

# TEACHERS' VISION

WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

# STUDY MATERIAL

# INDIAN POLITY

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED FACULTY 10+ YEARS TEACHING EXPERIENCE



**TARUN SINGH**  
EXPERTISE IN MATHS



**PRABHAT RANA**  
EXPERTISE IN G.S



**RAJNI JOSHI**  
EXPERTISE IN ENGLISH



**SUMIT KOUNDAL**  
EXPERTISE IN REASONING



**RAVI DHIMAN**  
CENTER HEAD

#### Why Us

- ❖ Small Size Batch.
- ❖ Individual Attention to Each Student.
- ❖ We take Regular Test.
- ❖ We prepare Students for Previous Year & Latest Pattern Based Questions.
- ❖ We have Provided Best Results.

SCO-77, TOP FLOOR, SEC-15D CHANDIGARH, PH:-7529000183, 7529000184

# TEACHERS' VISION

WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

## INDIAN POLITY

### MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION

#### Demand for a Constituent Assembly:

A Constituent Assembly is a body of popularly elected people who undertakes the task of drafting and adopting a Constitution. It was in 1934 that the idea of constituent assembly was struck in the mind of M.N. ROY, a pioneer of communist movement in India. In 1935, INC for the first time demanded a constituent assembly to frame the Constitution of India. In 1938, J.L. Nehru declared that the Constitution of Free India must be framed, without any external interference on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. The Demand was accepted however kept hanging due to conflicts between Muslim League and INC. The Constituent Assembly of India was to have proportional representation from existing provincial legislatures and from various princely states. Bulk of these elections was completed by the end of July 1946, under the supervision of Reforms Office under Governor General (Viceroy). In 1946, The Constituent Assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan which held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted and insisted on creating a separate state of Pakistan. The meeting was chaired by temporary president Dr. Sachidananda Sinha. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President of assembly on December 11, 1946. H.C. Mookerji was elected as the Vice Chairman of the Assembly while B.N. Rau was elected as the Constitutional Legal Advisor. On December 13, 1946, J.L. Nehru moved 'Objective Resolution' in the assembly to frame the fundamental and philosophy of The Constitution, which was unanimously adopted on January 22, 1947.

#### Composition

1. Total strength=389
2. Every province and Princely state was allotted seats in proportion to their population.

The elections were held in July-August, 1946 and Constituent Assembly came into being in November 1946.

- INC won 208 seats.
- Muslim League won 73 seats.
- The first meeting was held on December 9, 1946 with only 211 members as Muslim League boycotted in order to press the demand of separate country of Pakistan. Princely states decided to stay away so their seats remained vacant, although a majority of them joined after the acceptance of Mountbatten plan on June 3, 1947.

The Assembly was declared to be a fully sovereign body and also a legislative body.

#### Functions

The constituent assembly drafted the constitution and also:

1. Ratified India's membership of the commonwealth in May 1949.
2. Adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947.
3. Adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.
4. Adopted the national anthem January 24, 1950.
5. Elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.
6. Undertook various legislative tasks which were done under the Chairmanship of G. C. Mavlankar who also got elected as India's first Lok Sabha speaker.

# TEACHERS' VISION

WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

## Drafting committee

➤ It was setup on August 29, 1947 and was tasked with preparing a draft of the new constitution.

➤ The seven members of the committee were:

1. Dr. B R Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N GopaldaswamyAyyangar
3. Dr. K M Munshi
4. T TKrishnamachari
5. Syed MohammmadSadullah
6. N Madhav Rau
7. AlladiKrishnaswamyAyyar

## Committees of The Constituent Assembly

Major Committees that were formed for the purpose of Drafting the Constitution were

1. Drafting Committee – B. R. Ambedkar
2. Union Power Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Provincial Constitution Committee – Vallabhbai Patel
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Vallabhbai Patel. This committee had the following subcommittees:
6. Rules of Procedure Committee – Rajendra Prasad
7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad
9. National flag ad hoc committee – Rajendra Prasad
10. Committee for the function of the consistutionassembly - G V Mavlankar
11. House committee - B PattabhiSitaramayya
12. Language committee - MoturiSatyanarayana

## Drafting the Constitution

- The first draft of the constitution was published in February, 1948. tabled. The second draft was published in October, 1948. DR. Ambedkar introduced the final draft in November, 1948. During the third reading of the draft, the Constitution was settled and passed.
- The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November, 1949 and the hon'ble members appended their signatures to it on 24 January, 1950. In all, 284 members actually signed the Constitution.
- November 26, 1949 is celebrated as 'The Constitution Day' in India.
- The Constitution adopted originally contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the then law minister is said to be the 'Father of Indian Constitution', 'the chief architect of constitution' and 'Modern Manu'.
- The Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, the date chosen specifically as it was on this day in the year 1930 that Puran Swaraj was celebrated following the resolution of Lahore session (December 1929) of the INC.
- On 26 January, 1950, the Assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952.

**SCO-77, TOP FLOOR, SEC-15D CHANDIGARH, PH:-7529000183, 7529000184**

# TEACHERS' VISION

## WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

- Enactment and enforcement of the constitution took place on November 26, 1949 and January 26, 1950,. However, some parts had come into force on 26 November, 1949 itself with the passing of the motion 'the constitution as settled by the assembly be passed'.

### SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

#### Salient Features of Indian Constitution

##### Longest Written Constitution

The constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world as it contains special provisions for states and centre and their inter-relationship. It has separate provisions for SC/STs, women, children, and backward regions along with detailed list of individual rights, directive principles of state policy and administration procedures.

##### Drawn from Various Sources

The constitution of India has borrowed most its provisions from the various other countries as well as from the government of India Act 1935.

##### Parliamentary form of Government

The constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government under which the real executive power rests with the council of ministers and the President is only a nominal head.

##### Federal System with Unitary Bias

The Indian constitution provides for a federation with a strong centre. The Indian federal structure acquired a unitary character during an emergency, where the normal distribution of powers between the centre and the states undergoes vital changes.

##### Fundamental Rights

The constitution contains an elaborate list of Fundamental Right. The state cannot make a law which takes away or abridges any of the fundamental rights of the citizens. If it does so, the courts can declare such a law as unconstitutional.

##### Fundamental Duties

The constitution also contains a list of fundamental duties of the citizens added by the 42nd amendment. These duties serve as constant reminders to the citizen that they have to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct.

##### Directive Principles of State Policy

The constitution outlines Directive Principles of State Policy which the government has to keep in mind while formulating any policy. These principles seek to provide a social and economic basis for democracy and the establishment of a welfare state.

**Secular State** The constitution makes India a secular state i.e., there is no state religion and state is completely detached from religious dogmas. Citizens are free to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

##### Independent Judiciary

The constitution provides an independent judiciary which ensures that the government is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It acts as the guardian of the liberties and Fundamental Rights of the citizen.

##### Universal Adult Franchise

The constitution introduces universal adult franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without discrimination. However, it makes reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to provide them adequate representation.

##### Emergency Power

**SCO-77, TOP FLOOR, SEC-15D CHANDIGARH, PH:-7529000183, 7529000184**

# TEACHERS' VISION

## WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

The constitution empowers the President during emergencies arising out of armed rebellion or external aggression, emergency due to the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state and financial emergency.

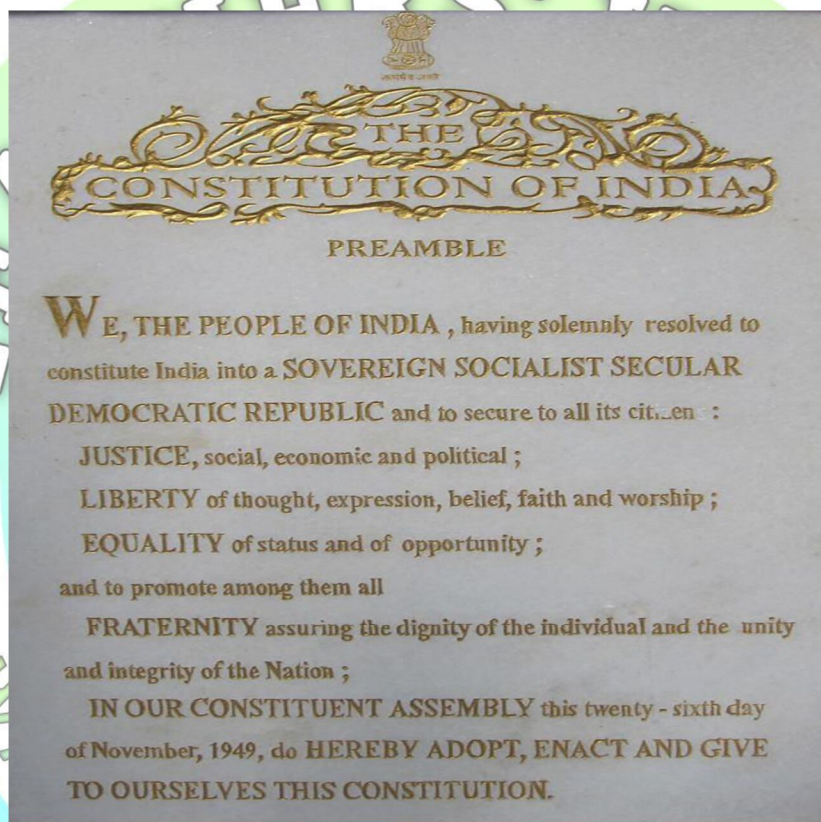
### Single Citizenship

It provides single citizenship. All persons residing in different parts of the country are treated as Indian citizens and are entitled to the same rights of citizenship. There is no separate citizenship of different States.

### Three-tier Government

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts added third tier of government as an instrument of local self-governance which includes Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies.

## PREAMBLE



## HIGHLY EXPERIENCED FACULTY 10+ YEARS TEACHING EXPERIENCE



**TARUN SINGH**  
EXPERTISE IN MATHS



**PRABHAT RANA**  
EXPERTISE IN G.S



**RAJNI JOSHI**  
EXPERTISE IN ENGLISH



**SUMIT KOUNDAL**  
EXPERTISE IN REASONING



**RAVI DHIMAN**  
CENTER HEAD

### Why Us

- ❖ Small Size Batch.
- ❖ Individual Attention to Each Student.
- ❖ We take Regular Test.
- ❖ We prepare Students for Previous Year & Latest Pattern Based Questions.
- ❖ We have Provided Best Results.

**SCO-77, TOP FLOOR, SEC-15D CHANDIGARH, PH:-7529000183, 7529000184**

# TEACHERS' VISION

WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

## Major Sources of Indian Constitution

Provisions	Source/country
Constitution of the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preamble</li> <li>• Fundamental Rights</li> <li>• Federal structure of government</li> <li>• Electoral College</li> <li>• Independence of the judiciary and separation of powers among the three branches of the government</li> <li>• Judicial review</li> <li>• President as Supreme Commander of Armed Forces</li> <li>• Equal protection under law</li> </ul>
British constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary form of government</li> <li>• The idea of single citizenship</li> <li>• The idea of the Rule of law</li> <li>• Writs</li> <li>• Institution of Speaker and his role</li> <li>• Lawmaking procedure</li> <li>• Procedure established by Law</li> </ul>
Canadian constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quasi-federal form of government—</li> <li>• a federal system with a strong central government</li> <li>• Distribution of powers between the central government and state governments</li> <li>• Residual powers retained by the central government</li> </ul>
Irish constitution (Ireland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive Principles of State Policy</li> <li>• Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha</li> <li>• Method of Election of President</li> </ul>
French constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Republic and the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the Preamble</li> </ul>
Australian constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of trade and commerce within the country and between the states</li> <li>• Power of the national legislature to make laws for implementing treaties, even on matters outside normal Federal jurisdiction</li> <li>• Concurrent List</li> </ul>
Constitution of Soviet Union (USSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental Duties under Article 51-A</li> <li>• A Constitutionally mandated Planning Commission to oversee the development of the economy</li> </ul>

# TEACHERS' VISION

## WAY TO GOVERNMENT JOBS

Constitution of South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Procedure for amendment</li><li>• Election of Rajya Sabha members</li></ul>
Constitution of Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emergency powers to be enjoyed by the Union</li><li>• Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency.</li></ul>
Constitution of Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fundamental Duties</li><li>• Idea of Social, Economic, and Political Justice in Preamble</li></ul>
Constitution of Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Procedure Established by Law</li></ul>
Government of India Act 1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal Scheme</li><li>• Emergency Provisions</li><li>• Public Service Commissions</li><li>• Office of Governor</li><li>• Judiciary</li><li>• Administrative Details</li></ul>

