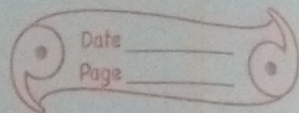


H.H.W  
14/10/21

## WORKSHEET



1. Define the term Constitution.

Ans. The Constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed.

2. Define the term Preamble.

Ans. The Constitution begins with a preface or introduction called Preamble.

3. What do you mean by Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans. A set of guidelines for the government which incorporate the ideas of the makers of the constitution is known as Directive Principles of State Policy.



4. Define the term Fundamental rights.

Ans- Rights which are guaranteed by the constitution and have legal sanction and also given to all citizens is called fundamental rights.

5. Define the term Parliament.

Ans- The body that governs India at the centre, i.e., India's union legislature is known as the Parliament.

6. Lok Sabha is also known as house of people. Why?

Ans- Lok Sabha is also known as house of people because their members are directly elected by the people.



7. What is meant by Constituencies?

Ans - The country is divided into several means constituencies.

8. What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans - The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years.

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

Ans - Parliament is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws.

10. What do you mean by rule of law?

Ans - The meaning of rule of law means violation of law are made punishable and no one was punished above the law. If anyone broke the law he or



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she would be liable to be punished irrespective of caste, class, creed and or gender.

11. When can be a law be declared null and void ?

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

12. What is meant by Dissent.

Ans- If a law ~~goes~~ goes against the interests of a person, then that group will protest to express its dissatisfaction.

13. India is sovereign state. What does it mean.

Ans India is sovereign means that India is now independent and it is no longer governed by any external



authority and is its own master.

14. India is socialist state. What does it mean.

Ans → India is socialist state means everyone is equal opportunities to make use of the 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?

Ans → India is a secular state means every citizen has the freedom to profess, practice and propagate the religion of his liking and no discrimination on the basis of religion.



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16. India is a republic state. What does it mean.

Ans — India is a republic state means our head of the state President is an elected person not a hereditary one. He is elected for 5 years which is a fixed term of office.

17. What is meant by the term parliamentary democracy?

Ans — \* In a parliamentary form of government there is a nominal head of state.

\* The Queen of the United Kingdom and the President of India are heads of state in name only. Though decisions are taken in their name, 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 and the UK are called parliamentary democracies.



18. What is a no-confidence motion?

Ans. If the Parliament loses its confidence in the Council of Ministers and its functioning, it is known as no-confidence motion.

19. How is ordinary bill different from money bill?

Ordinary Bill

Ans. \* Ordinary bill can be introduced in either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. Any member either of the ruling party or opposition can introduced it.

\* Once the bill is passed in one house after three readings, it goes to the other house.

Money Bill.

\* A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only by the ruling party. The speaker of the Lok Sabha has to certify it as a



money bill.

- \* After three readings in the Lok Sabha, the bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha. It has to pass the bill with or without suggestion within 14 days.

20. Differentiate Between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

<u>Ans</u>	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
*	Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament and is also known as house of people.	* Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house of the Parliament. It is a permanent house of Parliament.
*	The term of office of Lok Sabha is 5 years.	* The term of office of Rajya Sabha is 6 years.
*	Lok Sabha members are directly elected by people.	* Rajya Sabha members are elected indirectly by members of state assemblies and 3 union territories.



\* The Presiding officer of Lok Sabha is Speaker.

\* Presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is Vice President.

\* Money bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha.

\* Ordinary bill can be introduced in Rajya Sabha.

\* Maximum no of Lok Sabha is 552.

\* Maximum no of Rajya Sabha is 250.

\*

\* President can nominate 12 members to Rajya Sabha.

\* To be a member of Lok Sabha should be Indian citizen and above 25 years.

\* To be a member of Rajya Sabha should be Indian citizen and above 30 years.



21. What are the two categories of Bills?  
Briefly explain the stages by which a bill becomes a law?

Ans- <sup>two</sup> The categories of Bills are

- Ordinary Bill
- Money Bill

The stages by which a bill becomes a law are :-

\* First reading or Introduction

When a member introduces the bill in the house, copies of the same are given to all the members and the introducing member explains the purpose of the bill.



## Second Reading

After the bill is thoroughly discussed, a committee from among the members will be set up by the speaker. The committee includes all members of various parties. This committee will examine the bill very closely and understand its positive and negative implications.

## Third reading

After suitable modification, the bill is drafted finally and it is put to vote. If the majority approves it, then it goes to Rajya Sabha. The similar procedure send to it is adopted there. After passing it, finally it send to the President for the signature. When the President puts the signature the bill becomes a law.