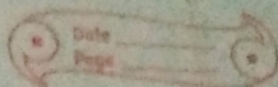


HHW



- 1.) A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed.
- 2.) Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the preamble.
- 3.) directive principle of state policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life.
- 4.) The rights that the constitution of india assured ~~for~~ for its citizens for ex = political, social, cultural and economic rights.
- 5.) The body that governs india at the centres is known as the parliament.
- 6.) Lok Sabha is also known as house of people because its members are directly elected by the people.
- 7.) a group of voters in a specific area who elect a representative to a legislative body.
- 8.) Lok Sabha is also known as house of peoples. The maximum strength of house as laid down in constitution 552 there are 545 members in Lok Sabha.
- 9.) Judiciary is a body that is responsible for holding legality of law.

2 mark question

- 12) Our constitution established the rule of law in india that is violation of these laws was made punishable and no one was above the law.
- 13) If a law enacted against the principles of the constitution, then judiciary has right to declare it null and void.
- 14) The holding or expression of opinion are variance with those commonly or officially held.
- 15) It means that india is a supreme power and no internal group or the external authority could undermine the authority.
- 16) As in india everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country.
- 17) As in india there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, all the religions are treated equally.
- 18) As in india there is no discrimination on the basis of religion.
- 19) The indian constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected, and not the hereditary rulers.

3-mark question

18. The real power lies in the hands of the prime minister and his or her council of ministers who are members of the parliament. Hence India is called parliamentary democracy.
19. A no-confidence motion is a proposal expressing lack of confidence in the ministry.

20. Ordinary bills	Money bills
* introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.	* introduced only in Lok Sabha.
* either minister or private member can introduce the ordinary bill	* it is sent to the president for his assent
* Rajya Sabha has power to reject or amend ordinary bill	* The money bill can be detained for a maximum period of 14 days only by the Rajya Sabha

LOK SABHA

Q1. * The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people

* The strength of Lok Sabha is 550

* The tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years

RAJYA SABHA

* The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by members of legislative assemblies

* The Rajya Sabha members have a 250 members

* The tenure of Rajya Sabha is 6 years

5-mark answer

Q2. There are two categories of bill

* ordinary bill

* money bill

Once the bill is passed in one house after three readings, it goes to the other house. Then the President of India will call for a joint session of both the houses, which will be presided over by the speaker of the Lok Sabha. After discussion, the bill will be passed. After it is signed by the President of India, it becomes a law.

Q3) * The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members.

* 12 members should be nominated by the president.

* A third of its members retire every two years.

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

* Each member has a term of 6 years.

Q4) Three lists in the constitution of India

Union list

over which the union government has executive power.

State list

over which the state government exercises its control.

Concurrent list

over which both the state and union government has equal power to execute.

37) The Indian constitution provides for a federal structure of government, which means India governs at three levels: state level and local level. This is separation of power at the national level and at the regional level is federal division of power.

Each level was assigned with separate subjects

* Union list

* state list

* concurrent list

