



EXTRA QUESTIONS

Question 1

In politics, what is a constitution?

Solution:

In Politics a Constitution can be described as a document outlining the basic laws or principles by which a country is to be governed

Question 2

Write a brief note on the making of the Indian Constitution.

Solution:

The Indian Constitutional Assembly was convened in December 1946. The members of this Assembly were only Indians. This Assembly started drafting the Constitution for Independent India. Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Constitution drafting committee.

The constitution declares India to be a sovereign, democratic republic and establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties, of the government and duties of citizens.

The 308 members of the Assembly signed two hand-written copies of the document (one each in Hindi and English) on the January 24, 1950. Two days later, on January 26, 1950, the Constitution of India became the law of all the Indian lands.

Question 3

In Nepal, when did the Interim Constitution come into effect?

Solution:

In Nepal, the Interim Constitution came into effect from January 15, 2007.

Question 4

Write a brief note on the struggle for freedom in Nepal.

Solution:

In Nepal, there was a people's struggle for freedom in 1990. Democracy was established and it lasted for 12 years until 2002.

In October 2002, King Gyanendra began taking over the government with the assistance of the army. In 2005 King Gyanendra took over as the head of the government.

In 2006 people's movement for democracy began gaining immense force. In April 2006 the King restored the Third Parliament and asked the political parties to form a government. In 2007, Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution and Nepal gained political freedom.

Question 5

What are the negative points of a democratic society?

Solution:

In a democratic society Power can be misused. Sometimes the Majority can undermine minority. The citizens need certain rules to save themselves from folly.

Question 6

How can a leader misuse power in a democratic country?

Solution:

A leader misusing his power may send his security guards to beat up his neighbours for a personal reason or ask the police not to take action against a relative who has committed a crime.

Question 7

How does the Indian Constitution safe guard the minorities of the country?

Solution:

The Indian constitution ensures that the dominant group does not use its power against other, less powerful people or groups.

The Constitution contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority. It also prevents the domination of the majority over the minority.

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