

One-Liner Shots: (Framing of the Indian Constitution)

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One liner shots Framing of the Indian Constitution

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Quick Pointers on Making of Indian Constitution

- In 1934, **M.N. Roy** proposed the idea of an independent constituent assembly for India.
- In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC) officially demanded a constituent assembly.
- Jawaharlal Nehru demanded it in 1938. In 1940, the British Government accepted it in the form of “**August Offer**”.
- The constituent assembly was formed according to the guidelines of the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**. The mission was headed by **Pethick Lawrence**, including **Stafford Cripps** and **A.V Alexander**.
- The total strength of the assembly was **389**. However, only 299 remained after partition.
- The elections to frame the assembly happened in July - August (1946), whereas the process was **completed** by November **1946**.
- The Assembly's first meeting was held on **9th December 1946**, and was attended by 211 members.
- **Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly as **he was the eldest member**, following the French practice.

- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as **President**, and **H.C. Mukherjee** was elected as **Vice-President** on 11th December 1946.
- **B.N. Rau** was appointed as the **constitutional advisor**.
- On 13th December 1946, Pandit Nehru moved the **Objectives Resolution**. It was unanimously adopted on 22nd January 1947.
- The Constituent Assembly confirmed the membership of India of the Commonwealth.
- The National Song and National Anthem of India were adopted on **24 January 1950**.
- The National Flag was adopted on **22nd July 1947**.
- The assembly met for 11 sessions.
- The Constitution was adopted on **26th November, 1949**. However, it came into force on **26th January 1950**.
- It took 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days to frame up the final draft. The total amount incurred was around 64 lakhs in Indian rupees.
- The Constituent Assembly had 15 women members, which were reduced to 9 after partition.

Composition of the Constituent Assembly

- It was constituted in 1946.
- Total strength was 389- 293 seats to British India & 93 seats to Princely States.
- 292 members were taken from the 11 governor's provinces and 4 from the four Chief Commissioners' provinces.
- At least 1 seat was allocated for every million population.
- Seats in British province were further divided among General, Muslim, and Sikh communities.
- The Head of the State nominated representatives of Princely States.
- CA was partly elected and partly nominated.

What is Objective Resolution?

On 13th December 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the 'Objectives Resolution'. It later came to be known as the Preamble of the Constitution in a slightly modified form. The resolution was unanimously adopted on 22nd January 1947. These resolutions were basically a few guiding principles that assisted our leaders in framing the Constitution of India.

The principles were-

- India will be an Independent, Sovereign and Republic country.
- It will be a democratic country.
- It will ensure justice, equality, and freedom of all citizens.

- It will safeguard the interests of minorities, tribes as well as depressed classes.
- It will work for world peace and the welfare of humanity.

Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly

Name of the Committee	Headed By
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Power Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
Drafting Committee	B. R. Ambedkar
Advisory Committee	
Fundamental Rights	J. B. Kripalani
Minority Sub-Committee	H.C. Mukherjee
Excluded & partially excluded areas	A.V. Thakkar
Steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Ad-hoc on the National Flag	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Linguistic Provinces Commission	S.K. Dar
House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Quick Revision on the sessions of the Constituent Assembly

- ❖ 1st Session was held in December 1946
- ❖ 2nd Session was held in January 1947
- ❖ 3rd Session was held in April- May, 1947
- ❖ 4th Session was held in July, 1947
- ❖ 5th Session was held in August 1947
- ❖ 6th Session was held in January 1948
- ❖ 7th Session was held in November 1948 - January 1949
- ❖ 8th Session was held in May-June 1949
- ❖ 9th Session was held in July-September 1949
- ❖ 10th Session was held in October 1949
- ❖ 11th Session was held in November 1949

Some Interesting Facts

- ★ The symbol adopted for the Constituent Assembly was the **Elephant** (seal)
- ★ Secretary to the Constituent Assembly was **H.V.R. Iyengar**
- ★ The chief draftsman of the constitution was **H.C. Mukherjee**
- ★ The calligrapher was **Prem Bihari Narain Raizada**
- ★ The calligrapher of the Hindi version was **Vasant Krishan Vaidya**
- ★ Indian Constitution was beautified by **Nandalal Bose** and **Beohar Rammanohar Sinha**

