





भारताचे लोक,
भारताचे एक सार्वभौम
समाजवादी धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही गणराज्य
घडवण्याचा व त्याच्या सर्व नागरिकांस :
सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार,
अभिव्यक्ती, विश्वास, श्रद्धा व उपासना यांचे
स्वातंत्र्य; दर्जाची व संधीची समानता;
निरिच्छेपणे प्राप्त करून देण्याचा आणि त्या सर्वांमध्ये
व्यवृत्तीची प्रतिष्ठा व राष्ट्राची एकता आणि एकात्मता
यांचे आरवासन देणारी बंधुता
प्रवर्धित करण्याचा संकल्पपूर्वक निर्धार करून;
आमच्या संविधानसभेत आज दिनांक सव्वीस
नोव्हेंबर, १९४९ रोजी याद्वारे हे
संविधान अंगीकृत आणि अधिनियमित
करून स्वतः प्रत अर्पण करत आहोत.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having
solemnly resolved to constitute India into a
'[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure
to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and
political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief,
faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity
and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of
the individual and the ²[unity and
integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

What is the historical background of the Constituent Assembly in India?

1934 →	The idea of a <u>Constituent Assembly</u> for India was put forward for the first time by <u>M.N.Roy</u> a pioneer of the communist movement in India.
1935	Indian National Congress first demanded a <u>Constituent Assembly</u> to frame the Constitution of India.
1938	<u>J.L. Nehru</u> declared that the Constitution of <u>free India</u> must be framed, without outside interference, by a <u>Constituent Assembly</u> elected based on Adult Franchise.
1940 ✓	First time in principle, the demand for a Constituent Assembly was accepted by the British in the <u>August offer of 1940</u> .
1942	Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with a draft proposal to frame an independent Constitution, which was rejected by the Muslim League.
1946 ↙	Cabinet Mission was sent to India, which rejected the idea of two Constituent assemblies. Hence, Elections were held as per the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946 to establish the Constituent Assembly.

Total Strength of the Constituent Assembly (389) ✓

1946 ← 9 Dec -

1946

British India (296)

Note: Members of the Muslim League who were originally from Pakistani territory withdrew from the Indian Constituent Assembly. As a result, strength decreased from 296 to 229.

Princely states (93)

Note: The strength of the princely kingdoms decreased from 93 to 70 when members of the Muslim League withdrew from the Indian Constituent Assembly.

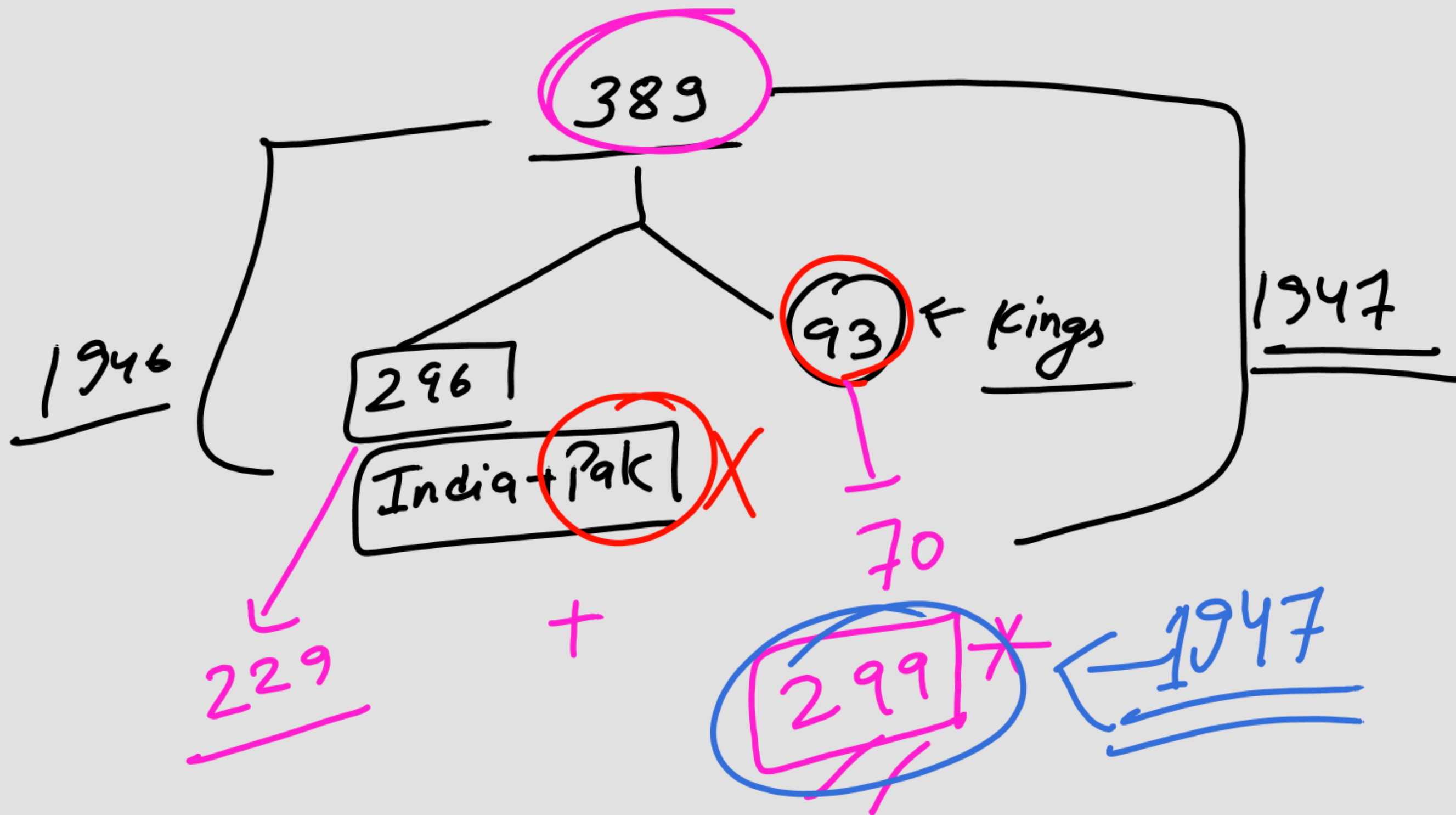
• From 11 governors' provinces. (292)

• From the four Chief Commissioners' provinces, one from each. (4)

• Seats allocated to each British province were divided among three principal communities- **Muslims, Sikhs, and General**, in proportion to their population.

• The representatives of each community were elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative Assembly, and voting was Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote.

• Representatives of Princely states were to be nominated by their respective heads.



- 9 December 1946: The Constituent Assembly sat for the first time.
- 11 December 1946:
 - Rajendra Prasad as President, Harendra Coomar Mookerjee and V.T. Krishnamachari as the Vice Presidents were elected, and B. N. Rau as Constitutional legal advisor was appointed.
- 13 December 1946:
 - Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the famous "Objective Resolution" in the Assembly, which laid down the philosophy of the Constitution of India.
- The Drafting Committee was most important set up on Aug 29, 1947. It consisted of 7 members.

Bachidananda
Sinha

B.R. Ambedkar

9-Dec-1946

L Sachidananda ✓

11 Dec - 1946

⇒ Rayendra
Prasad (PM)

HC Mookerj
✓ T Krishanamschi

- Ratified India's membership of **Commonwealth** in May, 1949.
- Adopted the **National Flag** on July 22, 1947, ← *Pingali Venkayya*
- Adopted **National Song & National Anthem** on **Jan** 24, 1950. ←
- Elected **Rajendra Prasad** as first President of India on Jan 24, 1950. ✓
- Final session of C.A. on Jan 24, 1950. However, it continued as provisional Parliament of India from **Jan 26, 1950** till formation of new Parliament (May, 1952).

• Total sessions = **11** Total time = 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

9 Dec-1946 , 29 Aug-1947

* 26 Nov-1949

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTORS & SYMBOLS: BEHIND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Elephant adopted as C.A. symbol.

Sir B.N. Rau was Constitutional Adviser to C.A.

V.R. Iyengar was Secretary to C.A.

N. Mukherjee was chief draftsman of constitution in C.A.

Prem Behari Raizada was the calligrapher of the Constitution.

Nand Lal Bose & B.R. Sinha decorated & beautified the Constitution.

Hindi version calligraphy done by Vasant Krishan Vaidya &

illuminated by Nand Lal Bose

•The Constituent Assembly of India appointed a total of **13 committees** to deal with different tasks related to the framing of the constitution.

•There were **8 major committees** and the rest were minor ones. The list of major committees and their heads are mentioned below:

- **Drafting Committee – B. R. Ambedkar**
- **Union Power Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **Provincial Constitution Committee – Vallabhbhai Patel**
- **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Vallabhbhai Patel.**
- **Rules of Procedure Committee – Rajendra Prasad**
- **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad**

How Many Articles are there in Indian Constitution?

- Indian constitution has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules and has made 106 amendments to add all these, initially it has had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.

Parts and Subject	Articles
Part I – The Union and its Territories ✓	1 – 4
Part II – <u>Citizenship</u> ✓	<u>5 -11</u>
Part III – <u>Fundamental Rights</u> * ✓	<u>12 – 35</u>
Part <u>IV</u> – Directive Principles of State Policy ✓	<u>36 – 51</u>
Part <u>IV A</u> - Fundamental Duties	<u>51A</u>
Part V – The Union ✓	<u>52 – 151</u> ***
Part VI – The States ✓	152 – 237
Part VII – The States in Part B of First Schedule	238 [Repealed]
Part VIII – The Union Territories ✓	239 – 242
Part IX – The Panchayats →	<u>243 – 243O</u>
Part IXA – The Municipalities →	<u>243P – 243ZG</u>
Part IXB – The Co-operative Societies →	<u>243ZH – 243ZT</u>
Part X – The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244 – 244A

21(A)

2003 ←
86th CAA

Part I ✓

Union 8 it's features ✓

- 1 - 1 to 4 - UT
- 2 - 5 to 11 - C
- 3 - 12 to 35 - FR
- 4 - 35 to 51 - DPSP

1 to 4

1
2
3
4

P. 1	FR	DPSP	UT
P. 2	FR	DPSP	UT
P. 3	FR	DPSP	UT
P. 4	FR	DPSP	UT

Part XI – Relation between the Union and the States	245 – 263
Part XII – Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264 – 300A
Part XIII – Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India	301 – 307
Part XIV – Services Under the Union and the States	308 – 323
Part XIVA – Tribunals	323A – 323B
Part XV – Elections	324 – 329A
Part XVI – Special provisions relating to certain classes	330 – 342
Part XVII – Official language	343 – 351
Part XVIII – Emergency Provisions	352 – 360
Part XIX – Miscellaneous	361 – 367
Part XX – Amendment of the Constitution	368
Part XXI – Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369 – 392
Part XXII – Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393 – 395

Schedules in Indian Constitution

Schedules	Features of Schedules
1st Schedule	<p>It contains the name of States and Union Territories ✓</p> <p>Territorial Jurisdiction of states is also included</p>
2nd Schedule	<p>The provisions in relation to allowances, privileges, emoluments of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•President of India ✓•Governors of Indian States ✓•Speaker of Lok Sabha & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha•Chairman of Rajya Sabha & Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha•Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assemblies of Indian States•Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Legislative Councils of the Indian States•Supreme Court Judges ←•High Court Judges ←•Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) ←
<u>3rd Schedule</u>	<p>It contains the forms of oath and affirmation for: ✓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Union Ministers of India•Parliament Election Candidates•Members of Parliament (MPs)•Supreme Court Judges•Comptroller and Auditor General•State Ministers•State Legislature Elections' Candidates•State Legislature Members•High Court Judges

4th Schedule	It contains the provisions in relation to the allocation of seats for States and Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha
5th Schedule	It contains provisions in relation to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes
6th Schedule	It contains provisions in relation to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
7th Schedule	This schedule deals with the three legislative lists
8th Schedule	It deals with the 22 official languages recognized by the Constitution:
9th Schedule	It deals with the state acts and regulations of that deal with land reforms and the abolition of the Zamindari system . It also deals with the acts and regulations of the Parliament dealing with other matters.
10th Schedule	It contains provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection .
11th Schedule	It contains the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats .
12th Schedule	It deals with the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities .

(LS) (RS)

UP - ?

D - ?

P - ?

SK - 1



