

- 1) Constitution refers to a set of rules and principles that define the nature and extent of government.
- 2) Preamble is an introductory statement in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives.
- 3) Directive Principles of State Policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state.
- 4) Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognized by the Supreme Court as requiring a high degree of protection from government encroachment.
- 5) The Parliament is an assembly of the representatives of a political nation or people.

6) Lok Sabha is known as the House of people because it is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal Adult suffrage.

7) Constituencies is a group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body.

8) The quorum for the house is 10% of the total membership. The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues to operate for five years from time being from the date appointed for its first meeting.

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

10) Rule of law is a situation in which the law of a country are obeyed by everyone, the courts ~~are~~ uphold the rule of law.

- 11) A law be declared null and void by a court by it is contradictory to a standing constitutional.
- 12) Dissent is an opinion, philosophy or sentiment of non-agreement or opposition to a prevailing idea or policy enforced under the authority of a government.
- 13) It means that India is a Supreme Power and no internal groups or the external authority could undermine the authority of Indian government.
- 14) It means that Indian people in society equally owns the factors of production. Everyone in the country receives a share of the production based on his or her needs and most things aren't bought back with money.
- 15) It means it does not have any State Religion and people are free to practise any religion of their choice.

17) It means in India the people give power to leaders, the elect to represent them and serve their interests.

18) Parliament democracy is a system of government in which people start electing their representatives to a parliament to make laws.

19) No-confidence motion is an endorsement or vote which conditions that an individual or a group is not able to hold the position of responsibility, possibly because they are inadequate in some respect.

20) Ordinary Bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. The money Bill is sent for the president's assent only after approval from the Lok Sabha.

21) Lok Sabha is called as house of people.  
⇒ Eligible voters can elect their representatives by way of direct elections.

- ⇒ Lok Sabha is headed by the Speaker.
- ⇒ The strength of the lower house is 552.
- ⇒ Lok Sabha has the power of money bill and can reject it.
- ⇒ The minimum age to become a member is 25 years.

\* Rajya Sabha is called Council of State.  
\* Composed of indirectly elected representatives by the elected representatives of the Assemblies of ~~states~~ States and union territories.

\* Vice president is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

\* Strength of the upper house is 250

\* Rajya Sabha has the power to protect the states' rights against the union but cannot reject a money bill.

\* The minimum age to qualify as a member is 30 years.

- 22) Public bills pertain to matters that affect the general public or classes of citizens.  
Private bills pertain to individual matters that affect individuals and organizations.

Legislative proposals are brought before either house of the parliament of India in the form of a bill. A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal which, when passed by both houses of parliament and assented to by the president, becomes an act of parliament.

- 23) Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 representing the states and union territories, and 12 members nominated by the president. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

24) The three kinds are 1) Union List 2) State list and 3) Concurrent List. Originally there was 97 Subject in union list but now it is 100 Subjects in union list. And in State list there was 66 Subjects but now it is 67.

25) Federalism in India refers to relationship between the central govt. and the State government of India. The constitution of India establishes the structure of the India government. This federalism is symmetrical in that the devolved powers of the constituent units are envisioned to be the same.