

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Questions to be done in CW

Answer in a sentence –

1. What is the most important feature of the Parliamentary form of Government?
2. Mention the objective with which the Directive Principles of State Policy have been included in the Indian Constitution.
3. What is federalism?

Answer the following –

1. Why was it necessary for Nepal to write new constitution after 2006?
2. Why is there a need to prevent the domination of majority over the minority by the Constitution of the Democratic country?
3. A good Constitution does not allow the whims of the people to change its basic structure. Comment on this.
4. Mention the problems faced by the members of the Constituent Assembly while framing the Indian Constitution?
5. Why does the Indian Constitution provide for separation of power?
6. Mention the Fundamental Rights given in our Constitution. Why were the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution?
7. why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

ANSWERS

1. Why was it necessary for Nepal to write new constitution after 2006?

ANS: In 2006 the people of Nepal finally succeeded in putting an end to the powers of the King. The people had to write a new Constitution to establish Nepal as a democracy.

The reason that they did not want to continue with the previous Constitution is because it did not reflect the ideals of the country that they want Nepal to be, and that they have fought for. Nepal, by moving from a monarchy to a democratic government, needs to change all its constitutive rules in order to usher in a new society. This is why, the people of Nepal adopted a new Constitution for the country in 2015.

3. A good Constitution does not allow the whims of the people to change its basic structure. Comment on this.

ANS: We might at times feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the Constitution helps us guard against this.

The Constitution helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in.

A good Constitution does not allow people's whims to change its basic structure. It does not allow for the easy overthrow of provisions that guarantee rights of citizens and protect their freedom.

6. Mention the Fundamental Rights given in our Constitution. Why were the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution?

ANS: The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include:

Right to Equality

Right to Freedom

Right against Exploitation

Right to Freedom of Religion

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Constitution, thus, guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals.

The Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Constitution also guarantee the rights of minorities against the majority.

7. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

ANS: The Constitution serves several purposes –

It lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. It tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is.

Secondly, the Constitution defines the nature of a country's political system. It lays out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within the societies. It tells about the rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders.

The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority. It prevents the tyranny or domination by the majority of a minority.

The third significant reason why we need a Constitution is to save us from ourselves. It helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in. A good Constitution does not allow people's

whims to change its basic structure. It does not allow for the easy overthrow of provisions that guarantee rights of citizens and protect their freedom.
