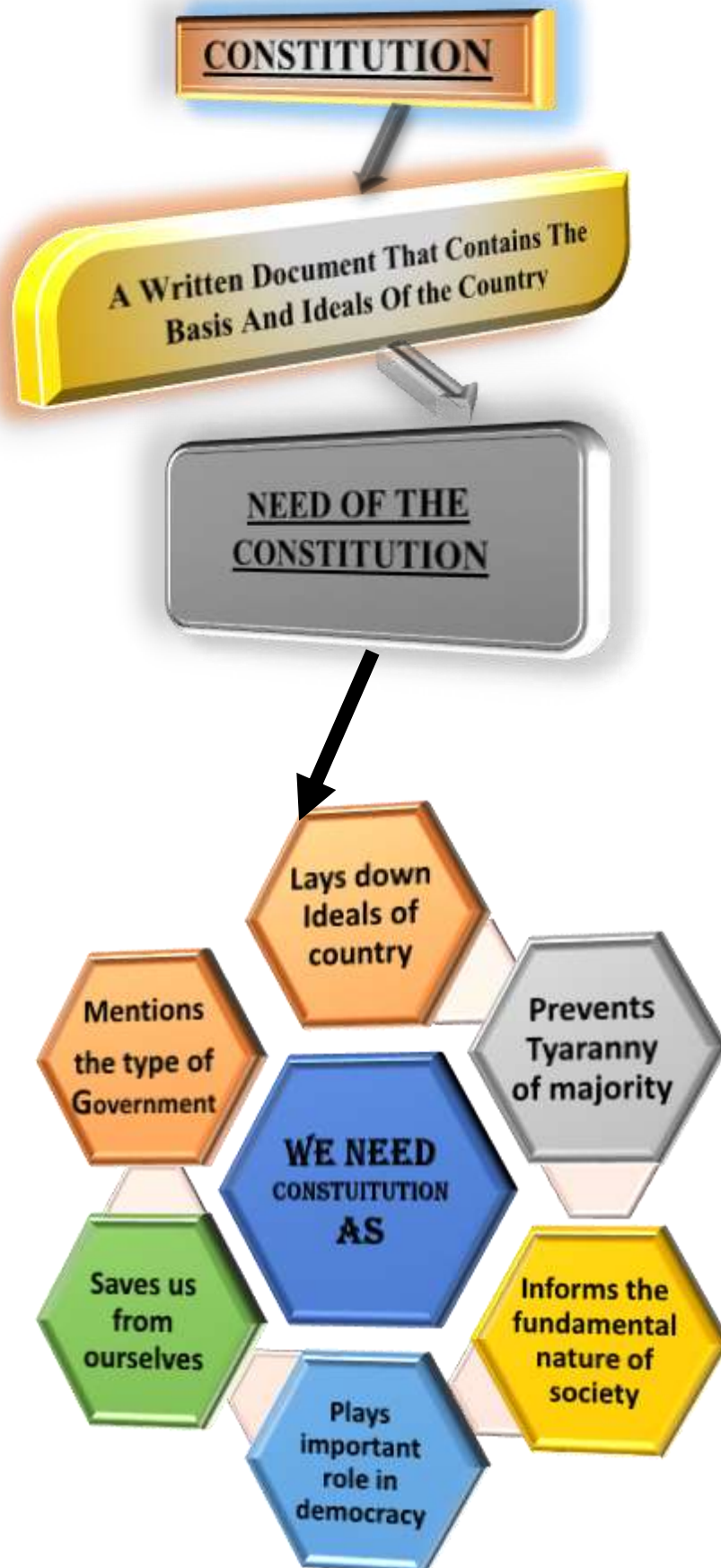




ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL

CLASS 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE CIVICS CHAPTER 1 : OUR CONSTITUTION



The Constituent Assembly

Made By Group
Of Around 300
People

Made In 1946

They
Periodically Met
for Next 3 Years

MANY PROBLEMS FACED

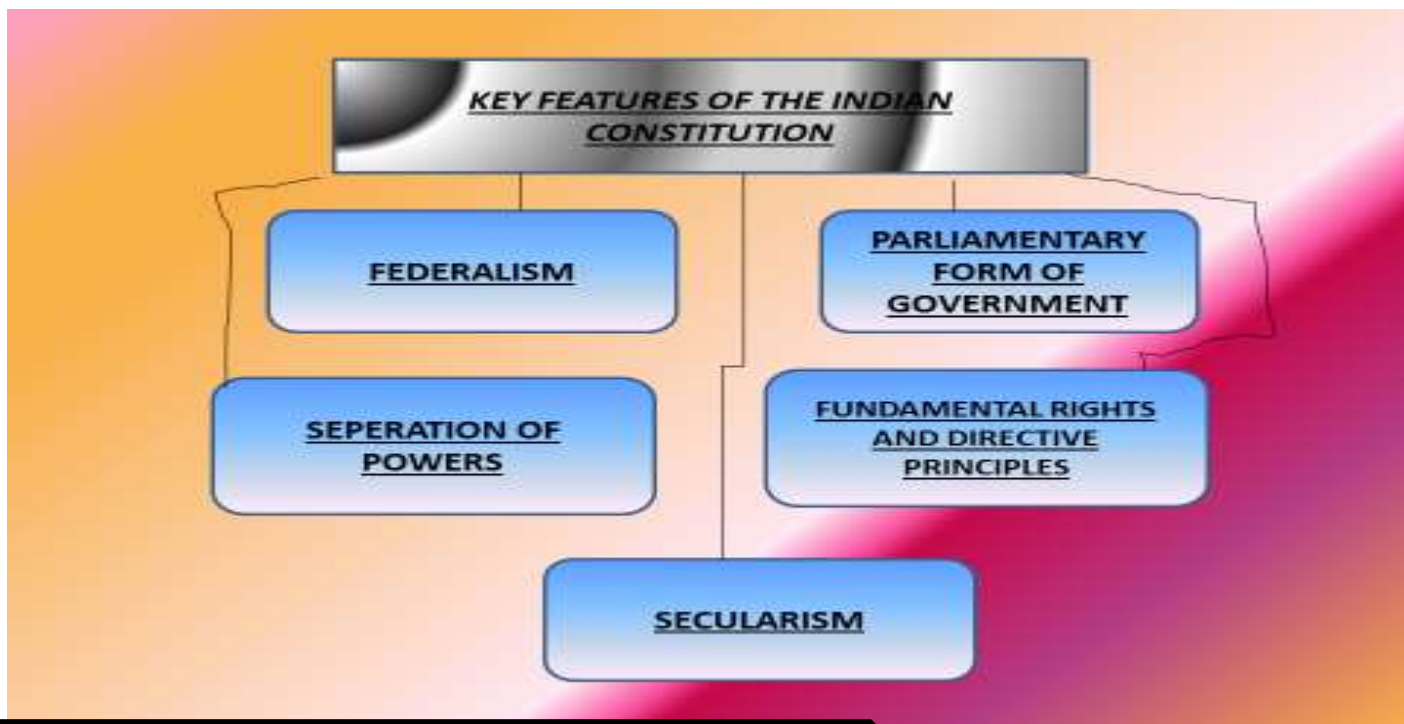
The country
was made up
of several
communities

THE PRICEY STATES REMAINED
UNDECIDED AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
ISSUES

Partition of
India-Pakistan

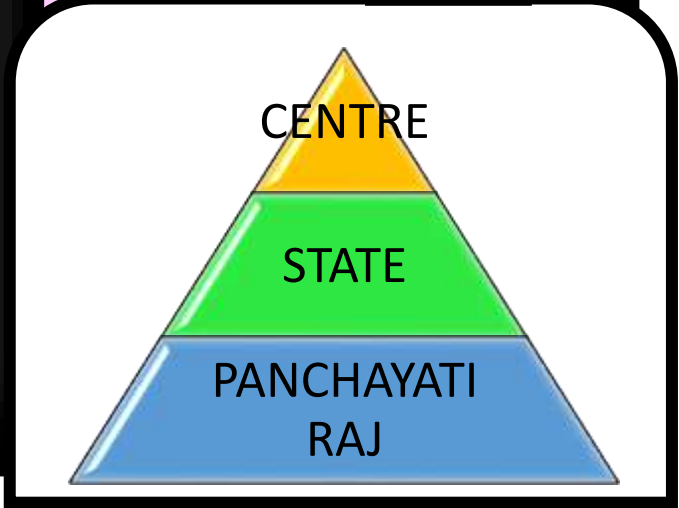
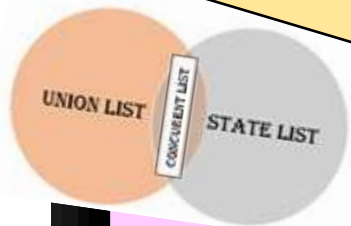
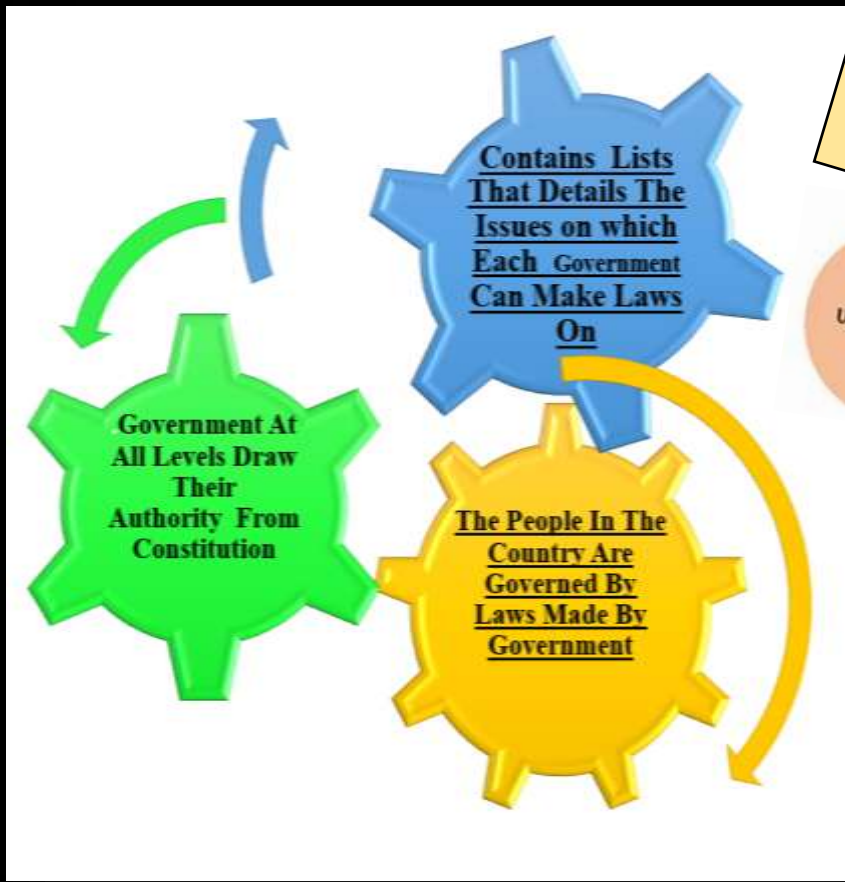
All these issues played important role in
mind of assembly when they drafted
constitution

THEY GAVE COUNTRY A VISIONARY
DOCUMENT THAT REFLECTS MAINTAINING
DIVERSITY AND PRESERVING UNITY



FEDERALISM

Three levels of government

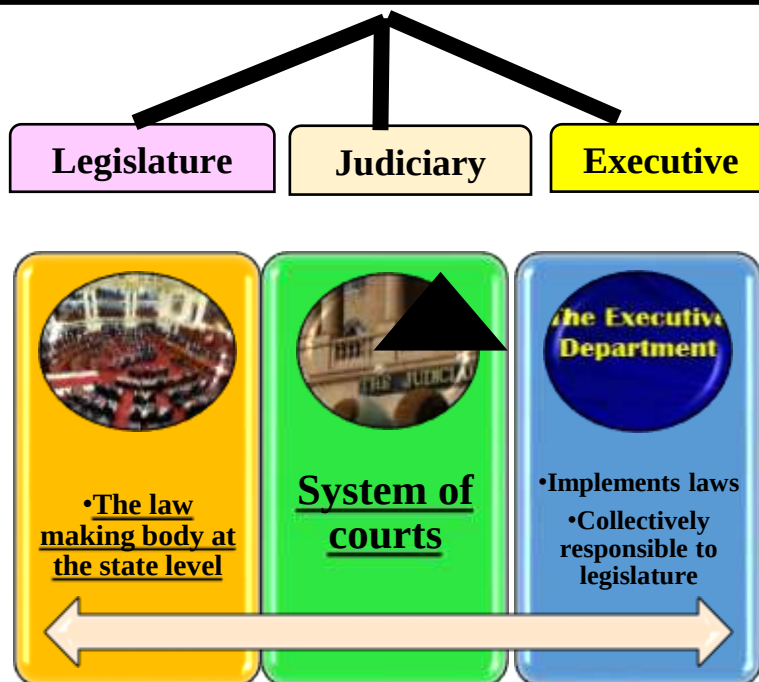


PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Indian Constitution Guarantees **Universal Adult Franchise** Suffrage.

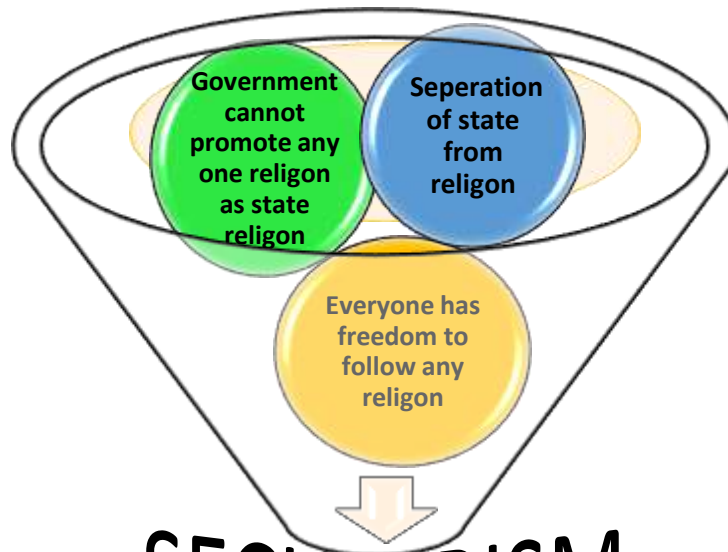
SEPARATION OF POWER

The Constitution Divides Government into Three Organs



This ensures a system of checks and balances of power between all three levels of the government

SECULARISM



SECULARISM

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The section of fundamental rights is referred to as “conscience” of the Indian constitution



It protects citizens against the state as well as other individuals

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

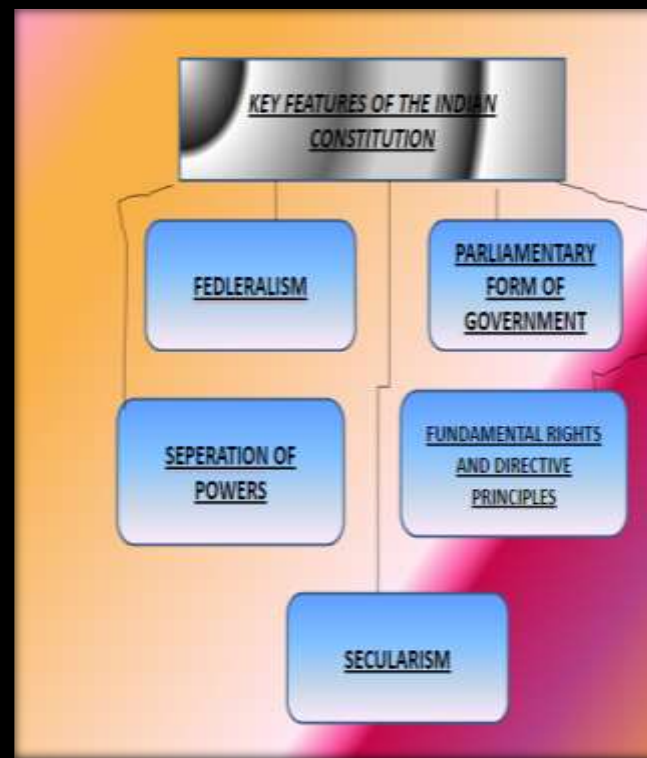
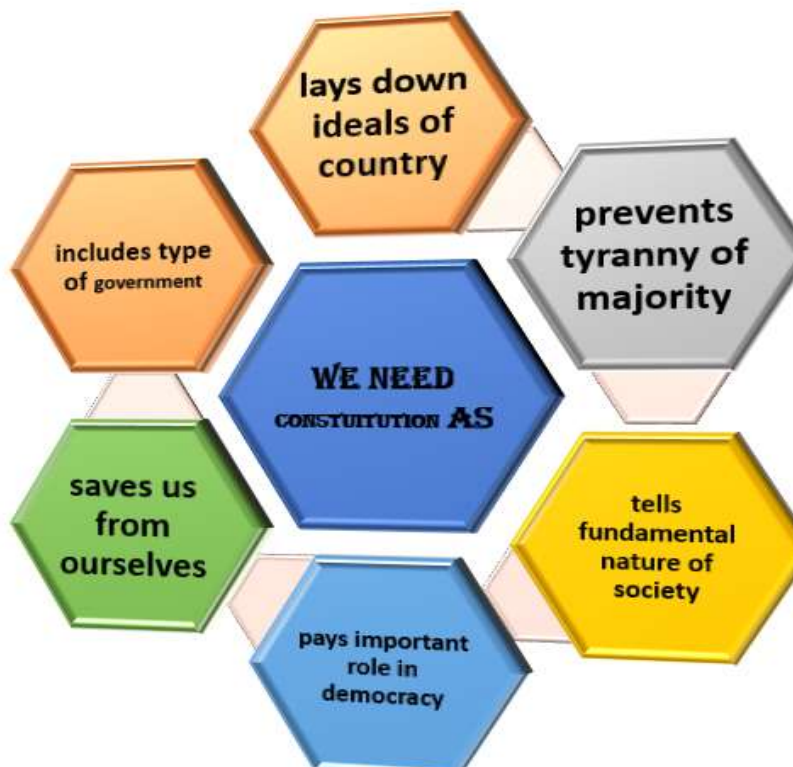
Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy.

It ensures socio –economic reforms

Serves as a guide for the executive

Directive
Principles of
State Policy
[DPSP]





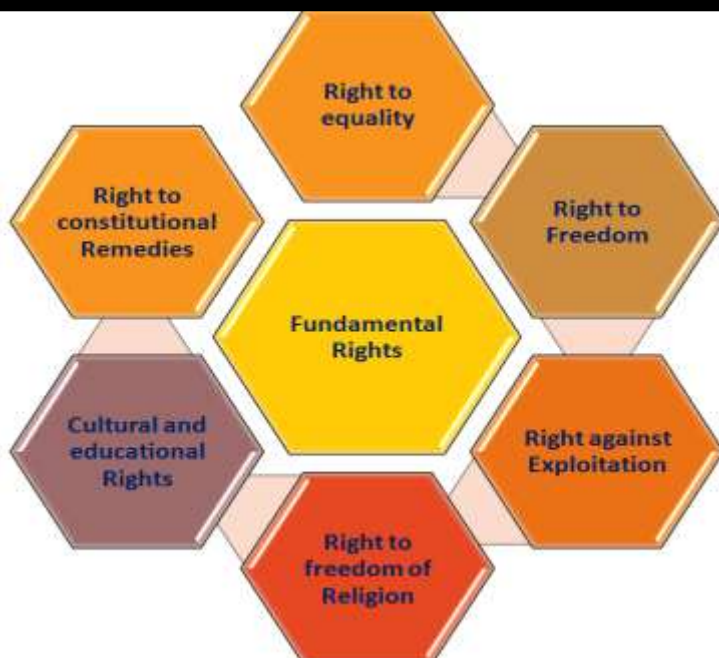
Why do we need a Constitution

Key Features

SUMMARY

Fundamental Rights

Directive Principles



Ensures social and economic reforms

Serves as a Guide