



WB/ KP SI & CONSTABLE



POLITY

MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

BY AYAN MAHENDRAS



LIVE

| 06:15 PM



MAKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

INDIAN CONSTITUTION -

- **It is the foundation law of any country, which lays down the principles and framework upon which the State is based.**
- **It is the supreme law book of the country.**
- **Constitutions are classified as a Written Constitution (E.g. Indian Constitution) (b) Unwritten Constitution (E.g. British Constitution). The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution.**

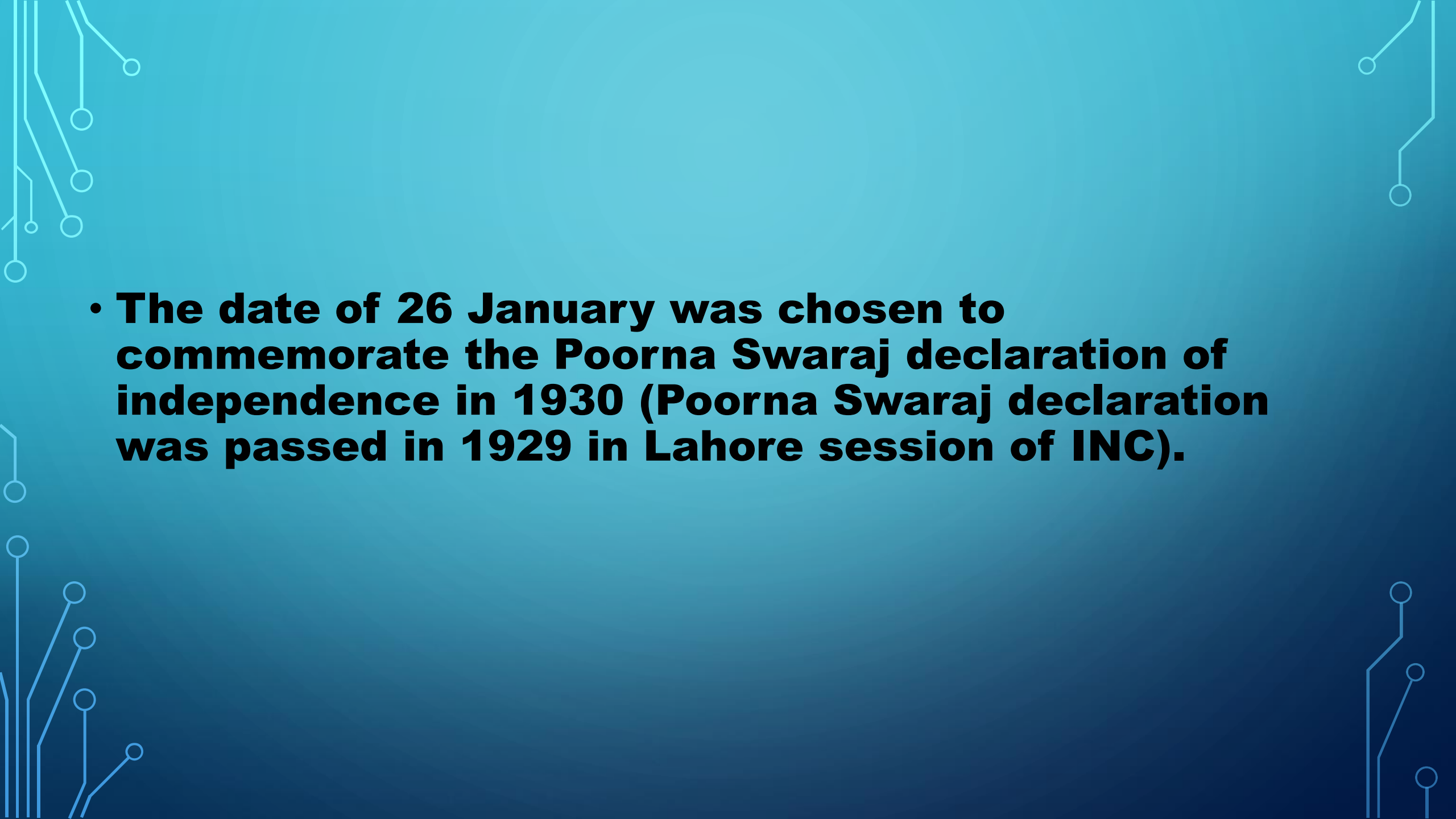
COMPOSITION OF COSTITUENT ASSEMBLY-

- **Total strength of the assembly was 389, of this, 296 were elected to represent British India.**
- **Remaining 93 seats were for the Princely states. These 93 seats allotted to princely states remained empty as they decided to stay away from the assembly.**
- **Seats in each province were distributed among three main communities - Muslims, Sikhs and General in proportion to their population.**

- **Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on 9 December, 1946.**
- **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the senior most member of the assembly was elected the President, on 9 December.**
- **while later on 11 December, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mookerjee were elected the President and Vice President of the assembly respectively.**

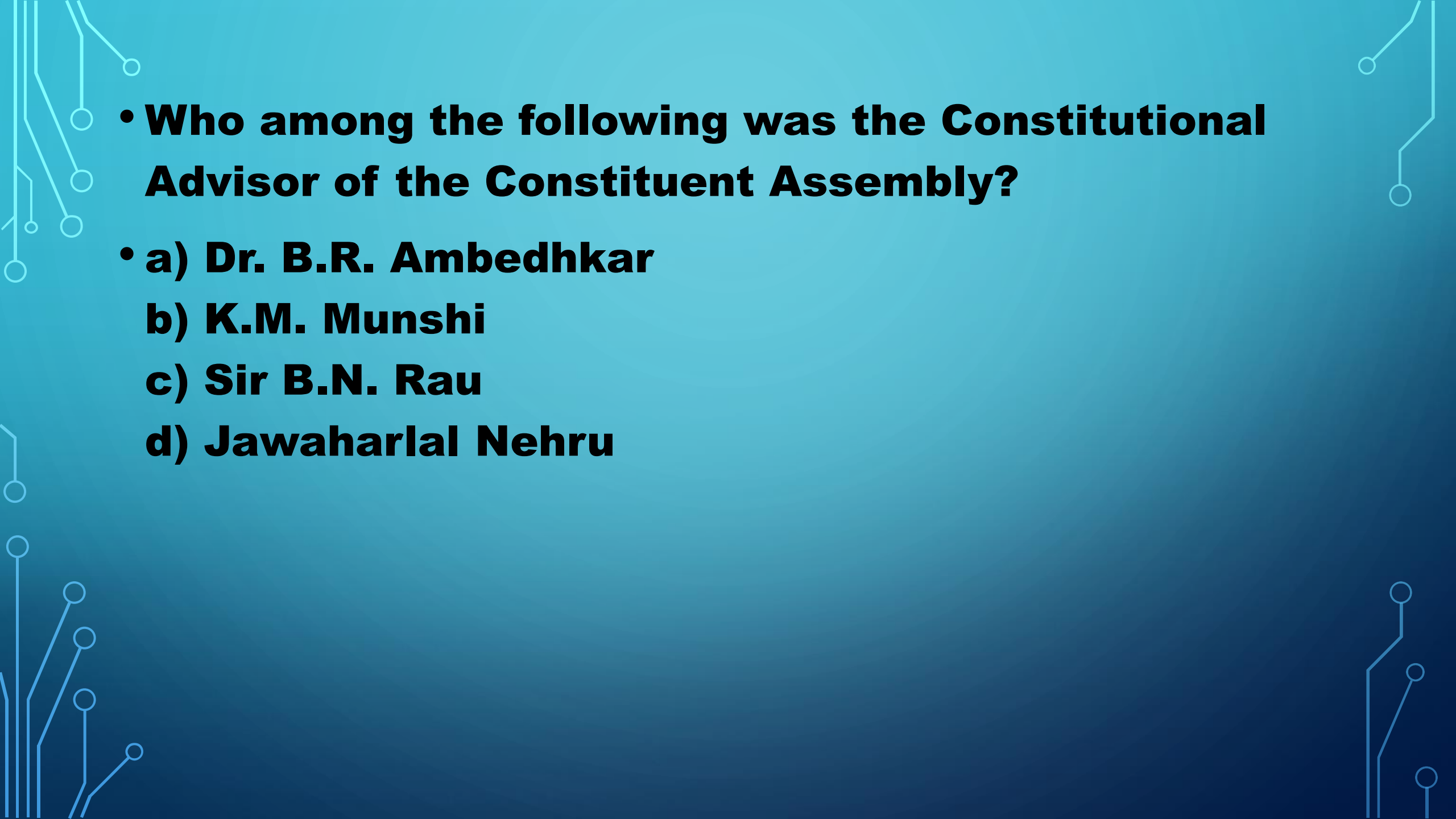
- **J.L. Nehru on 13 December, 1946 moved the Objective Resolution. It unanimously got accepted on 22 January, 1947. This resolution later got placed in the Constitution as the Preamble.**
- **B.N. Rao was appointed as the Constitutional adviser of the Assembly.**
- **It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to make the Constitution. (11 session)**
- **The Constituent Assembly had 13 committees for framing the Constitution.**

- **The important ones were:-**
- **Union Powers Committee -J.L. Nehru**
- **States Committee- J.L. Nehru**
- **Union Constitution Committee- J.L. Nehru**
- **Drafting Committee- B.R. Ambedkar**
- **Provincial Constitution Committee- Sardar V.B. Patel**
- **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights- Sardar V B. Patel**
- **Steering Committee- Dr Rajendra Prasad**
- **Finance and Staff Committee- Dr Rajendra Prasad**

- 
- The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white lines resembling a circuit board or a network diagram, with small circles at the end of the lines.
- **The date of 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Poorna Swaraj declaration of independence in 1930 (Poorna Swaraj declaration was passed in 1929 in Lahore session of INC).**

- **The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under:**
 - **a) August Offer of 1940**
 - **b) Cripps proposal of 1942**
 - **c) The Cabinet mission Plan of 1946**
 - **d) The Shimla Conference of 1945**


- **The idea of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by:**
- **a) M.N. Roy**
- **b) Dr. B. R. Ambedhkar**
- **c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- **d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

- 
- The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white lines resembling a circuit board or a network diagram, with small circles at the end of the lines.
- **Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly?**
 - **a) Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar**
 - b) K.M. Munshi**
 - c) Sir B.N. Rau**
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru**

- **Who moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Assembly On December 13, 1946?**
- **a) Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar**
- **b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **c) M.N. Roy**
- **d) K.M. Munshi**



• **Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?**

- **a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - b) Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar**
 - c) Subhash Chandra Bose**
 - d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- 

The background is a blue gradient with white circuit-like lines in the corners. The text 'THANK YOU' is centered in a red, stylized font.

THANK YOU