the three branches of government, namely, the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary are independent of each other.

There is a clear-cut separation of power between these branches of government. The executive is answerable to legislature for its actions. Both the executive and legislature.

19. If the Parliament loses its confidence in Council of Ministers and its functioning, a motion of no-confidence can be introduced in Lok Sabha. If it is passed by a simple majority, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers must resign collectively.

Ordinary Bill

Any member, either of ruling party or the opposition may introduce an ordinary bill.

It can be introduced either in Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

Money Bill

A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and only by ruling party.

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It has to pass the bill with or without suggestion within 14 days.

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