

## Civics

1) Define the term Constitution?

A) A constitution is a set of laws, rules and principles according to which a country is governing.

2) Define the Preamble?

A) Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the preamble.

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

A) The 'directive principles of state policy' can be defined as guidelines to be followed by the government in the governance of the country. These principles help in giving directions and instructions to the legislature and government authorities to keep in mind while implementing policies.

4) Define the term Fundamental Rights?

A) Rights which are granted by the Constitution and have legal sanction and are given to all citizens are called Fundamental Rights.

5) Define the term Parliament.

A) The body that governs India at the centre is called Parliament.

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

Q) A) Lok Sabha is known as the house of the People because its member is directly elected by the people.  
→ MP means Member of Parliament.  
→ MLA means Member of Legislative Assembly.

8) What is the term of Lok Sabha?

A) The term of the Lok Sabha is for a period of five years. Its term ends after five years and fresh election are held.

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

A) Supreme Court of India

10) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

A) Violation of laws were made punishable and no one ~~is~~ above the law. If any one broke the law then she would be liable to be punishable - irrespective of caste, creed, class or gender.

11) When can a law be declared null and void by a court -  
-t?

A) If a law is enacted against the principle of Constitution then the Judiciary has the right to declare it null and void.

12) What is meant by dissent?

A) If a law goes against the interest of a group of people then that group will protest to express its dissatisfaction is known as dissent.

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

A) It means that India is now independent it is no longer governed by any external authority and it's own master.

- 14) India is a socialist state. What does it mean?  
 A) Everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the ~~resources~~ 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?  
 A) There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All ~~the~~ religions are treated equally.
- 17) India is a Republic state. What does it mean?  
 A) The Indian constitution proclaims that the 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) What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?  
 A) India is a parliament democracy means citizens of a country must elect their representatives to govern them. For example - Canada and UK.
- 19) What is no-confidence motion?  
 A) A motion of no confidence, vote of no confidence or no confidence motion sometimes in the reverse as a motion of confidence or vote of confidence is a statement or vote about whether a person in a position of responsibility is still deemed fit to hold that position. ~~Such as~~

20) Differentiate between Money Bill and Ordinary Bill.

A> Ordinary Bill

- Ordinary bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

- Ordinary bill can be introduced without the recommendations of the President.

- If the bill originated in the Lok Sabha then it does not require the approval of the Speaker when transmitted to Rajya Sabha.

- The Rajya Sabha has the power to detain the Ordinary bill for a period of 6 months.

- Either a Minister or private member can introduce the ordinary bill.

Money Bill

- Money bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha.

- Money bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the Parliament.

- Money bills require the certification of the Lok Sabha Speaker when transmitted to Rajya Sabha.

- The Money bill can be detained for a maximum period of 14 days only by the Rajya Sabha.

- Only a Minister is allowed to introduce money bill in the Parliament.

21) Difference	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
① what it is called?	House of People	Council of States
② what is the meaning of the name?	House of people where people who are qualified to vote can elect their representative by way of direct elections.	Council of states where the representatives are indirectly elected by elected representatives of the assemblies of states and Union territories.
③ strength	552 members	250 members
④ minimum age	25 years	30 years
⑤ <del>the</del> Head	Speaker	Vice President of India as the chairman of the <sup>house</sup>

②3) What is the Composition of Rajya Sabha?

A) The Rajya Sabha should