

# GK & Science One Liners' PDF

## Making of the Constitution of India



### **The Making of the Constitution of India**

- The idea to have the constitution in India was given in the year 1934 by **Mr. M.N. Roy** the pioneer of the communist movement in India
- In the year 1935 the **Indian National Congress** for the first demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the constitution of India
- In the year 1938 **Jawharlal Nehru** on the behalf of congress said that the Constitution of India will be made by the independent constituent assembly without any external interference
- The demand was accepted by the British parliament which came to be known as the **August Offer** in the year 1940
- In the year **1942, Cripps India Mission** came to India under **Sir Strafford Cripps** and said that the Constituent Assembly will be setup but after the Second World War
- Finally in May 1946, **Cabinet Mission Plan** came to India under Cripps, Lawrence and Alexander and they setup the Constituent Assembly of India
- The Constituent Assembly of India consists of **389 members** out of whom 292 members were elected from the various provinces, 93 members were nominated from the princely states and 4 members were from the Chief Commissioner areas of Delhi, Ajmer- Marwar, Coorg and British Baluchistan
- The Constituent Assembly included all the important personalities of India except **Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah**
- After the creation of the new constituent assembly for Pakistan 90 members resigned from the constituent assembly of India which reduced the size of the assembly from 389 to 299 members
- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place on **9th December 1946** under the leadership of **Dr. Sachidanand Sinha**
- He was only temporary president and was replaced by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** and **H.C. Mukherjee** as the permanent President and Vice President of the Constituent Assembly on **11th December 1946**
- **Mr. B.N. Rau** was appointed as the **advisor** of the **Constituent Assembly**
- The Constituent Assembly presented three drafts of the Constitution on 04th November 1948, 15th November 1948, and 14th November 1949
- After enormous number of changes the **Constituent Assembly** of India finally accepted the Constitution on **26th November 1949**
- The **last session** of the Constituent Assembly took place on **24th January 1950** where **Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of India**
- The Constitution of India came into force on **26th January 1950** which is also celebrated as the **Republic Day of India**
- The Constituent Assembly took **2 years, 11 months and 18 days** in making the Constitution and the cost of making the Constitution was approximately 64 lac
- The **Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution** in the history of the world having a Preamble, **395 Articles, 22 Parts and 8 Schedules**
- Today the Indian constitution has **464 articles under 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices, and 122 amendments**
- The nature of the Indian Constitution is **Quasifederal** i.e. more federal and less unitary during the normal circumstances it is federal but during the proclamation of National Emergency under article 352 the nature of the constitution becomes unitary in nature
- **Dr. B R Ambedkar** played a major role and was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution that is why he is also known as the **father of Indian Constitution** or



## “Modern Manu”

- **Drafting Committee, Rules of Procedure committee and Steering Committee was headed by Dr BR Ambedkar**
- **The Constitution was accepted on 26th November 1949**
- **The National Song was accepted on 24th January 1950**
- **The National Anthem was accepted on 24th January 1950**
- **The National Flag was accepted on 22nd July 1947**
- **Pingali Venkaiha** from Andhra Pradesh was the **designer of the National Flag of India**
- **Elephant** was the **symbol** of the Constituent Assembly of India
- The original Constitution of India was handwritten by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada** in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. Each page was beautiful and decorated by artists from **Shantiniketan**
- **Vasant Krishna Vaidya** was the **Hindi Calligrapher of the Constitution**
- The **Government of India Act, 1935** formed the basis or 'blue print' of the constitution of India
- The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in both Hindi and English, are kept in special **Helium-filled** cases in the library of the Parliament of India
- The Indian Constitution has drawn from the constitutions of various nations around the world such as **France, the USSR, Germany, Canada, USA, Australia, Japan and more.** For this reason, our constitution is often known as a bag of borrowings

## **Borrowed Features of Indian Constitution**

### **1. U.K.**

- Nominal Head – President (like Queen)
- Post of Prime Minister
- Parliamentary Type of Govt.
- Bicameral Parliament
- Lower House more powerful
- Single Citizenship
- Speaker in Lok Sabha
- Cabinet System of Ministers

### **2. U.S.A**

- Written Constitution
- Vice President as the exoffice Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Fundamental Rights
- Supreme Court
- Provision of States
- Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
- Preamble
- Removal of the Supreme court and High court Judges

### **3. USSR**

- Fundamental Duties
- Five year Plan

### **4. AUSTRALIA**

- Concurrent list
- Language of the preamble
- The provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse

### **5. JAPAN**



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- Law on which the Supreme Court function

#### **6. GERMANY**

- Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency

#### **7. CANADA**

- Scheme of federation with a strong centre

- Distribution of powers between the centre and the states and placing. Residuary Powers with the centre

#### **8. IRELAND**

- Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy(Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN)

- Method of election of President Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President



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