

CIVICS
CHAPTER 1
THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Q.

in the country1 **IMPORTANT TERMS**

- i. **Ideal:** A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.
- ii. **Sovereign:** It means possessing supreme or ultimate power legislative.
- iii. **Legislative:** It refers to the elected representatives.
- iv. **Tyranny:** The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
- v. **Federation:** It refers to the existence of more than one level of government.

Q.2 M. C. Q.

Question 1.

Constitution of a nation contains:

- (a) Rules
- (b) Laws
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 2.

What refers to a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form?

- (a) Arbitrary
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Ideal

3. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?

- (a) February, 2002
- (b) February, 2005
- (c) February, 2007
- (d) April, 2003

Answer: (b) February, 2005

Question 4.

Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?

- (a) All adult Indians
- (b) Only males
- (c) All children
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) All adult Indians

Question 5.

What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?

- (a) Indirect
- (b) No Role
- (c) Direct
- (d) Submissive

Answer: (c) Direct

Question 6.

What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) Trafficking

Answer : b) ideal

Q.3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (a) INC | (vii) Indian National Congress |
| (b) Constitution of India | (viii) Bhimrao Ambedkar |
| (c) A group of 300 people (d) Independence Day of India | (v) Constitution Assembly in 1946 |
| (d) Independence Day of India | (i) 15th August, 1947 |
| (e) School | (vi) Teachers |
| (f) Father of Nation | (iii) Mahatma Gandhi |
| (g) Republic Day | (ii) 26th January, 1950 |
| | |

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1. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Answer: False

2. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2007.

Answer: True

3. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

4. Nepal, was a Monarchy in 1990.

Answer: True

5. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.

Answer: False

Q.5. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Dr .B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of _____.

Answer :Indian Constitution

2._____ refers to the cruel and unjust use of power and authority .

Answer: Tyranny

3._____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form

Answer :Ideal

4.Buddhists in India are counted as _____.

Answer : minority

Q.6. ANSWER IN SHORT

Question 1.

Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

ANSWER

A democratic country needs a constitution because

- In a democracy people choose their representatives and the leaders might misuse their powers. Constitution provides safeguards against this.
- In a democracy, the constitution ensures that the dominant group does not use power against less powerful groups.
- The constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens for their social, economic, and political welfare.

Question 2.

What is the difference in who exercises Executive Power in the 1990 and Interim Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?

ANSWER

In the 1990 Nepal constitution, the Executive powers of the Kingdom were entirely in the hands of the King. According to the Interim constitution drafted in 2007, the executive powers of Nepal are in the hands of the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

There was a dire need for a new constitution as the ideals of the people had changed as the country had moved from a monarchy to a democracy. The old constitution was drafted when the country was under the rule of the king. The people of Nepal fought for a democratic government for many years. So the old constitution does not reflect the ideals of the people. The new constitution will change the rules of the old constitution in order to bring in a new society with new ideas.

Question 3.

What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

ANSWER

If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives then:

- These leaders (representatives) might misuse their authority.
- This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and mismanagement.

Q.7.ANSWER IN DETAIL**Q1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?****ANSWER**

In a democratic country, the people from every society irrespective of their social, religious, economic and cultural background have a direct role in electing their representatives who form the government. A democratic country need a constitution since it plays a crucial role in many aspects like – It lays out the important guidelines that govern decision making within the various societies of the country. It lays down the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that its citizens aspire to live in.

Q2. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?**ANSWER**

In democracy people choose their leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf. But there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority as per their wish which cannot be allowed in democracy. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and breakdown of democratic system. Hence as a safeguard against the misuse of power by our political leaders it is necessary to have restriction on their power.

ACTIVITY

What are our Fundamental Rights? Explain in brief.