

Topic - "Our Constitution"

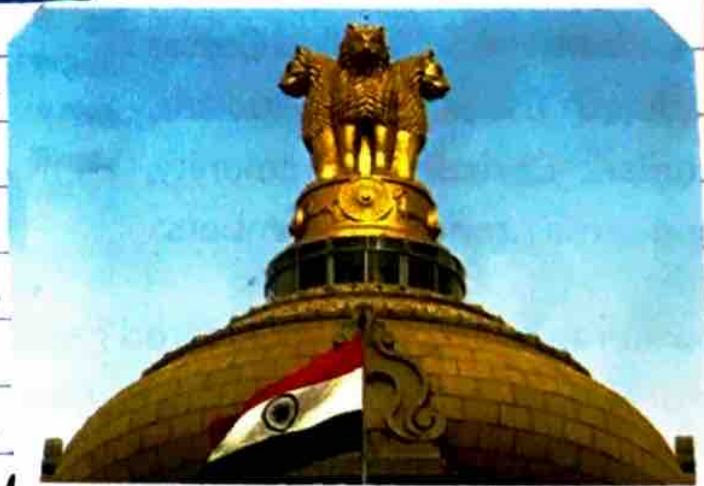
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Good Morning Students,

Today we are going to set our focus on the topic- "Our Constitution", Chapter-5, starting on page number-30 of your text book titled - "Time Trek-5". All the students may kindly open page number-30 of your text book and be ready with your History and Civics notebooks for writing the answers of the questions which will be asked during the short breaks. So, Dear students kindly pay attention as I am going to explain the topic.

WHAT IS CONSTITUTION :-

Students, as you know that every sport has certain rules to follow because rules form the base of any sport. Just as rules are necessary to play the sport well, similarly



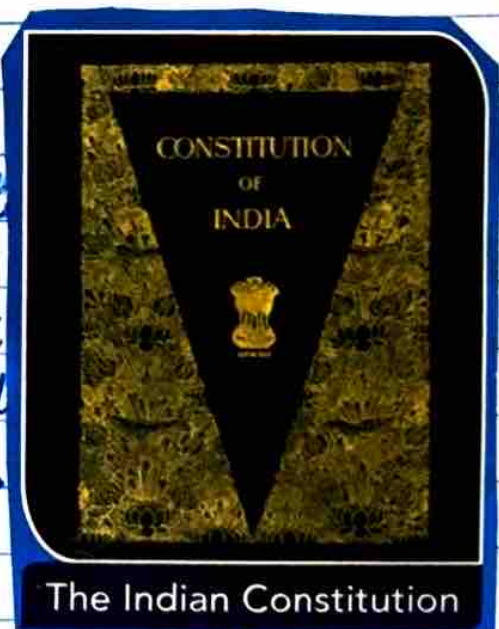
a society that we all live in has some rules to follow. Rules are necessary for the smooth functioning of the country. Thus, a book that contains all the basic rules according to which a country is structured and managed is called Constitution. In simple language,

We can say that Constitution is a set of rules according to which the government of a country runs.

NEED FOR CONSTITUTION :- A democratic country needs a constitution because a set of rules and principles help to govern the citizens of the country. These set of rules make it easier to govern the country.

MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION :-

The process of making of the Indian Constitution started in 1946 when it was sure that India would get freedom. The Indian leaders demanded that the free India will be governed by the rules made by Indians themselves, and not by the rules made by the British.



The Indian Constitution

So, a body of representatives was chosen for framing the Constitution. This body was called the Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of this Constituent Assembly. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee, also known as the Father of Indian Constitution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai

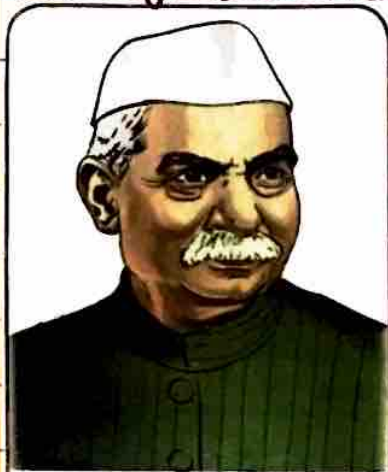


Fig. 5.3: Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Patel, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Hansabehn Mehta were some of the important members of the Constituent Assembly.



Fig. 5.5: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar



Fig. 5.4: Sarojini Naidu

After a thorough discussion, the Constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949. Finally the Indian Constitution came into force on 26 January, 1950. From this day, India began functioning as per its Constitution. India became Republic. Therefore,

26 January is celebrated as the Republic Day every year.

So, now students we will revise that we have learnt till now. I will read out the questions and you pause the lesson for 3-minutes and try to write the answers in

in your History and Civics notebooks.

Ques-1. Define Constitution.

Ques-2. Name any three members of the Constituent Assembly?

Ques-3. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

Let us discuss the answers now:-

- 1) A constitution is a body of fundamental principles according to which a country or a state is governed.
- 2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu etc.
- 3) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

That's all for today students.
Please go through the subject-matter carefully for better understanding of the topic.

Thank you.