



POLITY
- Part 1

India Attained Independence

- At the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947, India attained independence. Freedom came with the partition of the country.
- Challenges at the time of Independence:
 - A) India was a land of continental size and diversity
 - B) To establish democracy and develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution
 - C) To ensure the development and well-being of the entire society

India Attained Independence

- The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by the Muslim League. They felt India consisted of not one but two 'people' Hindus and Muslims. That is why they demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims.
- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province and known as 'Frontier Gandhi' was opposed to the two-nation theory.
- Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal had very large areas where the non-muslims were in majority.
- Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or lower level. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.

India Attained Independence

- British India was divided into British Indian Provinces and the Princely States.
- The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government.
- On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by princes, called the Princely States, enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy.
- This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British crown. Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

India Attained Independence

Bhanu's PPT



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India Attained Independence

- Just before Independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse.
- This meant that all these states as many as 565 in all would legally become independent.
- The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

Constitution of a country

- The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.
- Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory.
- And also the relationship between the people and government.

What Constitution Does

- It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions
- It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens
- It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

The Constitution Assembly

- In 1934 M N Roy of communist party floated the idea of Constitution Assembly
- In 1935 Indian National Congress demanded British Government for constituting Constitution Assembly.
- The demand was accepted in 1940 as “August Offer”
- Muslim League wanted Two States and separate Constitution Assemblies
- Cabinet Mission rejected the idea of two constitution assemblies and put forth new scheme for only one Constitution Assembly, accommodating many demands of Muslim League.

The Constituent Assembly

- Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.
- The total strength was 389.
British India: 296 ; Princely States : 93 Seats were among Muslims, Sikhs and General. Princely State were to nominate their representatives.
- The election of the Constitution Assembly for 296 seats were held in July-August 1946. The INC won 208 seats, The Muslim League 73 seats and others 15. Princely states decided to stay away from the Constitution Assembly later joined gradually. Final strength was 299 only.
- The Assembly had representatives from all section of society: Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, including women of all the sections of the society

The Constituent Assembly

- It's first meeting was held on 9th December 1946.
- Muslim League boycotted the assembly.
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member was elected as the President of the Assembly. Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly
- Mahatma Gandhi was not the member of the Assembly
- After division of the country the Constituent Assembly was also divided.
- The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949 but came into effect on 26th January 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

Committees of the Constitution Assembly

- Number of Committees were Appointed with chairman to discuss out different issues
- Union Powers Committee - Jawahar Lal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel
Drafting Committee- Dr. B R Ambedkar
Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
States Committee for Negotiating with States - Nehru
Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- There were more than 20 Committees
- Drafting Committee had 7 members. First draft was ready and published in February 1948. There were three drafts .
- Draft Constitution was passed on 26th November, 1949. All members signed (284 present) the Constitution.

Constitution Assembly

- Elephant was adopted as the symbol (Seal) of the Constitution Assembly
- Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution. The original Constitution was hand written by him in a flowing italic style.
- The original version was beautified and decorated by artists from Shanti Niketan including Nand Lal Bose and Beohar Rammanohar Sinha.
- The calligraphy of the Hindi version of the original constitution was done by Vasant Krishan Vaidya and elegantly decorated by Nand Lal Bose.

Indian Constitution

- Indian constitution is the longest written constitution.
- Originally it had Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules.
- Federalism: Union List 100 subjects, State List 61 subjects and Concurrent list 52 Subjects. (given in 7th Schedule of the Constitution)
- 8th Schedule gives the list of 22 Languages recognized by the Constitution of India

Indian Constitution

- The Constitution was drafted by the Constitution Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- The Chief of drafting Committee was Dr. Ambedkar.
- The time taken for drafting the Constitution was 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.
- The Constitution was formerly adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.
- 26 January was decided as Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was made on 26 January in 1930 by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Indian Constitution

- Drafting Committee of Constitution adopted the best features suiting to India from the Constitutions of other countries.

Country	Provision Adopted
Canada	Quasi Federal System. Strong Center
UK	Parliamentary form of Government. Rule of Law
USA	Fundamental Rights. Judicial Review Independent Judiciary
USSR	Fundamental Duties
Ireland	Directive Principles of State Policy
Germany	Emergency Provisions
France	Ideals of Liberty. Equality. Fraternity

Indian Constitution is Quasi Federal

Unitary Features The Term Federation has nowhere used

- Single Citizenship
- Common Election Commission
- Common Comptroller & Auditor General
- Hierarchical Judiciary

Federal Features

- Separate Union List and State List
- State has powers of imposing Tax
- Constitution is Supreme. It is Rigid as well as Flexible

Preamble

- The preamble to the constitution of India is a introduction to the Constitution.
- It sets out
 - guiding principles of the document
 - it highlights the entire Constitution
 - it is heart of the Constitution
- Preamble can be amended too. But basic structure of the Constitution can not be altered

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 26th** day of November, 1949,
do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT and GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS**
CONSTITUTION.

Sovereign

- Sovereign means having supreme political power
- Sovereign means one that exercises supreme authority
- India is sovereign State
- Sovereign State means neither dependent on nor subjected to any other power or state.
- Sovereignty is the authority to govern a state that is self-governing .
- Sovereign means citizens elect their representatives and make their own laws.

Socialist

- Socialist means the person or state practicing socialism
- Socialism is an economic system where the ways of making a living (Factories, offices etc.) are owned by a society as a whole, meaning the value made belongs to everyone in that society, instead of a group of private owners.
- Ex. The former Soviet Union was a socialist; Cuba is a socialist nation
- Socialism is an economic theory of social organization that believes that the means of making and trading wealth should be owned or controlled by the community as a whole.

Secular

- Secular means not connected with religious matters
- Non-religious country
- Indifference to all religions
- Being Secular means religion should not be part of the affairs of the state or part of public education

Democratic

- A democratic country, government or political system is governed by representatives who are elected by the people
- Everyone should have equal rights
- Everyone should be able to be involved in making important decisions
- All eligible citizens have the right to participate, either directly or indirectly in making the decisions that affect them.
- Education is the basis of a democratic society.

Republic

- A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives
- A state which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch
- Power is not inherited
- Republic is a public matter and not the private concern or property of the rulers

Schedules of Indian Constitution

1. First Schedule contains the list of states and union territories
2. Second Schedule contains provision of the President, Governors of States, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
3. Third Schedule contains the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
4. Fourth Schedule contains provisions as to the allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
5. Fifth Schedule contains provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
6. Sixth Schedule contains provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

Schedules of Indian Constitution

7. Seventh Schedule contains the Union List, State List and the Concurrent List
8. Eighth Schedule contains the list of recognized Languages
9. Ninth Schedule contains provisions as to validation of certain Acts and Regulations
10. Tenth Schedule contains provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection
11. Eleventh Schedule contains the power, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
12. Twelfth Schedule contains the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities.

- JOIN US
- WE WILL UPGRADE YOU
- WE WILL TRANSFORM YOU

Thank You