

CIVICS CH 1 The Indian Constitution

Q.1 Define Federalism.

Federalism: The government having more than one level in a country is called federalism. The Indian constitution has federalism in its rules. There are several government levels in our country, such as state-level government, Panchayati level government, central level, etc.

Q.2. Look at the wordings of the two documents given below. The first column is from the 1990 Nepal Constitution. The second column is from the more recent Interim Constitution of Nepal.

1990 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Executive	2007 Interim Constitution Part 5: Executive
Article 35: Executive Power: The executive power of the Kingdom of Nepal shall be vested in His Majesty and the Council of Ministers.	Article 37: Executive Power: The executive power of Nepal shall be vested in the Council of Ministers.

Answer:

1990 Constitution of Nepal	2007 Interim Constitution
In 1990, Nepal was a monarchy	In 2007, Nepal adopted an interim Constitution.
The previous Constitution of Nepal, which had been adopted in 1990, reflected the fact that the final authority rested with 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.

Nepal needs a new Constitution today because

- 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.
- The previous Constitution does not reflect the ideals of the country that they want Nepal to be, and that they have fought for.

Q.3. What is meant by 'separation of power'? Why do you think it is important?

Answer

According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the State – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any branch of the State, the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. This is known as separation of powers.

Q.4. In your point of view Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

A democratic country needs a Constitution because it serves several purposes.

- First, it lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
- The second important purpose of a Constitution is to define the nature of a country's political system.
- The third significant reason why we need a Constitution is to save us from ourselves. What is meant by this is that we might at times feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the Constitution helps us guard against this.

Q5. Create or draw the Constitution of India and its fundamental rights.