



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI –110034

SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VIII

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CH-1: THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

E-MODULE:

- Watch the videos related to the topic. (Link attached in the module)
- Read the content carefully. (Not to be copied in the Notebook)
- Attempt all the given question and assignment in the social science notebook.
- Do refer to the NCERT Political Science Book

NCERT BOOK: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess3=0-10>

Chapter: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess3=1-10>

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION: -

- The President of the Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- The Chairman of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

PRIME / SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION: -



- The planning for the Constitution started much before the independence.
- The long experience of authoritarian rule of British prepared the Indians for the democratic setup in the country.

- The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 with nearly 300 members that took around three years to write the Constitution.
- The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Republic and came into force on 26th January 1950.

- Dr. Babasaheb Bheem Rao Ambedkar is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.
- The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

PRIME / SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION: -

Key Features of Indian Constitution

- **Federalism**
- **Parliamentary Form of Government**
- **Separation of Powers**
- **Fundamental Rights**
- **Secularism**



Click on the above camera Icon (Left mouse click) to watch the related clip on “Key Features of Indian Constitution”.

A] FEDERALISM:-

It refers to more than one level of the government.

In India we have three levels of government-

A] National government at the centre.

B] State level government in the states.

C] Panchayti Raj or the local level government.

Each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues.

All the states also follow the laws of the central government.

The Constitution contains the lists of the issues that each tier of the government can make laws on.

It also specifies the sources of money for the different tiers of the government.

All the people of India are governed by the laws and policies of all the tiers/levels of the government.

B] PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT: -

The different levels of the government in India are formed consisting of representatives elected by the people.

Constitution of India guarantees Universal Adult Franchise to all the citizens of India.

The people have direct role in electing their representatives and forming the government.

All the people irrespective of any colour, caste, religion or creed can contest in the elections.

These representatives are answerable and accountable to the people.

C] SECULARISM: -

India is a secular state where: -



1. A state does not have any official religion.



1. It doesn't promote or force any one specific religion as the state religion.

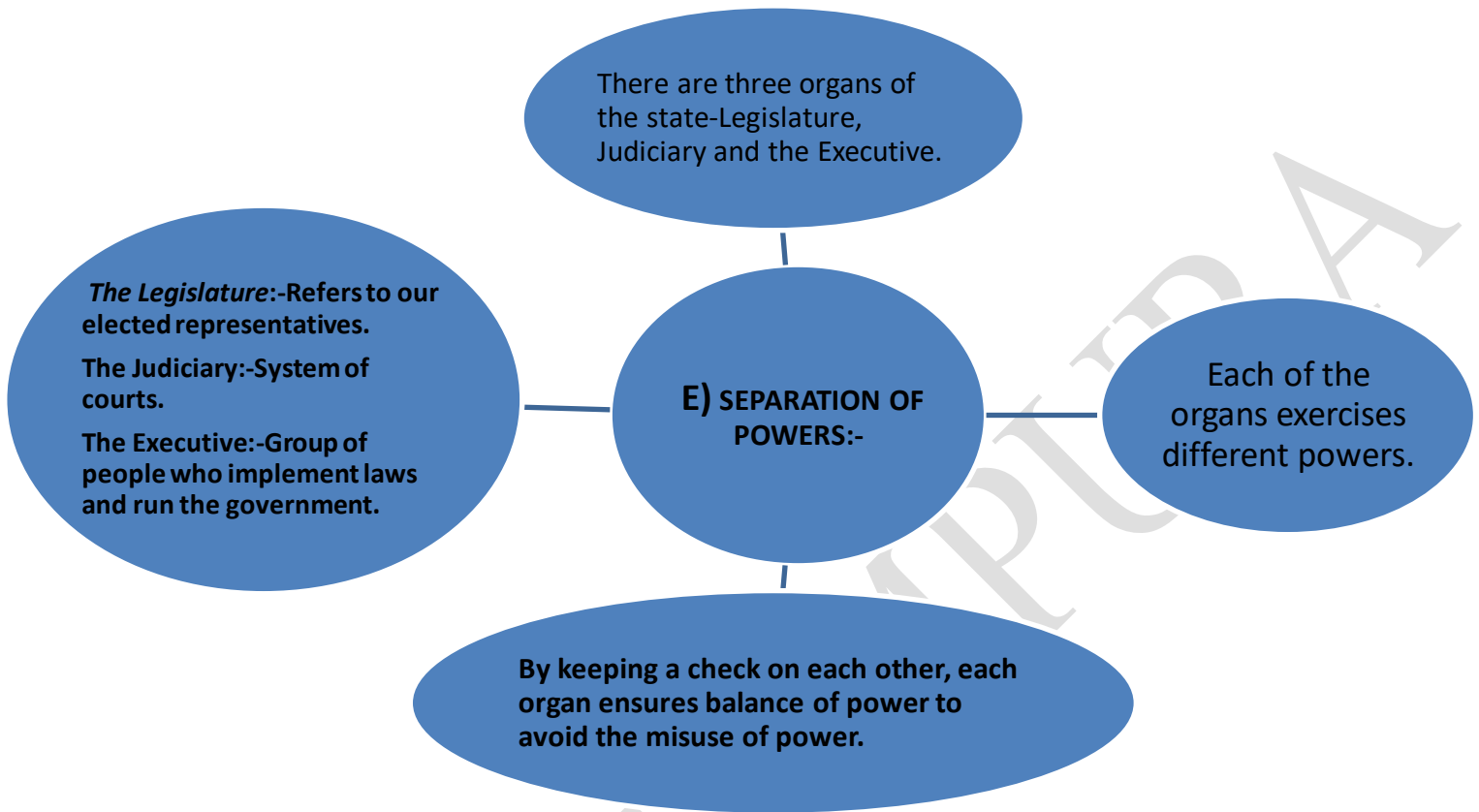


1. It gives the freedom to the citizens to follow, propagate or promote any religion of their choice.

D] FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. Right to equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right Against exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights

6.Right to Constitutional Remedies



ASSESSMENT

- What do you understand by Parliamentary form of government?
- Explain separation of power with respect to Indian State.
- What do you understand by secularism?
- Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?
- How many years did the member of constituent assembly take to frame the Constitution?
- What do you understand by Federalism?