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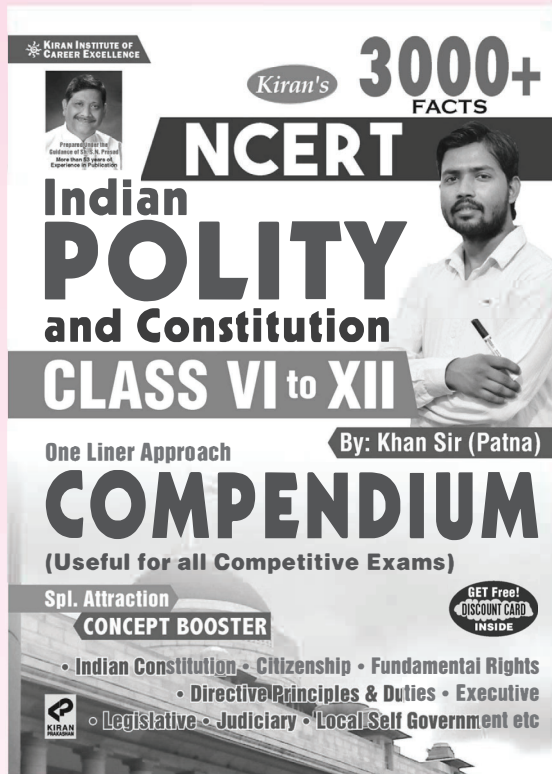
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ABOUT THE BOOK

Polity is construed as a political entity in the context of the state. It also reflects the form of government, which includes its powers, functions, and limitations. On the other hand, the Constitution is defined as a body of fundamental principles according to which a state is formed or ruled. It is fundamental because it follows the basic rules for minimum coordination in society, along with the type of government, its functions, responsibilities, and boundaries. These basic rules include the rights and duties of the people of that country and how to implement them. Hence the constitution can be understood as the fundamental law of a country. Thus, it can be said that the polity of a country is built based on its constitution and any change in the polity is possible only when the constitution is amended.

In this way, the Indian polity is a political system that is followed for the operation of uniform rule in India. It gives knowledge of the functions of the Indian Constitution as well as the legislature, executive and judiciary. It covers a wide range of subjects like evolution of constitution, citizenship, fundamental rights, directive principles, President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, various courts, state and local governments, electoral system. In conclusion, the Indian polity imparts to us an understanding of our democratic governance as well as our rights.

A civil servant is expected to understand the various rules and regulations of Indian polity, agencies of governance and various provisions of the Indian Constitution for better administration of the people. Because of this, the Union Public Service Commission has included Indian polity and Constitution in the General Studies question paper of Civil Services Main Examination as well as in the preliminary examination. Apart from this, various competitive examinations like UPSC, PCS, SSC, Railways, especially Preliminary and one-day examinations also cover the syllabus of Indian polity and constitution. Besides, the number of questions asked in these exams from this topic is also profuse.

Indian polity and constitution are interesting as well as a dynamic subject. Over time, rules and regulations related to governance change and amendments are made to the

constitution. It is worth noting that in its constitutional history of 70 years, the Indian Constitution has been amended more than 100 times. Therefore, it is necessary for the candidates to continuously update themselves with current events. More and more questions related to practical and contemporary polity have been asked in comparison to traditional questions in recent years. Therefore, there is a need to study this subject with this in mind. For this, there is also a need to pay attention to the reports of various ministries and the steps taken by the government to provide good governance. The chapters of India Year Book on governance, published by the Publication Department, Government of India, should also be read once.

The booklet in hand, '**NCERT Indian Polity and Constitution Compendium**', is useful for the candidates of all one-day multiple-choice examinations from **UPSC to PCS and from SSC to Railways**. It has a total of 21 chapters, including the constitutional development of Indian polity, the process of constitution-making, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Union and its territory, citizenship provisions, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Duties, Union Executive, Parliament of India, Indian Judiciary, Governance of States, State Legislatures and Union Territories, Local Governance, Administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas, Center-State Relations, Services under Union and States, Election and Election Commission, Special provisions in respect of certain sections, various commissions, amendments to the Indian constitution, etc, that have been presented in point-wise question and answer style. Apart from this, related terminology and facts have been compiled on every page. The final chapter covers the questions asked from this topic in various examinations from previous years' along with the answers. Various tables are also given in almost all the chapters, which themselves contain additional facts.

We hope, this book will prove beneficial for all our readers. You must send your feedback to us so that the next editions can be improved and made more usable.

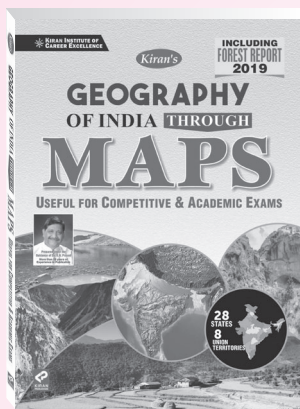
With best wishes,

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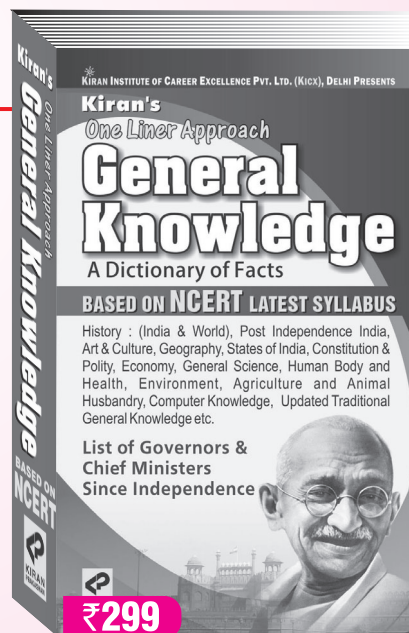
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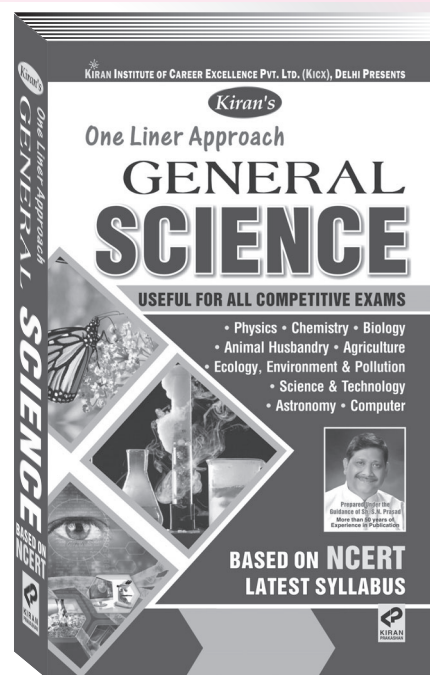
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CHAPTER

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLITY

- ◆ The East India Company was first called 'The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies'. It was established in India by a Royal Charter signed by whom on 31 December 1600?
-Queen Elizabeth I
- ◆ Which war laid the foundation of the British Empire in India?
- By the Battle of Plassey (1757)
- ◆ With its victory in which battle did the East India Company begin to rule India along with trade?
-Battle of Buxar (1764)
- ◆ When was the path first laid for governance in India in accordance with the written law and the one passed by the legislature?
-After the Battle of Buxar (1764)

Regulation Act, 1773

- ◆ Who introduced the Regulating Act, 1773 as a bill in the British Parliament?
-Lord Frederick North
- ◆ Parliamentary control over Indian states was started by which act
-By the Regulating Act of 1773
- ◆ With the Regulating Act, the Governor of Bengal (Fort William) was made the first Governor-General of the entire Indian territories of the company. Who was appointed the first Governor General?
-Warren Hastings
- ◆ By which act, the East India Company's operations in India were regularized and controlled by the British Cabinet and it recognized for the first time the administrative and political functions of the company and laid the foundation for central administration in India?
-By the Regulating Act of 1773
- ◆ Which Presidencies were subjected to the Governor-General of Bengal by the Regulating Act 1773?
-Bombay and Madras (now Mumbai and Chennai)
- ◆ Through this act, how many million pounds of debt did the company seek from the British government?
-1million pounds or 10 lakh pounds
- ◆ In which year was the Regulating Act implemented?
-In 1774 AD
- ◆ Under which act, a council of four members was formed to assist the Governor-General and the Governor-General along with the council was empowered to issue ordinances?-
-By the Regulating Act, 1773
- ◆ A Supreme Court was established in 1774 by the Regulating Act, which consisted of one Chief Justice and three Additional Judges Where was this Supreme Court established?
-In Kolkata
- ◆ Where could an appeal be made against the decisions of the Supreme Court?
-In Privy Council

PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council was established on 1 May 1708. It was a type of Supreme Appellate Court. The appeals against Supreme Court decisions went to this council. After independence, the right to appeal in the Privy Council was abolished by the Privy Council Jurisdiction Abolition Act, 1949.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, 1781

The Act of Settlement, 1781 was passed by the British Parliament with the aim of removing the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773. Accordingly, the Government of Calcutta was also empowered to make laws for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The act prohibited the Supreme Court from taking action against the employees of the company for actions done by them as government officials. It was also directed to respect the social and religious customs of Indians while framing and implementing the law. Revenue jurisdiction was abolished by this Act of Settlement.

REGULATING ACT, 1773

The Regulating Act, 1773 empowered the emperor of England to establish the Supreme Court in Calcutta. As a result, Emperor George II issued a charter on 26 July 1774 to establish the Supreme Court in Kolkata. It was a court of records where a complete record of cases was kept. Sir Eliza Impey was appointed as the Chief Justice and Robert Chambers, Stephen Caesar Le Maistre and John Hyde as the other judges. The Supreme Court was empowered to hear

- ◆ Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court established in 1774 AD? -Sir Eliza Impey
- Which act was passed to remove the errors of the Regulating Act? -Act of Settlement, 1781
- ◆ Which government was empowered by the Act of Settlement, 1781 to make laws for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa? -Calcutta Government
- ◆ Which Act ensured the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and strengthened its executive position? -Act of Settlement, 1781

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- ◆ By which act, the Department of Government, called the 'Board of Control' (Board of Control), was created in England, and its main function was to control the policy of the Directors? -Pitt's India Act, 1784
- ◆ The Pitt's India Act was named after William Pitt. Which position did he hold at that time? -Prime Minister

Note :

William Pitt was appointed as the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the age of 24 in 1783. He is the youngest Prime Minister of Britain. He became the first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in January 1801.

- ◆ What was the number of members of the Board of Control constituted for all its civil, military and revenue related matters apart from the business of the company? -6 members

Note :

The Board of Control consisted of a Chancellor of Exchequer, a Secretary of State and four Privy Council members appointed by him. All the important orders of the Board were sent to India by a committee of three directors.)

- ◆ Which name was given to this arrangement of the Board of Control? -Diarchy
- ◆ The Governor-General was appointed by the Emperor before this Act (1784), but now by whom was he appointed? -By Board of Control
- ◆ By which act the rule of the company in India came under the direction and control of the British rule and the business and political activities of the company in India were separated from each other? -By Pitts India Act
- ◆ The business operations were managed by the directors of the company, but by whom were political control and supervision done? -By Board of Control
- ◆ To increase the powers and efficiency of the Governor-General, the number of his council members were changed to -From Four to three

Act of 1786

- ◆ In which act was it provided that the Governor-General could take a decision despite the majority decision of his council? -In Act of 1786
- ◆ By the act of 1786, the posts of Governor-General and Chief Commander was merged. Who was first appointed under this act? -Cornwallis

Charter Act of 1793

- ◆ For how many years werethe company's trading rights first extended by the Charter Act of 1793 AD? -for 20 years

all criminal, civil, human rights related and religious matters. It was also empowered to issue writs. The decision of the Supreme Court could be appealed in the Privy Council. By the way, the Federal Court in India was established by the Government of India Act, 1935 on October 1, 1937. Sir Maurice Gwyer was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the Federal Court.

DIARCHY

Diarchy is a constitutional system under which governance is carried out through two systems. It can also be called the operation of power by two independent authorities. The theory of diarchy was presented by British editor Lionel Curtis. Later, this principle was implemented in the Indian Government Legislation Act of 1919, in accordance with which diarchy rule was established in the provinces. By the way, the first diarchy rule in India was imposed in Bengal under the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765 AD. Under this, the East India Company had the authority to recover land revenue, while the administration was run in the name of the Nawab of Bengal. According to the system of diarchy, administration of the departments of education, autonomous governance, public health, public works, agriculture and cooperative etc. were transferred to the ministers in the provinces. These ministers were elected members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly and were responsible to the Legislative Assembly. On the other hand, the administration of the departments of Revenue, Law, Justice, Police, Irrigation, Labor and Finance etc. was reserved for the members of the Executive Council of the Governor. These members were nominated by the Governor and were responsible to him and not to the Legislative Assembly. In such a situation, the provincial departments had to face the members of the Executive Council for their expenses. This system of governance was also included in the Government of India Act, 1935, under which arrangements were made to implement it at the center as well. But the new government legislation of

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLITY

- ◆ Which Act provided for the payment of salaries of the members and employees of the Board of Control from Indian revenue?
-By Charter Act of 1793
- ◆ The Charter Act of 1793 provided for the constitution of Municipal Corporations of which metropolitan cities?
-Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

Charter Act of 1813 AD

- ◆ By which act was the Crown's sovereignty first claimed over the Indian territories?
-By Charter Act of 1813
- ◆ How many rupees was provided by this act for the propagation of literature and science for Indian residents every year? -Rs. 1 lakh
- ◆ Through the Charter Act, 1813, the preachers (missionaries) of which religion were facilitated to come to India and propagate their religion?
-Christianity
- ◆ By which act was the business monopoly of the company abolished and all British citizens were allowed to do business with India?
-By Charter Act of 1813
- ◆ The company's business monopoly was abolished by the Charter Act of 1813, but over which items did its monopoly remain?
-On tea and sugar trade
- ◆ Where was the training of military and civilian employees of the company arranged?
-At Haileybury College and Ediscomb School respectively

Charter Act of 1833

- ◆ By which act was the company's monopoly over trade with China and trade of tea ended and free trade implemented in India?
-By Charter Act of 1833 AD
- ◆ Through this act, the company came to be known as which organization instead of being a business entity? -As an administrative body
- ◆ By this act, the Governor-General of Bengal was renamed as the Governor-General of India. Hence, who was appointed as the first Governor-General of India by this act? -Lord William Bentinck
- ◆ Under which act could the British public buy land in India without a license? -By Charter Act of 1833
- ◆ Which state stated that no Indian will be disqualified for government service only on the basis of religion, caste, descent and colour?
-By Charter of 1833 AD
- ◆ Arrangements were made for the appointment of a new member (as a law member) in the Governor General's Council. Who was the first member to be appointed to this post? -Lord Macaulay
- ◆ The President of the Board of Control became a minister of which subjects? -Subjects
- ◆ Which practice was declared illegal in India by the Charter Act of 1833? -Slavery

Charter Act of 1853

- ◆ Which Act provided for the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal?
-By Charter Act of 1853
- ◆ A separate Legislative Council was established for India under the Charter Act of 1853. What was the number of members in this council? -A total of 12
- ◆ Which member was made a full member of the council by the Charter Act of 1853? -Law member

1935 could never be fully implemented. After India's independence and the formation of the new constitution of India, the old government legislation and the system of diarchy ended automatically.

SEPARATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR INDIA

A separate Legislative Council was established for India under the Charter Act of 1853. This council consisted of 12 members. The Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General, four members of the Governor-General and 6 Councilors were members of the Legislative Council. These 6 members included the Chief Justice of Bengal, a judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court and the representatives of the four provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Agra. Thus, the principle of territorial representation was first passed in the Indian Legislative Council.

SLAVERY AND ITS PROHIBITION

Since ancient times, slavery was prevalent not only in India but in many countries of the world. It is believed that 'slavery' is mentioned in China in 18th-12th century BC. It is also mentioned in the ancient book 'Manusmriti' of India. During the Muslim rule in India, there was a great increase in slavery. Even the cruel practice of making slaves into eunuchs began during their rule. This practice continued for a long period even after the establishment of British rule in India. Britain in 1807 and in US Congress in 1808 banned the buying and selling of African slaves in their respective countries under their Slavery abolition laws. By 1833, this law was implemented throughout the British Empire. During the British rule in India, slavery was declared illegal in India by the Charter Act of 1833. After this, in 1843 AD, the practice was banned during the tenure of Governor General Lord Ellenborough with the passage of the Indian Slavery Act.

- ◆ Who could veto the Bills passed by the Legislative Council?
-Governor-General
- ◆ The format of debate in the Legislative Council was verbal. What was the nature of the Council's work - Classified or public?
-Public
- ◆ Under the Charter Act of 1853, an open competitive examination was started for the appointment of Indian officers for which service?
-Indian Civil Service
- ◆ When was the first effort initiated for the separation of executive and legislative powers?
-By Charter Act of 1853
- ◆ When was a Legislature for the whole of India provided for the first time?
-In 1853 (by Charter Act)
- ◆ Which principle in the Legislative Council was first accepted by the Charter Act of 1853?
-The principle of regional representation

Government of India Act, 1858

- ◆ By which act was the rule of the company ended and the British Crown (Empress) took over the reins of the rule?
-By the Government of India Act, 1858
- ◆ In which name was the Act of 1858 passed?
-Act for the better government of India
- ◆ In 1858, the administration of India was entrusted to a 15-member council appointed by the empress. By what name was the president of this council known?
-Chief Secretary of State or Secretary of State for India
- ◆ At this time, the Secretary of State got the combined powers of both the Board of Directors and the Board of Control. Who appointed the members to the 15-member council of state secretaries?
-British Crown (8 members), Board of Directors (7 members)
- ◆ Who was appointed as the last chairman of the board of directors and the first state secretary of India?
-Lord Stanley
- ◆ The Secretary of India used to be a member of the British Cabinet. To whom was he accountable?
-British Parliament
- ◆ At the time of the passage of the Government of India Act, 1858, who was the British Prime Minister?
-Lord Palmerston
- ◆ This act abolished which governance system established by the Pitts India Act in 1784?
-Dual Governance
- ◆ By this act, the Governor-General of India became the Viceroy who was a direct representative of the Crown. Who was the first person to hold this designation?
-Lord Canning
- ◆ In which year was the direct relationship established between Indian kings and the British Raj by an Act?
-1858
- ◆ By which act was Lord Dalhousie's expansion of empire ended?
-By Act of 1858
- ◆ By which act was the regional division of the administration of India made?
-Government of India Act, 1858.
- ◆ Indian Councils Act of 1861
- ◆ In which act, the participation of Indians was started in law-making and the provincial legislative assemblies were also empowered to make laws?
-By Act of 1861
- ◆ Which institutions were started in India by the Indian Council Act, 1861?
-Representative Institutions
- ◆ Who was empowered by the Indian Council Act of 1861 to nominate Indians to the Legislative Assembly?
-The Viceroy
- ◆ When was Indian Civil Act and Indian High Courts Act passed?
-In 1861

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

The post of Secretary or Secretary of State for India was created in 1858. All powers of 'Board of Directors' and 'Board of Control' were handed over to the Secretary of India. The Secretary of India used to be a member of the British Cabinet. As a result, he was only responsible to the British Parliament. A 15-member Indian Council was formed to assist him, in which 7 members were appointed by the Court of Directors and the remaining 8 were appointed by the British Government. More than half of these members had to fulfill the condition of having lived in India for at least 10 years. The Secretary of India used to be the chairman of this council. The expenses of the Secretary of India and his council were paid from the Indian treasury. Lord Stanley was the first Secretary of India. His term was from August 2, 1858 to June 11, 1859. The second Secretary of State for India was Sir Charles Wood, who held this position from 18 June 1859 to 16 February 1866. Since 1937, Burma also came under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of India. Thus, the post came to be known as 'Secretary of State for India and Burma'. The Marquess of Jutland was the last Secretary of India. He was the first to hold the post of Secretary of State for India and Burma. The last person to hold this post was The Earl of Listwell, whose tenure ran from August 14, 1947 to January 4, 1948. Before this, this post was held by Lord Pethick (1945-47).

BRITISH RULE IN BURMA

In 1754 AD, Alaungpaya conquered the Shan and Mon kingdoms and established the 'Burmese dynasty', which lasted until the 19th century. The British won three wars and established British rule in Burma. In the First Anglo-Burma War (1824-26), the British gained control over Arakan and Tenasserim; as a result of the Second Anglo-Burma War (1852), the southern part of Burma came under them and in the Third

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLITY

- ◆ The number of members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was increased by the Indian Council Act of 1861. The Minimum number was fixed at 6 and maximum at 12. They were nominated by the Viceroy. What was the tenure of these members? **-2 years**
- ◆ The Viceroy was empowered by the Indian Council Act, 1861 to issue ordinances in a crisis situation without the permission of the Legislative Council. For how long could it remain in force? **-Up to 6 months**
- ◆ Who had the power to create new provinces and make changes to their boundaries in India? **-Viceroy/Governor General**
- ◆ Which executive system was created by Indian Councils Act, 1861? **-Departmental system**
- ◆ According to whose views the process of decentralization in India started with the Act of 1861? **-V. M. Pylee**
- ◆ Bombay and Madras provinces were given power to make laws and amend laws for their needs but whose consent was needed to do so? **-Viceroy**
- ◆ The first effort to make the Indian administration representative and include popular component was made by? Indian councils act, 1861

Indian Councils Act of 1892

- ◆ Indirect election of non-official members of state and provincial legislative councils began? **-By the Indian Council Act of 1892**
- ◆ The act increased the number of members of Central and Provincial Legislative Councils. The minimum and the maximum number of members in the Central Legislative Council was fixed at? **-10 and 16 respectively**
- ◆ The right to debate and ask questions on the annual budget was given by this act, but which right was not given? **-Voting rights**
- ◆ Both councils were given the right to debate the budget and ask questions to the executive, but the right to ask which question was not given? **-The right to ask supplementary questions**
- ◆ The introduction of the electoral system was the most important provision of this Act. The method of election was completely indirect. What were the elected members called? **-Nominated**
- ◆ Who elected the members of the Indian Legislature? **-Municipalities, District Boards, Universities and Chambers of Commerce**

Morley Minto Reforms Act, 1909

- ◆ Lord Minto was appointed Viceroy of India in place of Lord Curzon in November 1906. Who was appointed as the Secretary of India? **- John Morley**
- ◆ Which act is known as Morley-Minto reforms? **-Indian Councils Act, 1909**
- ◆ What was the purpose of this act? **-Placating moderates, dividing the moderates and extremists and preventing constitutional progress**
- ◆ By which act were Indians given representation in both administration and law-making? **-Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909**
- ◆ Who called the Morley-Minto reforms a 'dual and mixed policy of suppression and concessions'? **-Dr Mahadev Prasad Verma**
- ◆ This reform provided for the appointment of Indians to the Executive Council. Who were the two Indians appointed to the Council of Secretary of India? **-SK Gupta and Syed Hussain Bilgrami**

Anglo-Burma War (1885), they occupied the whole of Burma. In 1886, the whole of Burma came under the British Indian Empire, but Burma was separated from India under the Indian Government Act of 1935. |From 1937, Burma was duly separated from India and made a colony of the British Crown. India got independence from the British Raj on 15 August 1947 and Burma on 4 January 1948.

MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

The Indian Council Act, 1909 is also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms because Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India and Lord Morley was the Secretary of State when this Act was passed. Lord Morley was an advocate of reforms in the Indian administration and Lord Minto agreed with his views. That is why the reforms done by them are known as Morley-Minto reforms. By this, the principle of electoral system was first recognized in India; Indians got representation for the first time in the Executive Council of the Governor General and limited powers were also given to the members of Central and Legislative Councils. Besides, special concessions were given to Muslims in terms of representation by this act. In fact, the government wanted to curb the rise of nationalism through these reforms by luring the moderates and Muslims, in which it was successful to some extent. With the reforms of 1909, the public received only nominal reforms. Such circumstances were created the bitterness between the legislature and the executive increased and the relations between Indians and the government worsened. Overall, the public did not get much from these reforms. That is why Mahatma Gandhi said, 'Morley-Minto reforms destroyed us.'

HIGH COMMISSIONER & AMBASSADOR

The representatives of Commonwealth member countries are known as High Commissioners in each other

- ◆ After the Morley-Minto reform, Indians were appointed for the first time to the Council of India Secretary of India and the Executive Council of the Viceroy. Who was the first Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council? **-Satyendra Prasad Sinha**

Note :

Indian Secretary Lord Morley appointed two Indians SK Gupta and Syed Hussain Bilgrami in his council.

- ◆ The election of elected members was first done on which basis? **-One the basis of class interests and categories**
- ◆ Under this Act, the communal representation system was introduced for which class? **-For Muslims**
- ◆ Through the Indian Council Act, 1909, Muslims were given the right to separate electorate and separate constituencies. For this reason, Lord Minto is known as **-Father of communal representation**
- ◆ Under these reforms, members of the legislature or councils were empowered to ask 'supplementary questions' on the budget. Who called it 'bribe for Congress liberals'? **-KM Munshi**

Note :

Regarding this Act, KM Munshi also said that 'it has killed nascent democracy'

- ◆ What rights did the members of the Legislature get in addition to debating the budget and asking questions? **-To ask supplementary questions**
- ◆ Who described the Morley-Minto Reforms as moon's moonlight? **-Majumdar**
- ◆ Who described the Morley-Minto Reforms as "These reforms are an incomplete and short-term compromise between democracy and bureaucracy? **-Ramsay MacDonald**
- ◆ When was the Morley-Minto Reform Act implemented? **-1910**

Montague-Chelmsford Act, 1919

- ◆ Apart from the Home Rule Movement (1916), which report is considered among the immediate causes of the Government of India Act (1919), that accused the Indian government of inefficiency? **-Mesopotamia Commission (1916)**
- ◆ Under this Act, bicameral system and direct election were provided for the first time in India. By what other name is this act known? **-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**
- ◆ A bicameral system was established at the Center under the Government of India Act, 1919. What were the two houses called? **-State Council and Central Legislative Assembly**
- ◆ Which reform act led to partial responsible governance in the states and unresponsive governance at the centre? **-Montague-Chelmsford Reform Act, 1919**
- ◆ Dual governance was introduced in the provinces under the Montague-Chelmsford Reform. Who is believed to be the father of this? **-Sir Lionel Curtis**
- ◆ By which act were the powers of the Secretary of India cut and his salary was directed to be paid from the British treasury? **-Act of 1919**
- ◆ A High Commissioner in England was appointed for India on the recommendation of the Karve Committee. Who was appointed as the first High Commissioner of India in 1920? **-Sir William Muir**
- ◆ With which reforms were the provinces first empowered to levy taxes and take loans? **-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**
- ◆ The communal electoral system, introduced with the Act of 1909, was expanded to which communities, i.e., they were given separate representation?

-Sikhs in Punjab, Europeans and Anglo Indians in some provinces and Indian Christians

countries. The member countries of the Commonwealth are those countries which have been under Britain at some time. Representatives of India in Commonwealth countries are called High Commissioners and in these countries the office of Indian Foreign Service is called High Commission. For example, the representative of the Government of India in Pakistan, England or Australia is called the High Commissioner, because they are all members of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, in addition to the Commonwealth countries, the representatives of the Government of India in other countries such as the United States and Japan are called ambassadors. Also, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs office located in these countries is called 'Embassy'. The role of a High Commissioner or an Ambassador is the same. In accordance with the recommendation of the Karve Committee, Sir William Stevenson Meyer was appointed as a High Commissioner of India to England in 1920. After India's independence V.K. Krishna Menon served as India's first High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

The British Parliament passed the new 'Government of India Act, 1919' for the colonial administration of India. It is also called the 'Montague-Chelmsford Reform', as Edwin Montague was the Secretary of India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy at the time of the passing of this Act. The government claimed that the 'progress of responsible governance' was a highlight of this Act, but it had many shortcomings. For example, it offered very limited franchise to Indians; the members of the Executive Council at the Center had no control over the decisions of the Governor General. Neither was the division of subjects at the center satisfactory. The division of administration into two independent parts at the provincial level was also against the princi-

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLITY

- ◆ Not being a permanent system, what was the nature of this Act (1919)?
-A transitional arrangement
- ◆ The reforms of 1919 were described by Bal Gangadhar Tilak as 'sunless dawn'. Who described this act as the practice of parliamentary life in India?
-Maurice Jones
- ◆ By which committee was the Act of 1919 prepared?
-Southborough Committee
- ◆ The idea of establishing a Public Service Commission was first discussed in which commission?
-Lee Commission
- ◆ A clear provision relating to urban administration was made by the 1919 Act. Which commission was formed in 1909 to report on the decentralization of urban administration?
-Royal Decentralization Commission
- ◆ The Act of 1919 prescribed 3 years for the Provincial Councils of India. In which year was the 1919 Act implemented?
-1921
- ◆ Which commission was formed under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon in 1927 to examine reforms related to the Government of India Act (1919) and to ascertain the position of India in the new constitution?
-Simon Commission
- ◆ The Simon Commission was formed according to section 84 of the 1919 Act. When was its report published?
-June 1930
- ◆ In which session did the Indian National Congress pass the resolution of 'Complete Swaraj' after the Simon Commission rejected the demand for Dominion status?
-Lahore session, 1929
- ◆ A nine-member committee under whose chairmanship was constituted in 1928 by the then Secretary of State Lord Birkenhead to draft a constitution acceptable to all parties?
-Pt. Motilal Nehru

Note :

The draft submitted by this committee is known as the Nehru Report

- ◆ In the 'communal settlement' of the Nehru Report, a joint electoral group of all communities was proposed. Who objected to this proposal the most?
-Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- ◆ A round table conference was held in London to consider the Simon Commission report. The Congress did not participate in the first round table conference, as a result of which consensus could not be reached. When was this conference held?
-12 November 1930
- ◆ As a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of February 1931, who participated in the second round table conference on behalf of the Congress?
-Mahatma Gandhi
- ◆ After which round table conference did 'Communal Award' and Poona Pact emerge, by which special representation was given to religious groups and various caste groups of Hindus?
-Second Round Table Conference
- ◆ The third and final round table conference was held in November 1932. The white paper released in this was considered by the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament. Based on its suggestions, which act came into existence?
-Government of India Act, 1935

Government of India Act, 1935

- ◆ Who has said, "most of the provisions of the present Constitution of India are based on the Act of 1935"?
-Ivor Jennings
- ◆ What was the main purpose of the 1935 Act?
-Establishing a federal structure
- ◆ Which areas of British India were to be included in the federal structure? - British provinces and princely states
- ◆ Was the Act of 1935 implemented in practice?
-No
- ◆ How many lists for the division of powers were mentioned in this act?
-Three (Union List, State List and Concurrent List)

ple and practice of polity. However, this Act has an important place in the history of constitutional development of India. The immediate cause of this act of 1919 was the 1916 Home Rule Movement and the Mesopotamia Commission Report, which clearly accused the Indian government of inefficiency. The Act was enacted in 1921.

DOMINION STATE

Dominion State meant a British colony, which was completely independent in internal affairs but was subject to the British in foreign affairs. It is also called colonial self-government. Dominion status was first demanded by the Indian National Congress in 1908. At that time, it only meant that Indians should be given the right to self-government in internal affairs much like what Canada had under the British empire. But, the British Indian government rejected this demand. On 31 October 1929, Viceroy Lord Irwin declared that the goal of constitutional development in India was to achieve colonial self-rule. But, the Congress refused to accept it and declared complete independence.

NEHRU REPORT (1928)

An eight-member committee was appointed on 19 May 1926 to prepare the draft of the Indian Constitution under the chairmanship of Pt. Motilal Nehru. It submitted its report (draft of proposed constitution) on 10 August 1928. This was called the 'Nehru Report'. Its main recommendations were as follows :

- India should be given Dominion status and a parliamentary form of government should be set up with bicameral legislature-Senate and House of Representatives.
- The Senate should consist of 200 members to be elected for 7 years and the House of Representatives should consist of 500 members to be elected for 5 years.
- The Governor General should act on the advice of the Executive

- ◆ Under the Government of India Act 1935, who was given the residuary powers apart from these three lists? **-To the Governor-General**
- ◆ An important feature of the 1935 Act was 'provincial autonomy'. What did this autonomy mean?
-Abolition of diarchy in provinces and creation of a responsible government
- ◆ After the establishment of diarchy at the centre by this Act (1919), in how many parts were the federal subjects divided?
-Two (reserved and transferred)

Note :

Reserved subjects included defence, foreign, religious and tribal areas

- ◆ Whose provision was made to assist and advise the Governor-General in the discharge of his functions?
-Council of ministers, consisting not more than ten members
- ◆ A Federal Court was established in Delhi in 1937 by this Act. How many judges were there in this federal court?
-One Chief Justice and 6 other judges
- ◆ The Central Bank (Reserve Bank of India) was provided by which act?
-Government of India Act, 1935
- ◆ According to the 1935 Act, for the first time, six provinces were made bicameral. These provinces were
-Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam
- ◆ The part related to the federal system of the 1935 Act was never implemented, because?
-Princely states could not be included in the federal set up
- ◆ The Council of State was a permanent body which could not be dissolved, but when did its members retire?
-1/3 member retired every third year
- ◆ Money bills could be introduced only in the lower house, but the upper house had the power to amend or reject them in the same way as the lower house. If there was a deadlock in both the houses, by whom could differences be resolved?
-The Governor-General was empowered to resolve the deadlock by calling a joint meeting.
- ◆ In which Congress session this act was rejected saying that it did not fulfil the will of the nation in any way?
-Lucknow and Faizpur sessions
- ◆ The Act of 1935 created two new provinces, Sindh and Orissa. Which regions were separated from British India? **-Burma and Aden**
- ◆ How many Articles and Schedules were there in this Act?
-321 Articles and 10 Schedules
- ◆ Who described the Indian Government Act, 1935 as the "new charter of slavery"? **- Mahatma Gandhi**
- ◆ Till the framing of the constitution, the management of the administration was executed under which Act? **-Act of 1935**
- ◆ Indian Independence Act, **-1947**
- ◆ India was partitioned by the Indian Independence Act (1947), passed by the British Parliament, and the posts of Viceroy and Secretary of India were abolished in Britain. It abolished the term Emperor of India from the royal title. By what name is this scheme known?
- Mountbatten Plan
- ◆ Which Act was legally assimilated by the India Independence Act, 1947? **-Government of India Act, 1935**
- ◆ In this act, kings of princely states were exempted from merging with India or Pakistan. What was the deadline set for these kings to merge?
-No deadline set
- ◆ Under this Act, were the people of both countries consulted in the process of merging with either of the two countries at any stage? **- No**

Council collectively responsible to the Parliament.

- *A federal form of government should be established in which the residuary powers are vested with the center.*
- *Separate electoral system for minorities should be abolished and joint electoral system should be established.*
- *There should be no seat reserved for communities in Punjab and Bengal.*
- *The Supreme Court should be established in India and the judiciary should be independent of the legislature.*
- *Provinces should be formed on linguistic basis.*
- *Sindh should be separated from Bombay province.*
- *A fully secular state should be established.*

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN (JUNE 1947)

Lord Mountbatten was sent as the Viceroy of India in March 1947. He negotiated with the Congress and Muslim League leaders on the question of partition between India and Pakistan and formulated a plan, known as 'Mountbatten Plan'. The scheme was announced on June 3, 1947, which suggested the division of the country into two parts to facilitate the process of transfer and to accommodate both major communities. This plan was accepted by both the Congress and the Muslim League and it was decided that the transfer of power to India and Pakistan would be done on the basis of Dominion status. Subsequently, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Act, 1947 in 1947.

1947 ACT AND KASHMIR

Referring to the princely states in any section of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, there is no provision that the question of merger of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir will not be like other princely states; but in a different way, by referendum; nor was there any such provision in the Government of India Act, 1935.

PROCEDURE OF CONSTITUTION MAKING

2

CHAPTER

- ◆ In 1940, the British government gave in-principle approval to the formation of the Constituent Assembly for the framing of constitution of independent India, known as the 'August Resolution'. But, who put the idea of constitution assembly for the first time in India?
– M.N. Roy (1934)
- ◆ British Prime Minister Clement Attlee on February 15, 1946 announced the dispatch of which mission to India for the purpose of establishing the Indian Constituent Assembly and holding discussions with the Indians on issues related to India's independence?
– Cabinet Mission
- ◆ The Cabinet Mission arrived in Delhi on 24 March 1946. Who were the members of this mission?
– Stafford Cripps, Pethick Lawrence and A.V. Alexander
- ◆ The Cabinet Mission rejected which demand of the Muslim League in all forms and recommended that a Union should be established in India, which would include British India and native states?
– Demand of Pakistan
- ◆ The Cabinet Mission also recommended that the Union would retain three subjects - State Department, Defense and Communications. Leaving aside federal subjects, it recommended all subjects and residual powers to be vested in whom?
– In the provinces
- ◆ During the making of constitution, the establishment of what was recommended for running the administration of the country with the support of big political parties?
– An Interim Government
- ◆ The Cabinet Mission had recommended a 389-member Constituent Assembly for India, but later this number was reduced to how much?
– 385 members
- ◆ How many of these 385 members were to be elected from the provinces and how many from the princely states?
– 292 members from provinces and 93 members from princely states
 - ◆ For the election of the proposed Constituent Assembly, the provinces were divided into how many groups?
– In three groups (first group: Madras, Mumbai, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa; Second group: Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Sindh and third group: Bengal and Assam)
- ◆ The representation of the provinces was mainly divided on the basis of the population of three communities. What were these communities?
– Muslim, Sikh and General
- ◆ The members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected by the Provincial legislature. Which two prominent personalities did not participate in it?
– Mahatma Gandhi and Jinnah

AUGUST OFFER

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, issued a statement from Shimla on 8 August 1940, called the 'August Proposal'. This proposal was brought in response to the questions asked by Congress about the goal of India's independence from Britain. This proposal laid the foundation for the constitution-making process. It was the first time that India's right to constitution was accepted and the Congress agreed to form the Constituent Assembly. The major provisions of this proposal were as follows:

- To establish a representative Indian body for the framing of Indian constitution after the World War.
- Establishing an advisory war council.
- Immediate expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Dominion Status as main goal for India.

But, the Congress rejected the proposal. Jawaharlal Nehru said that the dominion status on which this proposal was based was like a nail studded in the door. On the other hand, Gandhiji said that this announcement had widened the gap between the nationalists and the British rulers. But the Muslim League was happy with many provisions of this proposal.

- ◆ The seats in the Constituent Assembly were determined in accordance with the proportion of the three major communities (Muslim, Sikh and General) in population. But, by which method were the representatives of each community elected?
 - Single Transferable Vote form of proportional representation
- ◆ When were the Constituent Assembly elections held? – In July 1946
- ◆ Approximately on how much population was a representative elected?
 - On a population of 10 lakhs
- ◆ On 1 August 1946, Wavell invited Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru to form the interim government. This government was announced on August 24, 1946 under the leadership of Nehru. When was it formed?
 - 2 September 1946
- ◆ Initially, the Muslim League boycotted the Constituent Assembly, but when did it later join it?
 - October 1946
- ◆ The Muslim League later joined the Interim Government formed in 1946. This government consisted of 7 representatives of the Congress and five representatives of the Muslim League. It included Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel. Who was given the charge of Finance Minister?
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
- ◆ The representation of the provinces was mainly divided on the basis of the population of three communities. What were these communities?
 - Muslim, Sikh and General
- ◆ The Constituent Assembly was elected in July 1946 to form the Indian Constitution. On which date was its first meeting held?
 - December 9, 1946
- ◆ The Muslim League boycotted the meeting of the Constituent Assembly and started demanding a separate Constituent Assembly for Pakistan. Which princely representatives did not attend the Constituent Assembly?
 - Hyderabad
- ◆ Which princely states of India refused to sign the letter of accession?
 - Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh
- ◆ When did Governor General Lord Mountbatten announce the establishment of a separate Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?
 - July 26, 1947
- ◆ The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha. Who was later made the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly on 11 December 1946?
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ◆ Who was elected as the Vice President and Constitutional Advisor by the Constituent Assembly on December 11, 1946 ?
 - H.C. Mukherjee and Sir B.N. Rao respectively
- ◆ B.N Rao and Krishnaswamy Iyer were advisors to Jawaharlal Nehru. V.P. Menon and KM Munshi were whose advisors?
 - of Sardar Patel
- ◆ By 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly was to play a dual role. When it met as the Constituent Assembly, it was presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. When it served as the legislature, who presided over it?
 - G.V. Mavalankar
- ◆ The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly commenced on December 13, 1946, with the presentation of Objectives resolution by whom?
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru

MEMBERS OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT 1946

- *President, Executive Council (Viceroy and Governor General of India):* Lord Viscount Wavell (until February 1947); Lord Mountbatten (February 1947 to Independence)
- *Commander-in-Chief:* Sir Claude Auchinleck
- *Vice President (In charge of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations):* Jawaharlal Nehru (Congress)
- *Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting:* Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Congress)
- *Agriculture and Food:* Rajendra Prasad (Congress)
- *Commerce:* Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (Muslim League)
- *Defense:* Baldev Singh (Congress)
- *Finance:* Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)
- *Education and Arts:* C. Rajagopalachari (Congress)
- *Health:* G. Ali Khan (Muslim League)
- *Labor:* Jagjivan Ram (Congress)
- *Law:* Jogendra Nath Mandal (Muslim League)
- *Railway and communication, post, and air travel:* Abdur Rab Nishtar (Muslim League)
- *Mining and Electricity:* CH Bhabha (Congress)

This interim government continued to function until August 15, 1947, with the formation of a new government under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

KEY FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION

- The Indian Constitution is a mainly a written constitution.
- The Indian Constitution maintains an unprecedented harmony between parliamentary dominance and judicial supremacy.

PROCEDURE OF CONSTITUTION MAKING

- ◆ In which form was the 'Objective Resolution' of Pandit Nehru incorporated in the Indian Constitution? – Preamble
- ◆ From 13 December to 19 December 1946, the Constituent Assembly deliberated on the Objectives resolution. When did the Constituent Assembly pass it unanimously? – On January 22, 1947
- ◆ On which date did the Constituent Assembly approve the partition of India? – On June 3, 1947
- ◆ How many committees were formed in the constituent assembly to formulate the constitution – Total 22.

Note :

A total of 22 committees were formed to prepare the constitution, out of which 10 were procedural and 12 were for the basic matters

- ◆ On 29 August 1947, under whose chairmanship was the 'Drafting Committee' constituted to consider the recommendation of other committees and examine the draft of the text of the Constitution? – Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- ◆ What was the total number of members including the chairman in this draft committee? – 7 members

Note :

Members in the Drafting Committee: Dr. BR Ambedkar, Alladi Krishna Swami Iyengar, NG Iyengar, Kanhaiyalal Manikyalal Munshi, N. Madhavaraj (replacing BL Mitra), T.T. Krishnamachari (D.D. Khaitan in place of P. Khaitan), Syed Mohammad Sadutullah

- ◆ The first draft of the Indian Constitution was prepared in October 1947. In these compilations, excerpts from the constitution of approximately how many countries were cited? – 60 countries
- ◆ How were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected? – Indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly
- ◆ When was the Constituent Assembly reconstituted after partition of the country on August 15, 1947? – October 31, 1947
- ◆ The first reading of the Constitution was held in the Constituent Assembly from November 4 to November 9, 1948; Second reading from 15 November 1948 to 17 October 1949 and the third reading lasted from 14 November to 26 November 1949. When was the constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly? – 26 November 1949
- ◆ When was the draft of the Constitution approved after the signature of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly? – 26 November 1949
- ◆ Which provisions of the Constitution were implemented with immediate effect on November 29, 1949? – Permanent Constitutional and Transitional Provisions on Citizenship, Election and Interim Parliament.
- ◆ The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949. When was it finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly? – On 24 January 1950
- ◆ On the day of the last meeting of the Constituent Assembly, who was elected as the first President of India by the Constituent Assembly? – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ◆ Who is called the father of Indian constitution? – Dr. BR Ambedkar
- ◆ How long did it take to make the Constitution of India? – 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

- The constitution recognizes adult suffrage, which will strengthen democracy.
- Single citizenship is a major feature of the Indian Constitution.
- The Indian Constitution provides for an independent judiciary. This system is the source of democratic society and governance.
- On the basis of amendment, it is a mixture of flexible and inflexible constitutions. .
- The constitution is interpreted according to the fundamental principles of law, such as the rule of law, natural justice, etc.
- The Indian Constitution is a federal constitution that is oriented towards unity.
- Directive principles of state policy have been incorporated in the Indian constitution, in which the state keeps getting directives as to which direction to move.

Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairman

- Constituent Assembly: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (Temporary Speaker)
- Constituent Assembly: Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Permanent Speaker)
- Rules Committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Union Power committee: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Steering Committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- National Flag Ad Hoc Committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Drafting Committee: Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

- ◆ The Constitution, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, had a total of 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. Currently, how many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
– 12 schedules
- ◆ The 15 Articles of the Constitution (Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 372, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393) came into force only on 26 November 1949. When did the whole constitution come into force in the country?
– 26 January 1950
- ◆ When did India become sovereign democratic republic?
– 26 January 1950

Note :

Why was January 26 selected to inaugurate the Constitution?
Because the Congress had celebrated this day as Independence Day

- ◆ According to the Indian constitution, where does sovereignty reside?
– In people
- ◆ America has the world's smallest constitution. Which country has the largest constitution in the world?
– India
- ◆ What are the two reasons for the expansion of the constitution?
– Union and states having the same constitution, unified judiciary and unified administrative system
- ◆ Approximately, how much percentage of Indian constitution is borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935?
– 75 percent
- ◆ From which constitution is the Indian Constitution most influenced?
– British Constitution
- ◆ It would be more expedient to include the Indian federal system in which type of system?
– Cooperative federal system
- ◆ The concept of union of states in the constitution has been taken from whom?
– British North American Act

Note :

The British North American act was passed in the parliament of the UK by which three British colonies in the US – Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada were joined together as a dominion in 1867.

- ◆ Who referred to the Indian federal system as cooperative federalism?
– Granville Austin
- ◆ Who has said that "the coordination between the provisions of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial review in our written constitution is a unique achievement of the authors of our constitution"? – DD Basu
- ◆ According to whom, "The constitution, which the Constituent Assembly drafted, is fused with the body but unified with the soul"? – P.T. Chaco
- ◆ People of which princely state revolted against the Nawab and announced their accession to India and the Nawab fled to Pakistan?
– Junagadh
- ◆ Where is the Indian constitutional parliamentary system borrowed from?
– From the UK
- ◆ From where have the fundamental duties been borrowed in the Indian constitution?
– From the former Soviet Union
- ◆ On July 22, 1947, the tricolor was adopted as the national flag. When was the national song and national anthem adopted? –24 January 1950
- ◆ India's membership of which world organization was approved in May 1949?
– Commonwealth

- Special investigation committee on draft constitution: **Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer**
- Flag Committee: **J.B. Kripalani**
- State Committee: **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- Supreme Court Committee: **S.K. Mastermind**
- Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal Consultative Committee: **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- Credentials Committee: **Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer**
- Finance and Staff Committee: **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- Order of Business Committee: **KM Munshi**
- House Committee: **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
- Language Committee: **M. Satyanarayana**
- Working Committee: **G.V. Mavalankar**
- Fundamental Rights Subcommittee: **J.B. Kripalani**
- Minority Subcommittee: **H.C. Mukherjee**
- North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Sub-Committee on Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas: **Gopinath Bordoloi**
- Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than Assam) Subcommittee: **A.V. Thunder**

OTHER WORKS DONE BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Apart from formulating the constitution and implementing common laws, the following tasks were also done by the Constituent Assembly: -

- Verification of India's membership in the Commonwealth: **May 1949**
- Adopted national flag: **July 22, 1947**

PROCEDURE OF CONSTITUTION MAKING

- ◆ Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India and Lord Mountbatten the first Governor General after the partition. Liaquat Ali was appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Who was the first Governor General of Pakistan? – Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- ◆ Who was the last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of independent India? – Lord Mountbatten
- ◆ Who was the only Indian and last Governor General of independent India? – C. Rajagopalachari
- ◆ What is the nature of Indian Constitution? –Federal in structure but unitary in spirit
- ◆ Various provisions of the Constitution and their sources
 - ◆ Preamble –United States
 - ◆ Fundamental Rights –United States
 - ◆ Fundamental Duty –Russia (Former Soviet Union)
 - ◆ Directive Principles of State Policy – Ireland
 - ◆ Law making process –Britain
 - ◆ Parliamentary system –Britain
 - ◆ Rule of law –Britain
 - ◆ Single Citizenship –Britain
 - ◆ Bicameral system –Britain
 - ◆ Parliamentary system including the responsibility of ministers – Britain
 - ◆ Judicial Review –United States
 - ◆ Independence of the judiciary –United States
 - ◆ Procedure of removal of judges from Supreme Court and High Courts –United States.
 - ◆ President as Executive Head –United States
 - ◆ Vice President as the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha –United States
 - ◆ President as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces –United States
 - ◆ Procedure of election of President –Ireland
 - ◆ Nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by the President –Ireland
 - ◆ A strong centralized federal system –Canada
 - ◆ Distribution of powers between the Union and the States and handing over the residual powers to the Center –Canada
 - ◆ Appointment of the Governor by the Centre –Canada
 - ◆ Advisory powers of Supreme Court –Canada
 - ◆ Concurrent List –Australia
 - ◆ Trade, commerce and intercourse –Australia
 - ◆ Parliamentary Privileges –Australia
 - ◆ Emergency provision and its impact on fundamental rights –Germany
 - ◆ Amendment to the Constitution –South Africa
 - ◆ Election of Members of Rajya Sabha –South Africa
 - ◆ Republican system –France
 - ◆ Ideals of Liberty, equality and fraternity –France
 - ◆ The inclusion of justice-related ideals in the Preamble –Russia (Former Soviet Union)

- Adopted national anthem: January 24, 1950
- Adopted national song: 24 January 1950
- Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India: January 24, 1950

CHIEF MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- Famous Congress leaders: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Azad, C. Rajagopalachari, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Bal Govind Kher, Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon, K.M. Munshi, Acharya JB Kripalani and TT Krishnamachari.
- Apart from Congress, prominent persons associated with other parties were: Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru, M. Gopaldaswami Iyengar, Dr. Jayakar, Tekchand Bakshi, Sir Alladi Krishna Swami Iyer, Prof. Katie Shah and Dr. Bhinrao Ambedkar, Gopinath Bordoloi.
- Prominent among the women members are: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh.
- Among those who declined membership of the Constituent Assembly were Tej Bahadur Sapru (on health grounds) and Jayaprakash Narayan. Mahatma Gandhi also thought it appropriate to stay out of the Constituent Assembly.
- Dr. BR Ambedkar was elected in the Constituent Assembly from West Bengal, where the Muslim League was in power.

PREAMBLE OF CONSTITUTION

- ◆ Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented an 'objective resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946, which later became the preamble to the Indian Constitution. When was it passed in the Constituent Assembly? **-On January 22, 1947**
- ◆ Which part of the Indian Constitution has been called 'Key to the Constitution' and 'Spirit of the Constitution'? **-Preface**
- ◆ Who addressed the Preamble of the Indian Constitution as 'soul'? **-Dr. Thakur Prasad Bhargava**
- ◆ In which part of the Indian Constitution is the date of its enactment i.e. November 26, 1949, mentioned? **-In the preface**
- ◆ The part of the preamble which gives right to franchise to all adult people of India is known as? **-Democracy**
- ◆ The terminology 'We the People', mentioned in the preamble to Indian constitution, has been borrowed from which constitution? **-United States Constitution**
- ◆ From where has 'Social, economic and political justice,' mentioned in the preamble of the Indian Constitution been borrowed? **-From the Russian Revolution of 1917**
- ◆ In which session did the Indian National Congress explain the meaning of 'socialism'? **-At the 1955 Session of Avadi**
- ◆ What are the objectives of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? **-Liberty, Equality and Fraternity**
- ◆ Whose help do the Indian courts seek in the case of vagueness of any provision in the Constitution? **-Preface**
- ◆ Does the Preamble have 'Legal Status' in the Court? **-No**
- ◆ In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the Preamble of the Constitution cannot be enforced in the Court? **-In Union of India vs. Madan Gopal (1954)**
- ◆ In which case did the Supreme Court rule that where the language of the Constitution is doubtful, the Preamble is helpful in the legal interpretation of the Constitution? **-Berubari Union case**
- ◆ In which case did the Supreme Court observe that the Preamble cannot be considered as a part of Indian Constitution? **-In the case of Berubari Union case (1960)**
- ◆ In which case did the Supreme Court explain socialism, saying that Indian socialism is a mixture of Marxism and socialism? **-In Nakara vs. Union of India case**
- ◆ Who had clarified the meaning of socialism and said that our aim is to create a plan which is based on the 'socialist structure' of the society and not on socialism? **-Jawaharlal Nehru**
- ◆ The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was amended only once by the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act, 1976. What were the words added by this amendment? **-Socialist, secular and integrity**
- ◆ In which case the Supreme Court of India declared secularism as the basic structure of the Constitution? **-In Bommai vs Union of India case(1994)**
- ◆ The question of whether the constitution preamble could be amended under Article 368 was first raised in which case? **-Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala case, 1973**

TEXT OF THE PREAMBLE

"We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION".

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

These words indicate the source of the Indian Constitution and three things are clear from it. First, the final sovereignty has been vested in the Indian people by the Constitution. Second, the Constitution makers were the representatives of the Indian public. Thirdly, the constitution is the result of the will of the Indian people and the Indian people have only dedicated it to the nation. This constitution has not been handed over to us by any external power.

Total Sovereignty

This means that India is completely independent in internal and external matters. No foreign power or internal power has the right to interfere in its internal or external affairs. In the case of Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd. v. State of Uttar Pradesh, 1989, the Supreme Court held that no nation could have its own constitution unless it is sovereign.