

The Constitution Museum audioscript

Introduction

There is a sacred covenant that guides our nation. A legal document that is more than just law – it is the torchbearer that guides India towards justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Come join us in our effort to explore and understand the Constitution of India at the Constitution Museum & the Rights and Freedoms Academy, an O. P. Jindal Global University initiative.

The mammoth document is synonymous with the identity and independence of India. It marks complete freedom from colonial rule, and the will of a people to be governed by their own laws and regulations.

The year 2024 commemorates the 75th year of the adoption of the Constitution, which took place on November 26, 1949, but came into force on January 26, 1950. This marked the inception of India as a democratic republic. India today is revered not just as the world's largest democracy, but as a country ruled by a set of forward-looking and equitable provisions enshrined in its Constitution.

The Constitution Museum and The Rights and Freedoms Academy was set up on the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. The museum pays homage to this exceptional document representing the hopes and aspirations of a billion-plus people. It is also a tribute to those remarkable men and women who spent years drafting the Constitution. At the helm was Dr B. R. Ambedkar, known and revered as the Father of the Constitution.

Over the next one hour, we will walk you through the various phases in the making of the Constitution. We will understand the features that make it so unique. The tour will help us get to know the people who drafted the Constitution. And we will also see how ordinary citizens have stood up for their rights by invoking the Constitution. Let's begin the tour.

Point 0 (Constitution Gardens)

The Constitution Gardens lie stretched across 16,000 square feet, a landscape drawn as carefully as a map, tracing the boundaries around the Constitution Museum. Here, in this curated world of green, every element is intentional, a setting that speaks to India's vastness, its complexities, and the democratic principles woven through its social fabric. These gardens are not just a preamble to the museum; they are a living manuscript, a lyrical prologue that invites the visitor to pause, to contemplate, and to appreciate the layered, intricate story of India's Constitution.

i) Outdoor Art Installations

The Constitution of India is not just a compendium of laws and regulations. It is also a treasure trove of Indian art. From the seals and motifs of the Harappan Civilisation to the murals of Ajanta caves in present-day Maharashtra, the stunning Chola bronze of the dancing Nataraja to an artist's rendition of Mahatma Gandhi's historic Dandi March in 1930 — the Constitution of India is an illustrated history of more than 5,000 years.

It is perhaps natural that a tour of a museum dedicated to the Constitution of India should begin with works of art that celebrate India — just like the colossal document, which was handwritten in English and Hindi.

So, let's begin the walk from the gardens outside the entrance to the ground floor. This museum has three floors — ground, mezzanine and first. Each floor has a theme. We will tell you more once we are in the building.

For now, let's look at the outdoor art installations. These have been created by contemporary artists and sculptors, who have interpreted through their own lens the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution and its role in the making of India.

Rajesh P. Subramanian's sculpture, 'We, The People of India... Profoundly Shaped by a Diverse Range of Backgrounds', embodies "unity in diversity," a core constitutional principle. Made from stone and bronze, it showcases India's cultural evolution through historical monuments, with symbols like the Charkha and Ashoka Chakra representing self-reliance and justice.

In 'Echoes of Liberty', Rahul Gautam pays tribute to the Constitution of India, honouring the nation's guiding principles. This piece reflects the ideals and provisions such as justice, citizenship, fundamental rights, and duties, which shape India's identity. Inspired by the original Constitution's ornate illustrations, the artwork's border design creates a visual connection between art and law.

Harsha Durugadda's 'Triad of Unity' features three interconnected lions inspired by the Lion Capital of Ashoka, linking themes of unity, justice, and sovereignty. Its intricate design serves as a contemporary reinterpretation of historical significance.

Artisans from Jaipur have crafted 'The Frame' from black marble, which showcases the elaborately designed cover page of the Constitution, featuring a cutout of an inverted triangular shape, which symbolises both strength and vulnerability. The choice of black marble conveys both depth and resilience, qualities that are integral to the Constitution.

Nishant S. Kumbhatil's 'Equilibrium in Steel - Insaaf Ki Devi' is an interpretation of the traditional Lady of Justice, which seamlessly integrates machine parts and metal to create a modern form, symbolising the durability and precision needed to uphold fairness. The integration of machine parts underscores the meticulous nature of the judicial process, evoking the careful calibration involved in weighing truth and ensuring equality.

Pradeep B. Jogdand's 'Equality Before Law' features diverse faces atop a boat-like structure made from marble, symbolizing equality and justice. The contrasting materials highlight the duality of justice while representing hope amidst societal challenges.

Deval Verma's large-scale 'Bharat' sculpture is a distinctive portrayal of India, crafted from repurposed materials such as discarded bearings, gears, and industrial scrap. The expansive map of India highlights the themes of inclusivity and harmony, grounded in the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

K. R. Nariman's 'Freedom' celebrates "We, the People" who uphold constitutional values in daily lives as citizens. It showcases an airborne figure, representing the visionary constitution makers, expressing their aspirations as written values which holds together a varied nation.

Finally, Rahul Gautam's sculpture 'Voices of Vision' celebrates the 15 women members of the Constituent Assembly, who played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's Constitution. With a shared commitment to democracy, these women advocated for rights and equality, ensuring that the Constitution reflected the aspirations of all citizens. Crafted using multiple photographic references to capture the essence of each of these iconic women, the artwork serves as a reminder of the vital role women have played in India's democratic journey artistically represents an imagined photograph featuring the 15 women members of the Constituent Assembly, honoring their contributions to shaping India's constitutional framework.

You will also see folk art-inspired displays. Take a closer look at the panels on view through the glass facade of the museum. Each of these has a word written on it: Unity, Liberty, Justice, Democracy, Secularism and so on. These are the values that the Constitution of India champions. Each of these words is set against a background of folk art from different regions of India. So, you can see illustrations inspired by Gond art, Kalamkari, Pichwai, Tanjore painting, Madhubani painting, Pattachitra and so on.

Now let's head towards the main door. Before you walk through the door, you may want to stop and admire the beautiful frame that adorns it. As mentioned earlier, every page of the Constitution is a work of art. Each page of the first handmade copies had an ornate border, which was like a frame that lovingly protected the precious words on the page. This border that you see is an artwork called Freedom Gateway, designed by Jaipur-based duo Wolf. Freedom Gateway is envisioned as a symbolic portal that invites reflection on and access to the Constitution of India, drawing deep inspiration from the Preamble, often regarded as the "soul" of this monumental document. Yes, that very page which starts with the words, "We, the people of India..." So, when you walk through this door, you are taking your first step towards a deeper understanding of the Constitution.

The ground floor is called The Constitution: A Kaleidoscope. This is an exploration of the Constitution's essential elements and key provisions, which every citizen of India should know of and be able to relate to.

The mezzanine floor is the Maker's Gallery. It takes you through the story of how independent India's founding document came to be. It pays tribute to the visionaries, thinkers and legal luminaries who drafted the Constitution.

The first floor of the Museum is called Freedom's Journey. Through multimedia storytelling, this gallery seeks to chronicle the journey and role of the Constitution in shaping the nation and the lives of its people.

You can always pause the app, when you want to explore more or engage with our interactive exhibits.

Ground Floor The Constitution: A Kaleidoscope

Point 1

This museum has been envisioned as a space to form a connection with and be inspired by the Constitution of India. It is not only a knowledge centre, but also a place that celebrates creative expressions that stem from the values enshrined in the Constitution.

Look at the ceiling of this gallery. What you see is an exceptional origami-style sculpture that features words used in the pages of the Constitution. These words have been written in the official languages of India, which have been recognised by the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This ceiling sculpture, crafted by Ankon Mitra, is like an umbrella over our heads, just like the protective cover of the Constitution for every Indian.

You will also see a hand-painted mural from here. This mural, by Aashti Miller, is inspired by the art motifs in the Constitution. In addition to these, in this gallery you will find artworks by Abdulla P. A, Sudipta Das, Sangam Vankhade, Alex Davis, Megha Joshi, and Ravikumar Kashi.

i) Tribute to Nationalist Leaders

Let's start the ground floor walk with a brief interaction with some leaders who have become synonymous with India's struggle for freedom and building a nation after Independence. The Indian Constitution is an exemplary document in every sense of the word and its drafting is an achievement that deserves praise and reverence. The Constituent Assembly of India was tasked with the job of framing the Constitution. But even before this august body began its deliberations, leaders of the national movement had formulated how they wanted the newly independent nation to be governed. The philosophical underpinning of the Constitution is reflected in the functioning of its various provisions.

Coming back to the leaders you are about to see, please note the unique artwork in khadi, the hand-woven fabric that is associated with Mahatma Gandhi, and his form of swadeshi or movement for self-reliance. This artwork is the creation of Debashish Mukherjee and spans 320 metres. The next artwork is by Tufan Pramanik, who pays tribute to Dr Rajendra Prasad, Dr Ambedkar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Point 2

i) Constitution Copy

Now let's turn our attention to the Constitution. We mean the actual document. It is literally at the centre of this gallery. The Constitution was adopted in November 1949 and came into force on January 26, 1950. In those days, the Survey of India office in Dehradun had produced 1,000 photolithographed copies of the Constitution. On display here is a facsimile of the Constitution which rests on 'The Lotus Lectern' a pedestal created by contemporary artist Valay Gada.

Point 3

i) **Decoding the Constitution**

The Constitution is divided into several parts. And you must be familiar with some of those sections and concepts. Let us walk you through a few unique features of the Constitution of India.

Let's start with the Preamble. Remember the doorway that you walked through just a while ago -- the one that has a sculpture inspired by the Preamble page? The Preamble is actually the introduction or preface to the Constitution. The text of the Preamble was finalised after extensive deliberations by the Constituent Assembly. It signifies the collective will of independent India, free of foreign subjugation, and its commitment to represent and honour the aspirations and needs of its diverse population. The original text in the Preamble defined the Indian State as a 'Sovereign, Democratic Republic'. The terms 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were added by the Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976.

Now, let's look at what the Constitution says about Fundamental Duties. Originally, the Constitution of India did not have provisions for Fundamental Duties. These were recommended by a committee in 1976 and were later added to the Constitution by the Forty-second Amendment Act. There are 11 Fundamental Duties, and these are meant to be guiding citizens' moral principles. This section aims to introduce visitors to the range of fundamental duties and the responsibilities of a citizen towards the nation. For instance, a citizen should abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem, they must defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so, and they must value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture.

Let's stop for a bit to pay homage to the people who framed India's Constitution. Did you know that the Constituent Assembly members were all elected? You may be familiar with the names of several members of this Assembly, but did you also know that 15 distinguished women were a part of it? We'll now go through a series of videos that will introduce you to these women. We know of Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, but have you heard of Annie Mascarene from the former State of Travancore? Or Hansa Jivraj Mehta from Gujarat who presented the National Flag for the first time in the Constituent Assembly? Do you know of Amrit Kaur, who became Independent India's first Health Minister? She also played a pivotal role in founding the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or AIIMS.

Another interesting feature in this section is 'Flip & Learn: Constitution Edition', which is a word-based interactive installation. It's a wall with several blocks that you can easily flip. So, one side of these blocks or panels features certain words that hold a special significance in the Constitution. And when you flip the block, you get to read about that particular keyword. This installation, too, is designed to draw you into the provisions, principles, ideals and characteristics of the Constitution. Let's look at some of the keywords in this installation. You will find the word Bicameralism here. And also Union Territories, Union of India, Emergency, Welfare State, Friendly Alien and even Enemy Alien!

There are also interactive quizzing stations in this section. Don't forget to test your knowledge of the Constitution here.

[Point 4](#)

i) Artworks

The original authoritative copy of the Constitution was calligraphed, illustrated and decorated. Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India who was also the President of the Constituent Assembly from 1946 to 1950, requested the legendary artist Nandalal Bose from Santiniketan to oversee the artwork of the Constitution.

Bose accepted the President's request and, along with his students from Kala Bhavana, the Fine Arts Department at Santiniketan, created 28 illustrations and 234 decorative borders for different parts of the Constitution.

Each section of the Constitution begins with an illustration that follows the chronology of Indian history — from the Harappan Civilisation, significant periods such as the Vedic age, the Maurya and Gupta empires, the mediaeval ages and the Mughal era to the struggle for independence.

The calligraphy for the English version of the Constitution was done by Prem Behari Narain Raizada, who used 432 pen holder nibs to craft 1,17,369 words over six months.

The Hindi version was calligraphed by Vasant Krishna Vaidya. The many panels in this section highlight the art from the Constitution, through various motifs and frames.

[Point 5](#), [Point 6](#), [Point 7](#)

Now we'll move to another set of exhibits on this floor. These, too, focus on a host of provisions and ideals fundamental to the Constitution of India. And each of the exhibits gives you a more detailed insight into these features.

We are talking about citizenship, elections and electoral processes, Directive Principles of State Policy, local administration, freedom to trade, and much more.

Nothing excites us more than elections in the country. As we know, free and fair elections are a pillar of democracy. Since India's inception as a republic in 1950, the country has been upholding the principle of universal adult franchise. The Constitution has laid down a robust framework for elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, and for elections to the offices of President and Vice-President of the Union of India. The Election Commission of India was founded under Article 324, and independent India's first general elections were held in 1951-52.

Let's spend some moments studying these panels on the Directive Principles of State Policy, laid down in Part IV of the Constitution, under Articles 36 to 51. In the words of Dr Ambedkar, these Principles are a "novel feature" that guide India's Central and State governments to work towards the social and economic welfare of the people. These Principles, however, are non-justiciable, which means they cannot be enforced by the judiciary.

We have an interesting panel of stamps, too. Most feature members of the Constituent Assembly. Let's take a closer look. How many of these members do you recognise? Could you spot C Rajagopalachari, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Babu Jagjivan Ram, Asaf Ali, Frank Anthony and Sheikh Abdullah?

One of the beauties of the Constitution of India is its adaptability, which helps it to keep pace with the times and the needs of citizens. Article 368 of the Constitution grants Parliament the exclusive power to amend the Constitution with the addition, variation or repeal of provisions. Did you know that between 1950 and 2024, there have been 106 amendment acts? Let's see how some other countries have done. The Constitution of the USA, which dates back to 1787, has been amended only 27 times. Since 1982, China has amended its 4th Constitution only five times.

Point 8

i) **Museum shop**

This is the last stop on this floor. This little shop gives you a chance to take home a piece of India's rich constitutional history and heritage. You can choose from a wide range of curated souvenirs such as T-shirts, notebooks, bookmarks, stickers, mugs, and more.

Mezzanine: The Makers Gallery introduction

As we move towards the mezzanine, you will see the staircase adorned with a beautiful mural by Sayan Mukherjee that touches upon various concepts, moments, and personalities associated with the Constitution.

We are now on the mezzanine of the museum. This gallery is dedicated to the makers of the Constitution. But before we move to the main exhibits, let us spend a few moments at this wall of art — do you see elements from the beautiful border that frames the Preamble to

our Constitution? This installation gives you a peek into the mammoth task of making the Constitution. Do you see how long it took to create an independent India's Constitution?

Let us now walk to the first main display.

We are now standing face-to-face with a person who played a pivotal role in the drafting of the Constitution.

Point 10

i) Bust of Sir B.N. Rau

The bust before you is that of Sir Benegal Narsing Rau. He was a person who wore many hats. He was a distinguished civil servant, a jurist and a diplomat. His vast experience in the Indian Civil Services, his role as a judge at the High Court of Calcutta and his insightful writings on Indian law made him an ideal candidate for the role of adviser to the Constituent Assembly. He also contributed significantly to the Constitution of the erstwhile Union of Burma.

Rau prepared the initial draft of the Constitution of India by February 1948, which was the version that the Drafting Committee worked on. He visited many countries, met judges, scholars and constitutional law experts and exchanged ideas with them.

He stepped down from his advisory role in late 1948 and represented India at the United Nations Security Council from 1950 to 1952. He was the first Indian to be elected as a judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

ii) Projection wall on the making of the Constitution

This is an interactive time capsule that will walk you through the various events that led to the creation of the Constitution of India. Take, for instance, Mahatma Gandhi's call for Swaraj in 1922. History views it as the first expression of complete freedom for India, not as a "gift of British Parliament" but determined by the people of India. Move towards the wall and touch any event of your choice to see the story unfold.

Point 11

i) Tribute to the Makers

In December 1936, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution that called for a Constituent Assembly for independent India. In July 1946, the Constituent Assembly of undivided British India was set up. It had 389 members. Following the Partition of India, the Assembly was reorganised in October 1947, with 299 members.

This installation features busts of the members of the Constituent Assembly. We have heard of many of them, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam

Azad and Dr Rajendra Prasad. Several of the iconic women leaders you learnt about on the Ground Floor are also represented here. Can you identify them?

The Assembly was divided into committees and subcommittees such as the Drafting Committee, Steering Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, to name a few. You can spend some time here to know more about the visionaries behind the Constitution. The interactive display on the next wall will give us a glimpse of the intense and at times tumultuous debates that the members engaged in as part of the Constitution-drafting process.

Point 12

i) **Constituent Assembly debates**

Debates and democracy go hand in hand. The Indian Parliament still honours that tradition. Can you imagine the number of hours and sessions that went into the drafting of the Constitution? Pause for a while to listen to some rare recordings of these deliberations in the Constituent Assembly. Put on the headphones and get transported to an era where you can hear the voices that shaped our Constitution.

ii) **Origins and influences**

In these screens, you will explore two significant themes – the origins of the Constitution of India and the global influences that shaped its development.

The journey towards constitutionalism in India saw early advocates such as Raja Rammohun Roy, who championed liberal constitutional ideas. Over time, the country saw several pivotal attempts at constitution-making, such as the Nehru Report of 1928, which underscored the importance of citizenship and a parliamentary system of governance for the Indian populace.

Dr Ambedkar was questioned about the originality of the Draft Constitution of India that he presented, since a majority of the provisions were borrowed from constitutions across the world. He said, "... All Constitutions in their main provisions must look similar. The only new things, if there can be any, in a Constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country."

Let's learn about these ideals that we borrowed and adapted for our Constitution. For example, the ideals of the French Revolution —liberty, equality, and fraternity — are enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution, serving as guiding principles for India's own democratic journey. The provision for a concurrent list is adapted from the Constitution of Australia. And Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, is borrowed from Article 34 of the Constitution of Japan.

And if you want to know more, just walk ahead and ask Dr Ambedkar!

Point 13

i) Ask Me Anything with Dr BR Ambedkar

We have now come to one of the most unique exhibits of the museum. Here's your chance to interact with Dr BR Ambedkar. Think about everything you would like to know from this visionary leader, social reformer and jurist. Wondering what to ask? Fret not — we have a bank of questions to make things easier for you. Just select the question and hear the answer from Ambedkar himself. Do you want to know, for instance, the challenges he faced while drafting the Constitution? Just ask! All these answers are based on his speeches and writings. This is your very own moment with the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Let's now move to the next floor. This section, too, has a theme. It is called Freedom's Journey. The exhibits and interactive features on this floor explore the path of freedom, or independence. It exhibits different aspects of the journey of independent India and the role and relevance of its Constitution in that very journey.

Point 14 First Floor Freedom's Journey

But before we start a tour of this floor, do look out for all the artistic expressions that adorn the staircase. There are artworks created using different mediums by artists such as Pinaki Ranjan Mohanty, Vijaya Chauhan and Tufan Pramanik. A curated set of photographs by contemporary artists also provide a glimpse into the many freedoms we exercise and enjoy in our day-to-day lives. We also have on display a terracotta art installation made by the students of Jindal Global University.

Point 15

i) Ceramic art installation

At the start of the gallery is a vibrant artwork by ceramic artist Rekha Goyal. This piece explores the concept of the Indian nation and its varied cultures, perspectives and identities, all of which come together to make it one whole.

ii) Oath-taking picture point

Do you want to be a part of history? Here's your chance to get into that photograph you see before your eyes and join the august body of members of the Constituent Assembly. Let AI do this for you. See that spot behind Pandit Nehru? Take your position on the mark and then repeat the oath that every member of the Constituent Assembly took on 14 August 1947 at midnight. Scan the QR code to receive the photo of yourself!

iii) Archival deep dive

Now that you have taken the oath, let us focus on more material related to the Constitution of India. These LED touch screens will lead you to an archive of newspaper articles, reportage on landmark judgements, archival photographs and videos, as well as a wealth of other documents related to the formation of the Constitution and its 75 years' evolution.

Point 16

i) 75 years since the adoption of the Constitution

Let us pause for a bit and watch this evocative video celebrating 75 years of the Constitution of India. As you know, November 2024 marked the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution by India, and this video captures the evolution of the rights and freedoms that we enjoy, thanks to our Constitution.

ii) Journey of independent India

Do you see the two columns ahead? Well, these tell a story. The columns chronicle significant and interesting events that have shaped the journey of independent India, from the 1940s to the 2010s.

iii) Media and literature wall

This media and literature wall is an assortment of scholarly readings, books, newspaper clippings and so on. The common factor that binds them, of course, is the Constitution. Do you see the cartoons depicted here? These are the creations of legendary cartoonists RK Laxman and K. Shankar Pillai, better known as Shankar. These works cast a humorous eye on the evolving landscape of India's Constitution. The artist's use of wit and humour makes the cartoons stand out.

Point 17

i) Inspiring Pride: Naveen Jindal and the National Flag

This corner is dedicated to the National Flag, the proud symbol of the Indian Republic and an essential part of the identity of independent India. The Tricolour, in its current form, was approved as the national flag of India during a Constituent Assembly meeting in July 1947.

The first public flag hoisting took place at the Princess Park near India Gate in New Delhi on the afternoon of August 15, 1947. Pandit Nehru did the honour of hoisting it. History records that as the Tiranga was unfurled, a rainbow appeared on the skyline. The rare occurrence was witnessed by many, including Lord Mountbatten, whose carriage could not reach up to the dais due to the huge crowds that had gathered to witness the ceremony. The flag was also hoisted at Lal Qila or Red Fort on August 16, 1947. And, since then, the tradition of hoisting the flag there on Independence Day by the Prime Minister has continued.

Did you know that the average Indian's right to fly the National Flag freely was achieved only after a decade-long legal battle waged by the industrialist and Member of Parliament Naveen Jindal? Jindal challenged the restrictions that barred ordinary citizens from hoisting the flag. His relentless pursuit of the citizen's rights culminated in a landmark Supreme Court verdict in 2002, which affirmed that every Indian citizen had the right to display the flag.

ii) Expert interviews

Now we move ahead to a series of audio recordings. These are interviews with legal luminaries and constitutional experts, who discuss a wide range of subjects such as judicial review and activism, secularism and religious freedom in India, gender and environment law, to name a few.

Through an illustrated panel, this section also pays tribute to judges and lawyers who have helped shape India's legal landscape. Justice Leila Seth, for example, was the first woman to become Chief Justice of a State High Court. And Fali S. Nariman, an eminent jurist and senior advocate of the Supreme Court of India, is remembered for his understanding of Constitutional law.

Point 19

i) Aapka Adhikar

Aapka Adhikar or 'your rights'. In brief, the six inviolable Fundamental Rights that the Constitution of India guarantees every citizen of India. If you want to know more about these rights, please approach the six screens in this section. Each screen will play videos that will tell us about a Fundamental Right. The six rights are the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

ii) Fundamental Rights columns

Now let's have a closer look at our Fundamental Rights. These columns further elaborate the rights. Articles 12 to 35 of the Constitution of India are related to the six Fundamental Rights, and these pillars display the basic provisions of each of these Articles. The Right to Freedom, for example, is upheld by Articles 19 to 22. These include protection of life and personal liberty, and the right to education.

iii) You Know, Right?

This fun and interactive installation has panels with questions written on them. You have to just lift the little flaps to find the answers. So, what kind of questions are we looking at? Let's give you an example: Do you think a ban on loudspeakers and music systems between 10 pm and 6 am is an infringement of the freedom of speech and expression? The answer is no!

Under Article 19(2), the State has the authority to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order.

iv) Beyond Fundamental Rights

This section brings to you the host of justiciable rights, besides the six Fundamental Rights, that the Constitution of India gives its citizens. These rights have evolved through judicial interpretations over the decades. These are the core of a citizen's life and take into account a plethora of crucial rights. The right to vote, for example. The right to information. The right to privacy. The right to drinking water. The right to travel abroad. Even the right to sleep!

Point 20

i) Aaj ke Samachar

Aaj ke Samachar or today's news— these are such familiar words, aren't they? When we hear them, we are immediately reminded of news headlines on radio and TV. Well, this interactive experience has been designed to transport you back to the era of such news bulletins. To make the experience more authentic, a vintage radio set-up allows you to select the decade you want to hear or know more about. If you, for instance, choose the 1950s, you will hear significant headlines and news capsules related to the Constitution from that decade. These narrations are in English and Hindi.

ii) It happens only In India

We are now going to watch some animated videos about interesting court cases that presented unique challenges to the judiciary. These cases were filed by ordinary citizens while invoking the Constitution for their rights. Take, for example, the case of Lal Bihari Mritak vs State of Uttar Pradesh and Others. A farmer from Uttar Pradesh's Azamgarh district, Lal Bihari was declared dead in revenue records. He went to court to prove that he was alive, and the case went on for 18 years! His living status was restored in June 1994 and Lal Bihari now heads an organisation of the 'living dead', that is people who have wrongly been declared dead. It has over 20,000 members and a pan-India presence.

iii) Assemble the story of a nation's birth

Look at this set of rotating blocks. Let's turn one and see what happens. Aha, it opens up to iconic headlines from the front pages of newspapers — from the days of the inception of India's democratic republic.

iv) Freedom and Poetry

This section displays verses in different Indian languages, highlighting the power of poetry in evoking sentiments associated with nation, identity, and freedom.

Point 21

i) **Immersive experience**

This 360-degree visual spectacle is driven by cutting-edge technology and multimedia storytelling. Once again, here are snippets, images, and artistic elements associated with the Constitution of India.

Point 22

i) **Samvidhaan Theatre**

Samvidhaan is the Hindi word for 'Constitution', so this theatre screens films, documentaries and serials that have a link to the Constitution of India. The idea is to create a space that fosters debates and discussions about the making of the Constitution or the impact the document has had on the making of independent India.

Point 23

i) **75-year timeline**

We have now arrived at the last exhibit on this floor. And it sums up the journey of the Constitution of India from 1950 to 2024. The highlights of this journey are the historic amendments, landmark judgments and significant Acts passed by Parliament. Take, for example, the important Right to Information Act of 2005, which empowers ordinary citizens to seek information from public authorities and bring in accountability in governance. Opposite this timeline, you will also find a mix-media art installation by Siddharth Kaneria, where he highlights personalities associated with some significant events that have shaped India.

Conclusion

The Constitution of India is indeed a powerhouse of people's rights and freedoms. It is our conscience-keeper, for it informs us about the responsibilities of the State towards its people and the country. We hope that this tour has enriched your knowledge of the Constitution, and the role it has played in making India the India we know, love and respect. Thank you for joining us in celebrating the Constitution and everything it stands for.

ENDS