Chapter-01 Civics
The Indian Constitution

- **Why Does a Country Need a Constitution**:
    - (i) A Constitution lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
    - (ii) A Constitution tells about the fundamental nature of our society.
    - (iii) A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
    - (iv) This includes the type of government and also an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.
    - (v) When Nepal was a monarchy, it reflected the final authority of the king. After transition of Nepal into a democracy, it started the process of writing a new constitution for the country.
    - (vi) In a democracy, leaders exercise their power responsibly on the behalf of the people.
    - (vii) In democratic societies, the constitution lays down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by our political leaders.
    - (viii) A Constitution plays an important function in a democracy to ensure that a dominant groups does not use its power against any person, group, organization, etc.
    - (ix) Consitution prevents tyranny or domination by the majority of a minority.
    - (x) The Constitution helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take and which may have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in.

- **The Indian Constitution Key Feature:**
    - (i) The Indian National Movement had been active in the struggle for Independence from British rule for several decades.
    - (ii) **Fedaralism**: Refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
    - (iii) **Parliamentary Form of Government**: The Constitution of Indian guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means people have a direct role in electing their representatives.
    - (iv) **Separation of Powers**: There are three organs of the states: (a) the Legislature (b) the Executive and (c) the Judiciary.