

# Celebration of Constitution Day 2018

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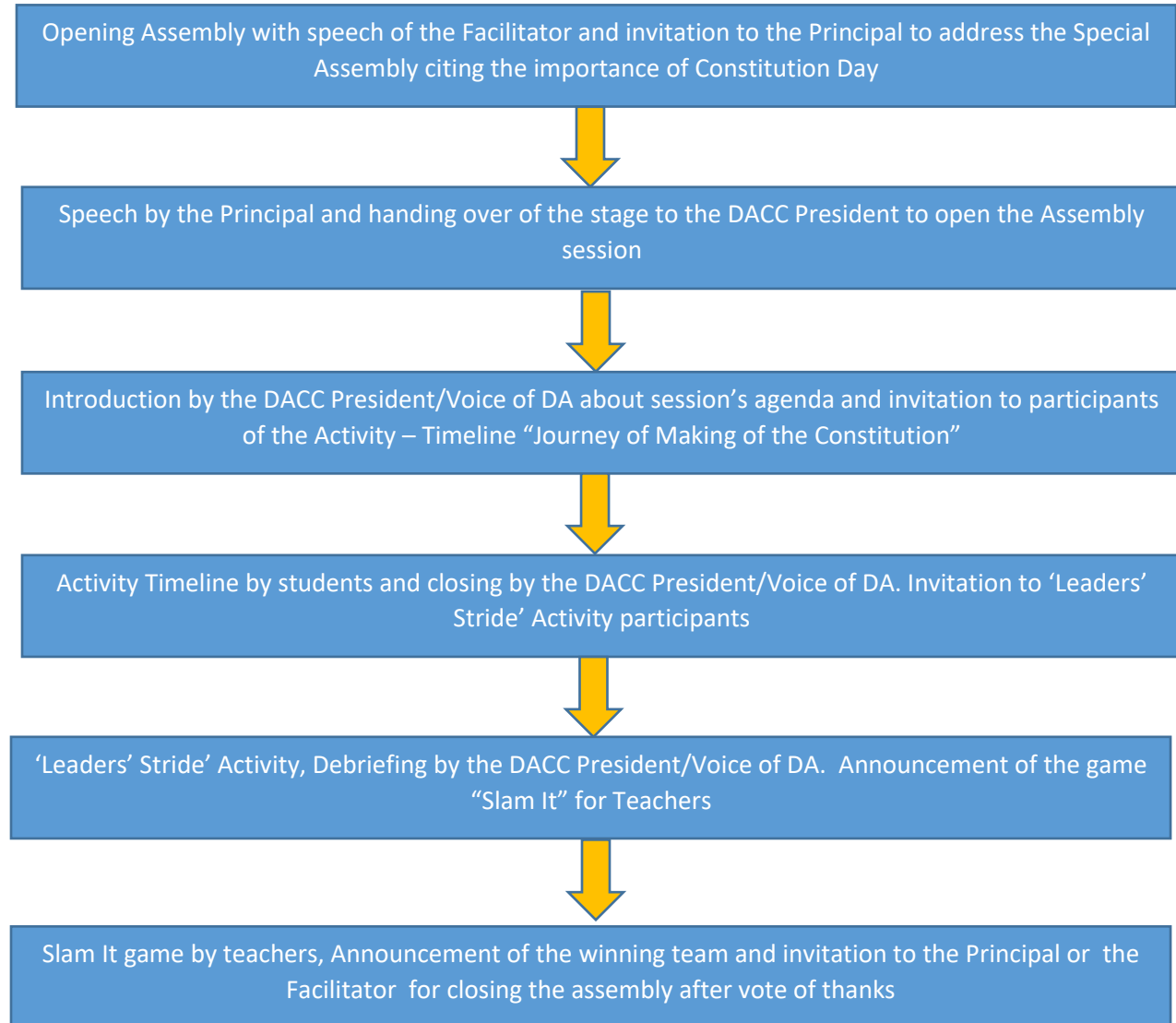
DESH APNAYEN SAHAYOG FOUNDATION



Team Desh Apnayen Sahayog Foundation  
801, Dalamal Towers, Nariman Point, Mumbai

## Constitution Day 2018: Special Assembly

### Session Flow –



The time required – 2 Hours

## 1. The opening of Assembly session

**A. Introductory speech by the Facilitator**

**B. Speech by the Principal**

**C. Welcome address by the DACC President/Voice of DA**

Good Morning greetings....

Introduction of self and agenda for the 'Special Assembly'

Importance of the Day

Constitution Day (National Law Day), also known as Samvidhan Divas, is celebrated in India on the 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on the 26th January 1950.

On 19<sup>th</sup> November 2015, the Government of India declared 26th November as Constitution Day, by a gazette notification. The Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi made the declaration on 11 October 2015 while laying the foundation stone of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar memorial in Mumbai.

The year 2015 marks the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar, who had chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played a pivotal role in the drafting of the Constitution. Previously this day was celebrated as the Law Day. 26th November was chosen to spread the importance of the Constitution and to spread the thoughts and ideas of Dr. Ambedkar.

Indian Constitution

The Constitution is a fundamental law of a country that reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of the country is based.

The Indian Constitution is one of the bulkiest constitutions of the world, comprising 395 articles, 22 parts, and 12 schedules.

Let us all look back upon this historic journey of the Making of Indian Constitution.....(Invite the Timeline Activity team)

## 2. Timeline activity

### Pre-preparation

- Take the print outs of the “Journey of Indian Constitution” back to back on A 3 size sheets; colour prints are desirable
- Students can read and learn the text in advance before presenting it on stage
- Select students who are interested, comfortable, and fluent in reading

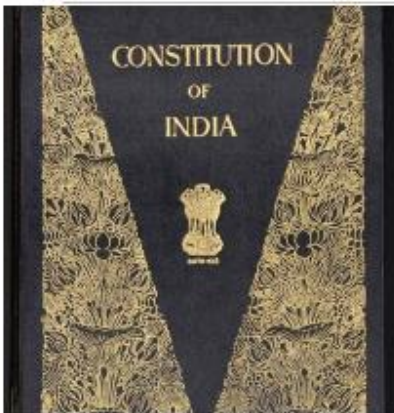
### Timeline activity

Good Morning to all of you, today we the students of Grade..... would like to take to you all through the historic journey of making of the Indian Constitution, the supreme law book of our Nation.....

### Student 1

Show the Flash card to audience –

# Indian Constitution



### Speech – Do you know?

- The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India
- It is the longest written constitution of any country on earth.
- The Indian constitution is the world's longest for a sovereign nation. At its enactment, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At about 145,000 words, it is the second-longest active constitution.
- The 389 member Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months and eighteen days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for independent India

Let us look at this historic journey of Making of Indian Constitution.....

Student 2 –  
Show the Flash card-



## Demand for India's own Constitution

Speech –

- The Constitution was the culmination of a series of constitutional initiatives made in 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and 1935 by Indian political leaders and freedom fighters.
- The leaders of the national movement started demanding for grant of responsible government in India from 1890 onwards
- By 1916 they began to 'espouse the doctrine of self-determination' or the right of the Indians to frame their own constitution.

Student 3 –  
Show the Flash Card-

# Government of India Act, 1919



Speech –

- India supported Britain in World War I, and the British Parliament introduced the Government of India Act, 1919 which was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of India.
- The act leads to diarchy – a dual form of governance in some large provinces.
- A few areas of governance like health, education, agriculture and supervision of local government were handed over to a set of Indian ministers who reported to the provincial council.
- The most important areas, military, defence, foreign affairs, and communications were under the direct control of the Viceroy.

Student 4 –  
Show the Flash Card-

## Simon Commission



Speech –

- It was promised that the act would be reviewed after 10 years by a special commission and thus infamous Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.
- The Simon Commission looked at the constitutional reforms and reviewed the Government of India Act, 1919.
- The Simon Report was published in two volumes in 1930, which was called 'not final' following a constitutional deadlock.
- To free the constitution of this deadlock, three sessions of a Round Table Conference were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively.

Student 5 –  
Show the Flash Card-



## Government of India Act, 1935

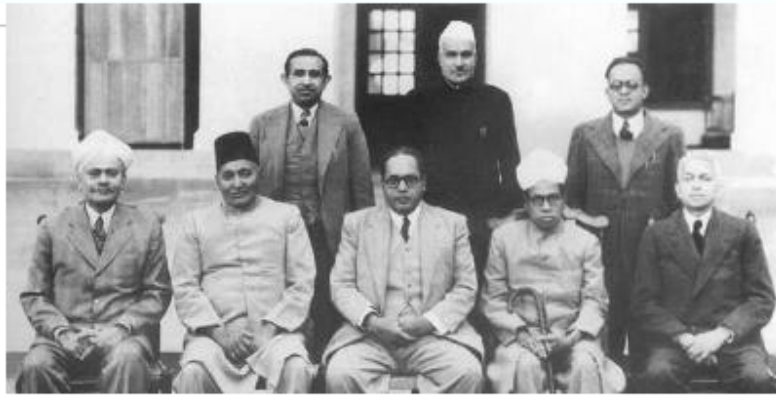
Speech –

- The British made their own reporting drafts on 'white papers', based on the outputs of three round table sessions.
- A committee that had 20 representatives from British India and seven Indians worked on the white papers from April 1933 to December 1934 and submitted its report to the British Parliament by the end of that year.
- A bill was passed in February 1935, which received royal approval on July 24, 1935. It officially came into enforcement on April 1, 1935, and was named Government of India Act, 1935.



Student 6 –  
Show the Flash Card-

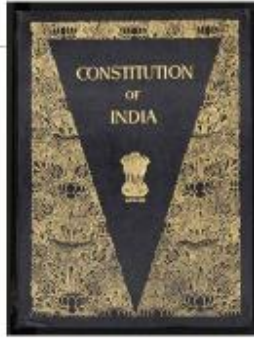
## Formation of Drafting Committee



Speech –

- After India's Independence movement, we wanted to have our own Constitution.
- Citing complexities in India, British wanted to write the Constitution of India before they left but Indians always demanded to write their own Constitution and they resisted till the independence.
- On 29th August 1947, a committee was appointed to draft the constitution of India.
- It had nearly 300 representatives, partly elected and partly selected from all sections of society.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Committee.

Student 7 –  
Show the Flash Card-



## Making of the Indian Constitution

Speech –

- Covering 166 days, it took the assembly 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to debate and enact the Constitution.
- The Drafting committee finally finished their work on November 26, 1949. The date is therefore known as Constitution or National Law Day.
- The process was complete when the members signed the document — two copies in English and Hindi — on January 24, 1950.
- January 26, 1950, is the day the Constitution of India came into effect.

### DACC President/Voice of DA

That's how our Constitution was made, but it was not an easy task. Many freedom fighters, law professionals, local heroes, unsung contributors, and intellectuals put days and nights to think and put the Constitution in place. Let us see who they were and what major contributions they have made in the making of the Indian Constitution.....(Invite the 'Leaders' Stride' Activity group)

### 3. Activity – Leaders’ Stride

- Select and prepare the students in advance with their character sketches (Major contributors of Indian Constitution)
- Ask them to study about the Leader, they are going to play
- Dress like the special character and practice the speech

*(We have intentionally included a lot of unsung and lesser known Leaders in this activity)*

Student 1 – Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

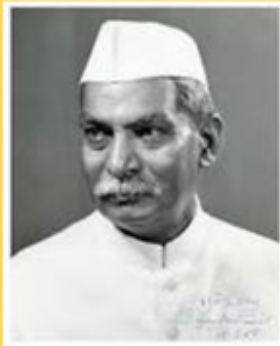
## DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR



- I am Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. I am known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution' and was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and oversaw the initial drafts and amendments of the Constitution.
- Unlike Constitutions around the world, the Indian Constitution is often referred to as a 'social document' which aimed at bringing an end to the exploitation of the poor and the oppressed classes.
- Much of the credit behind this social justice goes to me.

Student 2 – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

## DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD



- I am Dr. Rajendra Prasad. I was appointed as the President of the Constituent Assembly
- I brought in legal experts, social reformers and prominent political leaders into the process of drafting the Constitution.
- I was a lawyer and a leader of the grassroots to shape the Constitution of the country.
- I was elected as the First President of the Indian Republic, a post that was created under the new Constitution.

Student 3 - Harendra Coomar Mookerjee

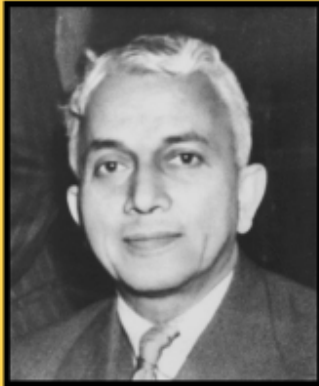
## HARENDRA COOMAR MOOKERJEE



- I am Harendra Coomar Mookerjee. I was the Chairman of the Minorities Committee and also served as the Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.
- I was one of the prominent voices of the religious minorities
- The interests of the religious minorities were safeguarded by the Constitution due to the efforts made by me and the other members.
- I have also served as the Governor of West Bengal

## Student 4 - B N Rau

## B N RAU



- I am Benegal Narsing Rau. I was appointed as the Legal Advisor by the Constituent Assembly.
- I was the jurist and civil servant and wrote the general structure and framework of the Constitution.
- I travelled around the world visiting Ireland, USA and United Kingdom talking to lawmakers and constitutional experts and brought in the best ideas from different corners of the globe.

## Student 5 - V. T. Krishnamachari

## V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI



- I am V. T. Krishnamachari. I have served as the Dewan of State of Baroda and the Prime Minister of the State of Jaipur.
- I was one of the principal architects of the Indian Constitution.
- As the Vice President of the Constituent Assembly, I played a very important role.
- I protected the interests of the princely states and their citizens when the final draft of the constitution was being written.

Student 6 - Prem Behari Narain Raizada (Saxena)

## PREM BEHARI NARAIN RAIZADA (SAXENA)



- I am Prem Behari Narain Raizada (Saxena).
- I wrote the entire constitution in a flowing italic style in the best calligraphic tradition of our country.
- I completed the writing in 6 months.
- When Pt. Nehru asked me about charges for this job, I clearly told him "Not a single penny"
- I just requested him to write my name on each page and my name along with my grand father's name on the last page.
- The original version was then signed by all the members of the Constituent Assembly in January 1950

Student 7 - AMMU SWAMINATHAN

## AMMU SWAMINATHAN



- I am Ammukutty Swaminathan.
- I was an Indian social worker and a political activist during the Indian independence movement and also a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.
- As a member of Constituent Assembly I advocated equal rights given to Indian women by way of the constitution.
- I also applauded to include fundamental duties and responsibilities towards the State.

Student 8 - BEGUM AIZAZ RASUL

## BEGUM AIZAZ RASUL



- I am BEGUM AIZAZ RASUL.
- I was the only Muslim woman in the constituent assembly and was from United Provinces
- I pointed out and moved several amendments for important issues: like the need for ministers to hold office for a good period to get enough time to do work of real impact.
- I not only opposed separate electorates for minorities but also strongly opposed reservation of seats in legislative assemblies.

Student 9 - DURGABAI DESHMUKH

## DURGABAI DESHMUKH



- I am Durgabai Deshmukh.
- I suggested to include the method of appointing judges in provincial high courts, need for independence of judiciary, process of appointing the governor, establishment of new high courts in new states.
- I also suggested an amendment to ensure that "Every judge shall be a citizen of the union of india", and another one to lower the age from 35 to 30 for holding a seat in the council of states.
- Later, I became a member of the Lok Sabha and also part of the planning commission.

Student 10 - VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT

## VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT



- I am Vijaylaxmi Pandit.
- I was the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet post and a decade before independence had the honour to move the first resolution.
- I was elected to the provincial legislature of the United Provinces and was designated minister of local self-government and public health.
- Following India's independence I entered the diplomatic services, and also served as the Governor of Maharashtra for a few years.

### DACC President/Voice of DA

These are the major contributors of the Indian Constitution. But this list is not complete, Some of the other important names in this assembly were Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, C. Rajagopalachari, G.V. Mavalankar, Jawaharlal Nehru, K.M. Munshi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

The Anglo-Indians were represented by Frank Anthony and the Parsis by HP Modi.

Some of the important women members were Sarojini Naidu, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

The 389-member assembly (reduced to 299 after the partition of India) took almost three years to draft the constitution holding eleven sessions over a 165-day period.

Now we have witnessed the journey of the making of the constitution, major contributors, and the history behind our Constitution.



### 1. Game – Slam It: Indian Constitution

It's time to have some fun based learning now, I am going to introduce a new activity, but it's not for us, it's for our teachers.....

Till now we students participated in different activities. Let me take this opportunity to invite our respected teachers also to take part in the making of the Constitution.

I cordially invite the panel members and participant teachers first on the stage to explain the rules and steps of the game.

In any Democracy, we notice that the answers to all our questions or civic concerns are right in front of our eyes. The question that arises is, 'Are we ready and fast-footed enough to move and act?'

This game – Slam it, induces the participants to go beyond thinking and makes them move and act on their thought.

***Read this section in advance to understand (No need to read it in front of the audience)***

#### \*\*\*\*\*Expected Outcomes –

1. To introduce a fun way to make facts about the Constitution more interesting
2. To get all the students involved through a participative approach in the learning process of Indian Constitution
3. To reduce the potential time taken between thought and action

**Activity Time –** Depends on the number of rounds and participants; desirable time is 45 -60 minutes

15 minutes – Preparation of batons and display

30 -35 minutes – for game

#### Pre-preparation –

1. Questions are attached for your reference, just print, cut and play
2. Select all answers for display even if you want to play only 4 rounds.
3. You can also write the answers on the board/ one wall in the room.
4. Make batons with old newspapers, sticks to hit/slam the word etc.
5. Print one separate answer key for the scorekeeper.
6. Decide the marks and rules, say 10 marks for each correct answer
7. If there is a tie, then give the teams 5 marks each
8. Move the desks and chairs from stage to allow for space to the slammers to run to the board/wall\*\*\*\*\*

#### Rules for the game

1. There can be 10-15 rounds of Slamming. (As per the number of participants)
2. The slammers will be given the batons to slam the words. Only one word can be hit at one time by each slammer.
3. 10 points for each correct identification.

4. No negative marking
5. Each team will have to nominate **one slammer** per round.
6. The slammers listen to the clues being read out, run and slam the correct word pasted on the wall with their batons.
7. No hints or clues to be given by other team members
8. All team representatives will start together

**Steps to play the game –**

1. Divide the participants into 4 or 5 teams
2. Use questions according to teams made
4. Call 1 representative from each team to play 1 round. Repeat the rounds with other team members and with other words to make it participatory
5. Ask slammers to stand in one corner of the room and only after listening to statement/questions run to hit the slam
6. The teams cannot nominate the same slammer for all the rounds

**Slam it –**

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Answers</b>
<b>1. The supreme rule-book that lays down the instructions to be followed for the governance of India</b>	<b>Indian Constitution</b>
<b>2. He has written the original Constitution of India</b>	<b>Prem Behari Narain Raizada</b>
<b>3. The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept here</b>	<b>Library of the Parliament of India</b>
<b>4. It took .....time to frame final draft of Indian constitution</b>	<b>2 years, 11 months and 18 days</b>
<b>5. First line of our Preamble</b>	<b>WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA</b>
<b>6. Father of Constitution</b>	<b>Dr. B.R Ambedkar</b>
<b>7. First draft of Indian Constitution was prepared by</b>	<b>B.N. Rau</b>
<b>8. Constitution was adopted on</b>	<b>26<sup>th</sup> November 1949</b>

Questions	Answers
9. The Constitution became effective on	26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950
10. Branches of Government	3
11. Head of the Executive branch	President of India
12. Additions, variations or repeal of any part of the constitution by Parliament	Amendment
13. Constitution Day	26 <sup>th</sup> November
14. Basic Fundamental Rights we have	6
15. We have ..... numbers of Fundamental duties	11
16. The voting age in India	18
17. Free and compulsory education for the age of 6 to 14 years child	Right to Education
18. Helpline working for the protection of child rights in India	1098
19. Recent Aadhaar verdict of Supreme court guarantees this right of Indian Citizen	Right to Privacy
20. Recent Sabarimala temple verdict of Supreme court guarantees this right of women	Right to Equality
21. The current speaker of Lok Sabha	Sumitra Mahajan
22. Full form of MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly

Questions	Answers
<b>23. Local self - Government</b>	<b>Panchayati Raj</b>
<b>24. Goods and Services Tax</b>	<b>GST</b>
<b>25. Voter ID card issued by</b>	<b>Election Commission of India</b>
<b>26. The power or right to express one's opinions</b>	<b>Freedom of Speech and Expression</b>
<b>27. Full form of MP</b>	<b>Member of Parliament</b>
<b>28. The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country</b>	<b>Citizenship</b>
<b>29. The supreme legislative body of the Republic of India</b>	<b>Parliament</b>
<b>30. The leader of House in Lok Sabha</b>	<b>Prime Minister</b>

Keep it simple, use questions relevant to your player's age, interest, and knowledge.

Share the photos and videos with DA for records and also get points in Desh Apnayan Annual Awards.

Slam Word chart

Indian  
Constitution

Prem Behari  
Narain Raizada

# Library of the Parliament of India

2 years, 11  
months and 18  
days

WE THE  
PEOPLE OF  
INDIA

Dr. B.R  
Ambedkar

B.N. Rau

26 November  
1949

26<sup>th</sup> January  
1950

3



President of  
India

Amendment

26<sup>th</sup> November

6

11

18

Right to  
Education

1098

Right to Privacy

Right to  
Equality

Sumitra  
Mahajan

Member of the  
Legislative  
Assembly

Panchayati Raj

GST

# Election Commission of India

Freedom of  
Speech and  
Expression

Member of  
Parliament

Citizenship

Parliament

Prime Minister

- The announcement of the winning team as per the score sheet.
- The vote of Thanks by DACC president/ DA teacher
- The closing of Session by the Facilitator