

## Features and Formulation of Indian Constitution

### Description

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#### Demand for Constitution

1. In 1938 AD, Jawaharlal Nehru in 1939 AD the Congress Working Committee clearly demanded its own Constituent Assembly of Indians
2. The Congress demanded in 1935 AD that the Constitution of India should be made without any outside interference
3. Due to the failure of legal commissions and round table conferences, the Government of India Act 1935 was passed to fulfill the aspirations of Indians
4. Mahatma Gandhi demanded during the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 AD that the political destiny of India should be decided by the Indians themselves.

#### Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

After the Crisp Mission sent by the British Government in 1942 AD on the demand of Indians was rejected by the nationalists, the British Government presented a Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946 AD in which the arrangements were:

1. India would be a union consisting of British India and the princely states
2. The Union shall have an executive and a legislature consisting of representatives of the provinces and states, with all days of assistance, an interim government will soon be formed in which all the departments will be in the hands of Indians

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#### Interim government

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1. Apart from Nehru, the total number of members in this government was 11.
2. Initially, the Muslim League did not join this government, but on the occasion of reorganization on 26 October 1946, 5Â of its members joined the government



Congress won 208 seats, Muslim League 73, Independents 8 and small parties 7

4. The total number of members of the Constituent Assembly was 389, in which 296 members were from British India and 93 members from the princely states
5. Out of 296 members of the provinces, the allocation to seats was as follows: General 213, Muslims 79 and Sikhs 4
6. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 9, 1946 in the Central Hall of Parliament House in New Delhi, which was boycotted by the Muslim League
7. According to the plan of 3 June 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was constituted for Pakistan, in which the membership of the Constituent Assembly was reduced and it was left with 235 representatives of the provinces and 73 representatives of the native princely states, so the Constituent Assembly now had only 308 members
8. On 26 November 1949, 284 members were present who signed the constitution finally passed

### Committees of the Constitution

1. Drafting Committee Chairman **Bhimrao Ambedkar**  
Member 7
2. Draft Review Committee Chairman **Alladi K. swamy Iyer**  
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3. Raw Drafting Committee Chairman **Benegal Narasimha Rao**  
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4. Business Steering Committee Chairman **KM Munshi**  
3
5. Flag Committee Chairman **J B Kripalani**
6. Provincial Constitution Committee Chairman **Vallabh Bhai Patel**  
25
7. Fundamental Rights and Minorities Committee **Vallabh Bhai Patel**  
54
8. Sangh Shakti Samiti President **Jawaharlal Nehru**  
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9. Union Constitution Committee Chairman **Jawaharlal Nehru**  
15

### Important facts

1. On August 29, 1947, a drafting committee was formed under the leadership of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
2. B.I. Iyengar was the Secretary of the Constituent Assembly and was also the Electoral Returning Officer to the President
3. The Purpose Proposal was presented before the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946

4. The committee was headed by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and its members were Sir Gopal Swami Iyengar, Mohammad Saadullah, Kanhaiya Lal, Manik Lal Munshi, AK Iyer, BL Mittal, DP Khaitan
5. Rajendra Prasad was permanently elected President of the Constituent Assembly on 11 December 1946 AD
6. The first and last temporary chairman Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha presided over the first meeting
7. The draft of the constitution was published in February 1948 AD, on 26 November 1949, the draft constitution was signed by the speaker and citizenship elections and interim parliament came into force with immediate effect
8. About ₹ 64 was spent in the making of the Indian Constitution
9. Benegal Narasimha Rao was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Indian Constituent Assembly
10. The draft of the Indian Constitution was prepared under the chairmanship of Bhimrao Ambedkar, so he was called the father of the Indian Constitution
11. The rest of the constitution appeared on 26 January 1950. Republic Day is celebrated in India on this day. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's name as the candidate for the first President of the Indian Republic was proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and endorsed by Sardar Patel
12. The draft constitution was discussed for 114 days
13. The last meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 24 January 1950, it took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to form the constitution
14. The number of members of Scheduled Tribes in the Constituent Assembly was 23 and the number of women members was 9
15. The objective resolution was passed in the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947 AD

## Features of Indian Constitution

The original constitution had 22 parts, 395 articles, and 8 schedules

1. At present, the Indian Constitution has 25 parts, 465 articles (including sub-sections) and 12

## 12 Schedules of Indian Constitution:

1. **Schedule I** - Union Territories
2. **Schedule II** - Salaries and allowances of the President, Vice-President, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General, Judges of the Supreme Court and Governors of various States
3. **Schedule III** - Provisions for oath and affirmation of the President, Vice-President, Chief Justice (Supreme Court), Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General and Governors of States
4. **Schedule IV** - relating to allocation of seats to States and Union Territories (where there is a Legislative Assembly)
5. **Schedule V** - Provisions relating to administration of SC/ST

**Schedule VI** - Administration of Scheduled Tribe Areas of Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and Mizoram

1. **Schedule VII** - Provisions relating to Centre-State relations
2. **Schedule VIII** - The particulars of the languages recognized by the Constitution and the provisions

thereunder

3. **SCHEDULE IX** Matters not liable in court of law

**Note:** This schedule was created in 1951

4. **Schedule 10** Provisions relating to defection

**Note:** This schedule was included in the Indian Constitution by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment in 1985 AD

5. **Schedule 11** Added under this schedule by passing the '73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993' giving details related to Panchayati Raj
6. **Schedule 12** In 1993 AD, this schedule was included in the Indian Constitution by passing the '74th Constitutional Amendment Act', under which the details related to urban local self-government are given

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## Research process

**The Indian Constitution has been called a living article, in order to adapt the constitution to the changing needs of the society, three types of amendments have been described in it**

1. The amendment takes place after the President signs the motion passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a simple majority of the members present and voting
2. The amendment is proposed to be passed by the members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament.  
3 Must be passed by majority
3. Both Houses of Parliament have 2/2 seats. 3 ^ It is necessary to have the support of at least 50% of the legislatures of the total provinces along with a majority

## Other Features of Indian Constitution

1. Political equality has been provided to the citizens here by universal adult suffrage
2. Socialist Secular State ^ The Indian Constitution has been declared a socialist and secular state by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
3. Parliamentary System The parliamentary system of governance has been adopted in India, under which the institution representing the people is the Parliament Almighty
4. Federal features ^ There are two levels of federal government, the union government and the government of the states.
5. The Directive Principles of Politics enshrined in the Indian Constitution aim to make India a welfare state
6. The concept of a welfare state has been introduced in the Indian Constitution, this concept is consistent with Abraham Lincoln's theory of democracy.

## Category

1. Govt. Jobs

## Tags

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