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Tender Heart High School, 13/5/24
Sector 33B, Chandigarh
Class VII

Subject:- History and Civics

Teacher:- Mili Bhatnagar

Chapter 1 The Constitution of India

Good Morning Students!

This week we will study about the Constitution of our country. Before we study about it let us know the meaning of the term Constitution. It is the fundamental law of the country, a document containing a set of rules according to which a country runs. While making any law the government has to keep in mind the principles laid down in the Constitution.

The Constitution of India was framed by the Constituent Assembly, which consisted of members belonging to different regions of India. The first sitting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December 1946. It was presided over by Sachidananda Sinha and Rajendra Prasad was elected as permanent President of Constituent Assembly. A Drafting Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The Constitution of other countries were referred to before finalising the Constitution.

It was on 26th November 1949 that Constitution was adopted and was put in to effect by 26 January 1950, making India a Republic.

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The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution which lays down ideals what the Constitution makers wanted to achieve. Let us discuss the basic elements of the Preamble.

1. **Sovereign** :- India is an independent country which can make or unmake any decision.
2. **Socialist** :- Added in 1976, this term signifies freedom from all forms of exploitation.
3. **Secular** :- India does not have any official religion and all citizens are treated equally.
4. **Democratic** :- People in India are given right to elect their representatives.
5. **Republic** :- There is an elected head of State, like the President of India.

Objectives of the Constitution

1. **Justice** - To provide justice to all without discrimination. Social justice implying equal treatment to all. Economic justice aims at reducing gap between rich and poor. Political justice, giving citizens right to vote.
2. **Liberty** - It implies freedom of speech,

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thought and belief.

3. Equality :- The Preamble provides for equality before law and enjoy protection of the law.
4. Fraternity meaning brotherhood. This feeling brings oneness among the people of India.
5. Dignity of the Individual - It aims to provide a decent standard of living to all and thus protect the dignity of an individual.
6. Unity and Integrity of the Nation is foremost important for the development of the nation.

MCQ's

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|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Constitution | 6. United States |
| 2. Constitution | 7. both (a) and (b) |
| 3. Preamble | 8. 1976. |
| 4. Sovereign | 9. All of these |
| 5. Federal System of government | 10. Brotherhood. |

Home Assignment - True or False, Fill in the blanks, Short Answer Type questions, Long answer type questions.