

The Indian Constitution

Q1. What do you understand by monarchy?

Ans. Monarchy is a form of government in which final authority rested with the King.

Q2. In Nepal, when did the Interim Constitution come into effect?

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

Q3. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Baba Saheb Dr Ambedkar is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

Q4. What is a "State"?

Ans. The State refers to a political institution that represents a sovereign people who occupy a definite territory.

Q5. What does Federalism mean?

Ans. Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

Q6. What do you understand by a secular state?

Ans. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q7. What is democracy?

Ans. Democracy is a form of government in which we choose our leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on our behalf.

Q8. What is universal adult franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.

Q9. How does the Indian Constitution safeguard the minorities of the country?

Ans. The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority.

Q10. Which fundamental right has provisions prohibiting exploitation of weaker sections of the society?

Ans. Right against Exploitation: The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children under 14 years of age.

Q11. What is Right to Constitutional Remedies?

Ans. Right to Constitutional Remedies - This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.

Q12. Explain Right to Freedom of Religion.

Ans. Right to Freedom of Religion - Religious freedom is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practise, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.

Q13. Write a short note on Cultural and Educational Rights.

Ans. Cultural and Educational Rights - The Constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

Q 14. Define the term constitution.

Ans. In large societies in which different communities of people live together, the rules are formulated through consensus, and in modern countries this consensus is usually available in written form. A written document in which we find such rules is called a Constitution.

Q 15. Explain Right to Freedom.

Ans. Right to Freedom

This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business.