

1. Which ideas put forward by the National Movement were included in the Objective Resolution?

Answer :

- Equality of opportunity
- Independent sovereign republic
- Frame a constitution
- India would be a union of former British Indian territories, Indian states and other parts outside British India
- Union of India will be autonomous
- All the powers of an independent sovereign India will emanate from the people
- Social, economic and political justice, equality of status, equality of opportunity and equality before the law fundamental freedom of speech,
- expression, belief, worship, profession, association and assembly, subject to law and public morality, shall be ensured and protected for all the people of India.

2. What is constitution ? What were the features of the constitution in india ? OR List out any four features of the Indian constitution.

Answer :

- The Constitution of India was drafted by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
- constituted on 6th December 1946 on the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission,
- which lasted for 2 years, 11 months and 17 days from 9 December 1946.
- The Constitution of India, adopted on 26 November 1949.
- It had 395 articles and 8 schedules in 22 parts
- The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950

Features

- The largest written Constitution
- Parliamentary Democracy
- Rigid and Flexible Structure
- Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
- Bicameral Legislature
- Federalism with a strong Central Government
- An Independent and Impartial Judiciary

3. How many parts and schedules are there in the constitution at present?

Answer :

- The Indian Constitution has 448 articles, 25 parts, 12 schedules

4. What is federalism and what were the features of the Indian federalism ? OR Mention any three features of Indian federalism .

Answer :

- Federalism is a system of administration in which power is divided between two levels of government on the basis of the Constitution.
- It is an administrative arrangement in which the central government and the state governments share power
- The basic features of federalism are considered to be a Written and Rigid Constitution, Division of Powers, and an Independent Judiciary.

Features

- A common Constitution for the centre and the states
- Sovereignty of the Constitution
- Single citizenship
- Division of powers between the centre and states
- An Independent and Impartial judiciary
- Bicameral legislature
- Quasi-federal system

5. What are the division of Powers in the Seventh Schedule ?

Answer :

- Union List – central government – 97 subjects (eg :- Foreign Affairs, Defence)
- State List – state government – 66 subjects (eg :- Agriculture, Jails)
- Concurrent List – center and state government – 47 subjects (eg :- Education, Forestry)
- Residuary Powers – (eg :- cyber laws)

6. What are the three separations of power in Indian constitution and write any three features of Indian constitution ?

Answer :

- Legislature , Executive , Judiciary

- Dr . BR Ambedkar is the architect of the Indian constitution.
- The Constitution has taken care to prevent the concentration of power
- Also to prevent democracy from being overtaken by dictatorship.

7. What were the features of the legislature ?

Answer :

- The legislative body of India is called Parliament.
- The primary responsibility of the Parliament is to make laws for the country.
- The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature consisting of two houses namely, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- Bicameral legislatures play an important role in enabling democratic discussions and debates.
- State legislatures are responsible to make laws in the states.

8. Find and write any four functions of the Parliament ?

Answer :

- Law making
- To control the executive
- Act as judicial authority in impeachment
- Act as a custodian of the public treasury

9. What is lok sabha and write any five feature of lok sabha.

Answer :

- The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament.
- Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people on a majority system.
- Indian citizens who have completed 25 years of age are eligible to contest in Lok Sabha elections
- The term of the Lok Sabha is five years
- The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 550
- But at present there are 543 (2023) members in the Lok Sabha
- The Lok Sabha is chaired by the speaker

10. What is Rajya Sabha and write any five feature of Rajya Sabha.

Answer :

- The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament.

- Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.
- Indian citizens who have completed 30 years of age are eligible to contest in Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent house
- The term of office of its member is six years.
- One-third of its members retire every two years and elections are held to fill those vacancies
- Rajya Sabha is chaired by the Vice President.
- The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
- Of these, 238 are elected and the remaining 12 are nominated by the President.

11. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in Kerala? Find out their names.

Answer :

- Kerala has 20 Lok Sabha constituencies.
- Their names are: Kasaragod, Kannur, Vada-kara, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Ponnani, Palakkad, Alathur, Thrissur, Chalakudy, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Mavelikara, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Attingal, and Thiruvananthapuram.

12. What are the different stages through which a bill becomes a law.

Answer :

- **First Reading** - Any bill other than a Money Bill is presented in either house by a Minister or a Private Member.
- **Second Reading** - At this stage, the bill is either sent to a committee for examination or debated within the house itself. Changes or amendments can be accepted during this stage.
- **Third Reading** – At this stage, the house approves or rejects the bill.
- If both the houses agree on the final version of the bill , it is then submitted to the president for assent .
- once the president gives assent, the bill officially become the law.

13. “constitutional amendments are very important in Indian constitution” examine the statement.

Answer :

- A constitutional amendment is the making of corrections, omissions or additions to the Constitution.
- Amendment process is helpful in altering the Constitution from time to time considering the socio-political needs.

14. What were the various methods of amendment prescribed by the Constitution of India ?

Answer :

- Flexible Amendment , Rigid Amendment and More Rigid Amendment
- **Flexible Amendment** - Certain provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by the Parliament with simple majority through the procedures similar to ordinary legislation. Eg., name of the states, boundaries, citizenship.
- **Rigid Amendment** - A special majority of both the houses of the Parliament is required to make amendments in certain important provisions. Eg., Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles
- **More Rigid Amendment** - Some very crucial provisions can be amended only with the special majority of both houses of the Parliament along with the approval of not less than half of the states. Examples are division of powers between Centre and State, Representation of the Peoples Act

15 What is Executive ? What are the different types of executives in Indian constitution.

Answer :

- The Executive is the branch of the government which is responsible for the implementation and administration of laws and policies.
- It consists of the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.
- Although, the powers of the executive are vested with the President under the provisions of the Constitution, it is exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister

Executive

Political Executive: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers

- ◆ **Nominal Executive:** President
- ◆ **Real Executive:** Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy - All India Service, Central Service, State Service

16 Write a note about the political executive.

Answer:

- The Political Executive consists of the President, the Vice President, and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- Constitutionally the President is the head of the executive.
- But the President has to act in accordance with the advice given by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

17 What is the president and what are the primary roles and responsibilities of a president?

Answer :

- The President is the executive head of the State.
- An Indian citizen who has completed **35 years** of age can contest in the Presidential election.
- The President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies only.
- The term of office of the president is **5 years**.
- The function of the president include _ summon the Parliament, dissolve the Lok Sabha, appoint the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, State Governors, declaration of emergency, etc.
- The President also acts as the Commander-in-Chief of the defence forces.
- The President submits his/her resignation to the Vice President.

18 What is the prime minister and what are the primary roles and responsibilities of a prime minister?

Answer :

- Prime Minister, the administrative head of the country.
- He/She is also the leader of the party and its alliance with a majority in the Lok Sabha, and the nation.
- It is the Prime Minister who forms the Council of Ministers and decides the members of his/her Cabinet.
- The Prime Minister has the power to change the portfolios of ministers and to include or remove members from the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister acts as the link between the President, the Cabinet and the Parliament.
- If the Prime Minister loses his/her majority in the Lok Sabha before the term of 5 years, he/she must submit resignation to the President.
- The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers.

19 Write any four functions of the council of ministers.

Answer :

- Administration of the country
- Formulation of national and foreign policies
- Draft bills and ordinances
- Steering the legislative process

20 What is permanent executive ?

Answer :

- The bureaucracy carries out the day-to-day operations of the government and assists the political executive in formulating bills including the budget.
- They are a skilled and accomplished category who are selected through competitive examinations and trained on the basis of merit.
- They have a tenure upto a fixed age of retirement.

21 Write an essay about judiciary ?

Answer :

- The Judiciary is the mechanism that ensures the functions of legislative and executive, in accordance with the Constitution.
- Along with protecting the rights of the citizens, it protects the constitutional values.
- Therefore, the Judiciary is known as the Protector of the Constitution.
- Supreme court, High courts, District courts and Subordinate courts are the different courts in india.

Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court, came into existence on 28 January 1950.
- Its headquarters is at New Delhi.
- The retirement age of Supreme Court judges is 65 years.
- The Parliament has the power to remove Judges of Supreme Court before completing his/her term.
- It is before the President that the Chief Justice and other judges take oath as well as submit their resignation.
- The Supreme Court acts as the supreme interpreter of the Constitution and the **guardian of fundamental rights**, while providing solutions to various legal disputes.

Powers of the Supreme Court

- **Original Jurisdiction:** Certain matters which can be resolved only by the Supreme Court come within the ambit of this jurisdiction. E.g., Centre-State Disputes.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court is the highest appellate court. Therefore, it has the jurisdiction to entertain appeals against the judgement of any lower court in the country.
- **Advisory Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court has a constitutional obligation to give legal advice on any matter demanded by the President.
- **Writ Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court has the powers to issue special orders in the form of writs for the protection of fundamental rights when they are violated.

- **Judicial Review:** Judiciary is the most powerful force in carrying out its role as the guardian of the Constitution with its judicial review.

22 What are the mutual control and the co-ordination among the Legislative, Executive and Judicial ?

Answer :

- Parliament can control the Executive through budget approval and question-hour, while Judiciary through impeachment
- Through the Power of Judicial Review, the Judiciary can control the Parliament and the Executive.
- The Executive actively controls the Parliament and the Judiciary through its powers such as the approval of bills, consideration of mercy petitions and postings and transfer of judges.