

Q.1 Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Ans A Democratic country needs a constitution because -

1. A constitution puts down certain Principles that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens, desire to live in.
2. it tells us the fundamental nature of our society.
3. it serves as asset of rules and principles as the basis by which the country has to be governed.
4. its protects citizens freedom.

Q.2 what is the difference in who exercises 'Executive Power' in the above two Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?

Ans The difference in the 1990 Nepal Constitution the Executive Powers of the Kingdom was entirely in the hands of King. According to the interim Constitution drafted in 2007, the executive Power of Nepal are in the hand of the Council of ministers headed by the PM.

⇒ Nepal needs a new Constitution today because it is no longer a monarchy. The older constitution vested Power in the King, but ~~the~~ when the country is now a democracy, a new constitution is needed to reflect the Democratic ideal of Nepal that the Peoples Movement desired and fought for. in order to Achieves this, all its ~~the~~ Rules must be Changed.

Q.3 What would happen if there was no restrictions on the power of elected ~~re-~~ Representatives?

Ans. If there are no restrictions on the power of the elected representatives the leaders might misuse the powers given to them. The constitution provides safeguards against this misuse of power by our Political Leaders.

Q.4. Do this question from your Book.

Ans. (A) Female Teachers are in minority → The female teachers must be allowed space to voice their opinion so that their efforts at teaching are not hindered by their minority status.

(B) Buddhists are in minority → every individual has the right to follow the religion of his/her choice.

(C) Non-Vegetarians are in minority → Food choice is personal wish so he/she should have the freedom to eat what he/she wants.

(D) Underprivileged are in minority → citizens cannot be discriminated by their birth so their views have to be respected.

Q. 5. Key features of Indian Constitution.

(A) Federalism → It ensures national unity and at the same time allows individual progress. A federal government allows the centre to hold supreme power but its constituent states have some power as well.

(B) Separation of Power → To prevent the misuse of power by the elected representatives the constitution advocates separation of power. Each branch of the govt. has its powers fixed by the constitution. The powers are maintained between the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary.

(C) Fundamental Right → These are important because they conform to a humane society. They also protect citizens against ~~absolute~~ absolute use of power by the state.

(D) Parliamentary form of Government → In a parliamentary form of govt. constitution guarantees universal adult franchise for all citizens. That is, all adults have a right to vote. It's based on equality.