

Class: 8	Section:	Date:
Subject: SST		Topic: The Indian Constitution

SUMMARY SHEET		
Pedagogical Approach: Student – led		
Learner Previous Knowledge	N.A.	
Target Knowledge	The students will be able to: 1. Understand the need for a Constitution 2. Explain the role of Constitution in a democratic society 3. List the key features of the Constitution 4. Appreciate the fundamental rights of the citizens of India	
Period No.	Lesson Objectives	
1	Understand the need of the Constitution	
2	Key features of the Indian Constitution	
3	Key features of the Indian Constitution contd.	

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Lesson Plan 1

Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson students will be able to:

- Understand the need of the Constitution

Details of Teaching Learning Experience

Seating Arrangement: Normal

Lesson Beginning <u>Time:</u> 40 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Introduce the topic	• Begin the class by asking the following questions: • When did India gain her independence? • What was the need for a Constitution? • Give one reason why you think there should be universal adult franchise. • Do you think there would be any difference if the class monitor was selected by the teacher or elected by the students? • Discuss and arrive at democracy, equality and power of each individual in a free society • Write catch words like Approval, Consent, participation on the board • Ask students to describe how the Indian democracy upholds all these
Lesson Middle <u>Time:</u> 20 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Develop conceptual understanding	• Talk about the case of Nepal and its monarchy • Discuss how the people of Nepal fought for democracy and a new constitution • Elaborate how 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.
Lesson End <u>Time:</u> 10 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Recap students' learning	• Have a debate among the class regarding the pros and cons of a constitution. You can also talk about monarchy vs a democratic government.

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Lesson Plan 2

Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson students will be able to:

- Understand the key features of the Constitution

Details of Teaching Learning Experience

Seating Arrangement: - In groups of 4

Lesson Beginning <u>Time:</u> 20 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Introduce the topic	• Start the class with the recap of the previous class • Then talk about how the constitution of our country came into being ➤ The Constituent Assembly was convened in December 1946 ➤ This Assembly started drafting the Constitution for independent India ➤ Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Constitution drafting committee ➤ 284 members of the Assembly signed two hand written copies of the document, one in Hindi and one in English, on January 24 1950 ➤ Two days later, on January 26, 1950, the constitution became effective
Lesson Middle <u>Time:</u> 10 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Develop conceptual understanding	Start off with discussing the key features of the constitution. 1. Federalism: It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. These are at the state and at the central levels. Citizens are governed by laws & policies made by each of these levels of government. 2. Parliamentary Form of Government: The Constitution of Indian guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means every citizen of the country irrespective of his/her social background have a direct role in electing their representatives. Representatives are thus accountable to the people in a parliamentary form of government. 3. Separation of Powers: There are three organs of the State: (a) the Legislature (b) the Executive and (c) the Judiciary. a) The legislature refers to our elected representative; those who makes laws. b) The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. c) The judiciary refers to the system of courts in the

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	country; who settles disputes and makes sure that laws are obeyed. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the State and this ensures the balance of power between all three.
Lesson End <u>Time:</u> 10 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Recap students learning	Continue the discussion.

Lesson Plan 3

Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson students will be able to:

- Understand the key features of the Constitution

Details of Teaching Learning Experience

Seating Arrangement: - In groups of 4

Lesson Beginning <u>Time:</u> 20 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Introduce the topic	- Start the class with the recap of the previous class discussion. - Discuss with the students what they have understood from the previous class - Tell them that besides the three features discussed previously, there are two more key features which defines our Indian Constitution.
Lesson Middle <u>Time:</u> 15 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Develop conceptual understanding	4. Fundamental Rights: (i) The Fundamental Rights are referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. (ii) The Constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. (iii) There are six Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, which are: (i) Right to Equality; (ii) Right to Freedom; (iii) Right against Exploitation; (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion; (v) Cultural and Educational Rights; (vi) Right to Freedom of Religion; (iv) Right to Constitution Remedies. (iv) In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. It ensures greater social and economic reforms and to serve as a guide to independent Indian state to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

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	5. Secularism: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion. The Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out the ideals that we would like all citizens of the country to adhere to, including the representatives that we elect to rule us. Constitution has been changed over the years to reflect new concerns of the polity that involves a change in the fundamental nature of the country.
Lesson End <u>Time:</u> 5 minutes <u>Purpose:</u> Recap students' learning	• Finish up