

# History

Presented by Prayag Mishra Sir



# Indian National Movement.

Liberal Phase

1885 - 1905

Reforms

Revolutionary Phase

1905 - 1919

Swaraj

Gandhian Phase.

1919 - 1947

Swaraj with  
Satyagrah.



1905 → Partition of Bengal <sup>viceroy</sup> Curzon  
 Reason → administration and Development

\* "Revolutionary Activities that are rising from Bengal."

→ 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1905 ⇒ Decide

→ 16 Oct, 1905 ⇒ with effect from.

\* Rakhi Diwas (Rabindranath Tagore)  
 → message for unification

→ 7 August, 1905 ⇒ Revolt against it

↓  
 \* Calcutta ⇒ Townhall → Swadeshi  
 ↓  
Meeting → Movement  
 "Boycott foreign Goods."

Bang-Bhang Virodhi Movement

Bengal ⇒ Partition

Handinge

(Conclusion)

① Arundell Committee :- Abolish Bengal Partition.

② 12 Dec, 1911 ⇒ Dilli Darbar → King George V ⇒ Bengal partition Abolished.

\* "Swadeshi" word first time is used by Gopal Krishna Gokhale."

1906 → Muslim League Party. <sup>Established by</sup> Nawab Salimullah.  
 ↓  
 formed.  
 ↓  
 formed in → Dhaka

- \* INC
- \* Muslim League
- \* Hindu Mahasabha
- \* CPI
- \* Quajarj Party.

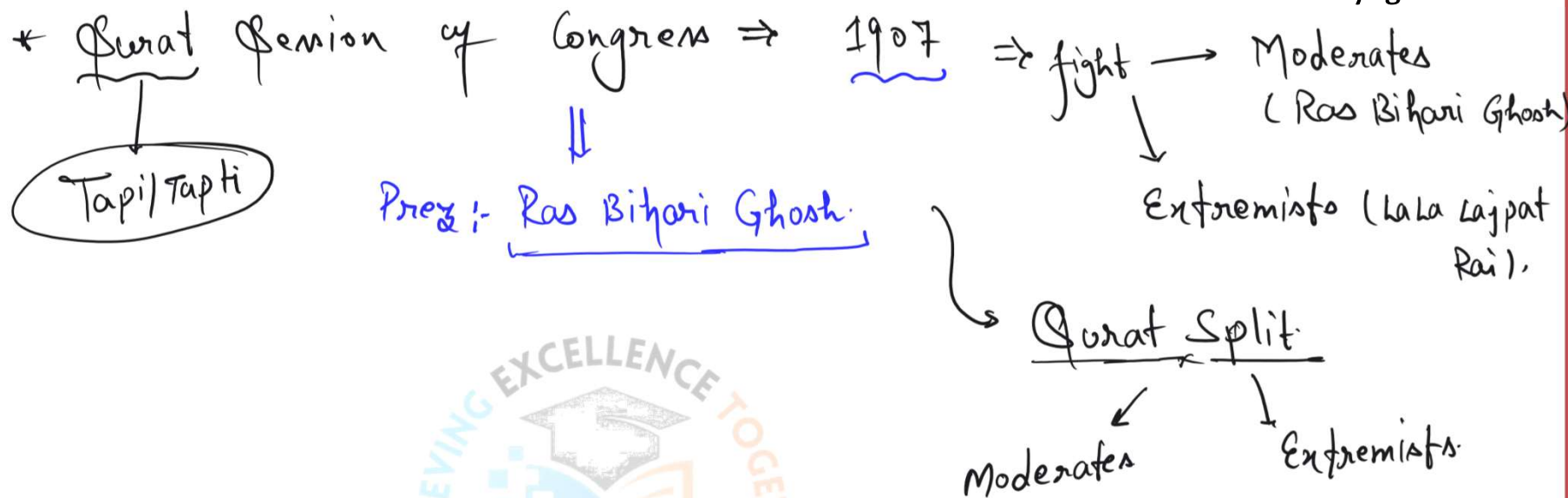
\* Demand for Separate Electorates for Muslims.

Later provided by.

Morley-Minto Reforms Act.

\* 1916 ⇒ INC and Muslim League ⇒ Lucknow Pact  
 ↓  
Lucknow Session

\* 1906 ⇒ Demand for Quajarj ⇒ first time by Dada Bhai Naoroji.  
 ↓  
 Calcutta Session of INC ⇒ President ⇒ Dada Bhai Naoroji



\* Abinranath Tagore <sup>est.</sup> → Indian Society of oriental Arts. [1907].

Note :- 1901 ⇒ "Shantiniketan experimental School established by Rabindranath Tagore."



12 Dec.  
[1911]

3<sup>rd</sup> Dilli Darbar → George V + Queen Mary.

↳ ① Abolition of Bengal Partition

② Calcutta → Transfer → Delhi (1 April, 1912)

[1912]

Delhi ⇒ Chadni Chowk, 23 Dec, 1912.

⇓

"Ras Bihari Bose + Basant Kumar Viswas + <sup>xx</sup>Master Amin Chond  
+ <sup>xx</sup>Awadh Behari + <sup>xx</sup>Bhai Balmukund."

<sup>xx</sup> Executed.

went to Japan

Alipore Bombe Case - 1908

↳ Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

↳ Khudiram Bose  
+ Prafulla Chaki

⇓ throws Bomb

Douglas Kingsford.  
Magistrate

"Bomb missed and killed  
two British women."

↳ Ras Bihari Bose involve.



WW-I  $\Rightarrow$  1914

28 July 1914 - 11 Nov. 1918

- $\rightarrow$  Triple Alliance  $\Rightarrow$  Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey.
- $\rightarrow$  Triple Entente  $\Rightarrow$  France, England and Russia.

Britishers need wealth and soldiers.

visits village to village.

9 Jan, 1915

Gandhiji  $\rightarrow$  "Recruiting Sergeant"  $\rightarrow$  1918  
Gandhiji  $\rightarrow$  Hardinge - II  $\Rightarrow$  Kaiser-e-Hind  $\rightarrow$  1915  
 Emperor of India.

1916  $\rightarrow$  Lucknow.

Madras Governor

Patel  $\rightarrow$  Participated  
 in Session of  
 INC.

Dominion Status  $\rightarrow$  Army Chief  
 $\rightarrow$  viceroy

Note:- Political Guru of Gandhi ji  
 ↓  
Gopal Krishna Gokhale

# Home-Rule League

Self-Rule

Irish word

Bal gangadhar Tilak ⇒ 28 April, 1916

1 Sep, 1916 ← Annie Besant (Ireland)

- \* Maharashtra & Karnataka
- \* H.Q. ⇒ Belgaon, Karnataka
- \* objective ⇒ "Self rule is my Birthright"
- \* Magazine ⇒ Maratha, Kesari  
 ↳ English ↳ Marathi

- \* Madras & Tamil Nadu.
- \* H.Q. ⇒ Addayan, Madras
- \* objective ⇒ Self Rule.
- \* Magazine ⇒ Common Wheel, New India.

Note:- Gopal Krishna Gokhale started "Servants of India Society" → "1905, Pune, Maharashtra"  
 → "Train young Indians to fight in freedom"

# Movements of Gandhi

असत्य  $\Rightarrow$  Truth  
अभ्यास  $\Rightarrow$  Request

## Regional Movements

Bihar

① Champaran Satyagrah.

② Ahmedabad mill strike.

③ <sup>Guj.</sup> Kheda Satyagrah.



Success

## Nation-wide Movements

① Non-Co-operation Movement

② Civil - Disobedience Movement

③ Quit India Movement

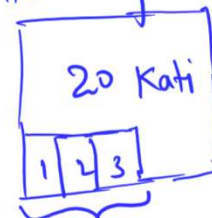


Champaran Satyagrah :- 10 April, 1917

→ Raj Kumaar Shukla → Called Gandhiji  
 ↓  
Success

“Rabindra Nath Tagore” ⇒ Mahatma

Agricultural field.



Most fertile

||

Tin Katiya System

Grow Indigo

Initially due to plague and WWI → Salaries of mill workers hike by 70%

+ Ahmedabad Mill Strike → 1918 (Feb to March)

→ Textile Mill owners vs mill workers

→ [Ambala] Parabai → Anusuya Parabai  
 Mill owner                      Supporting Mill workers

Initially → 70% hike

↓  
Mill owners wants  
to abolish salary hike.

Reason for mill workers strike  
↓

\* Mill workers Demand  $\Rightarrow$  50%.

\* Mill owners Demand  $\Rightarrow$  20%.

\* These mill workers supported by Anusuya  
Sarabai and later Gandhi ji reached and  
Gits on "Fast onto Death."

22 Feb

→ Gandhiji's first fast onto death.

"Finally 35% Hike in  
Salaries was Decided."

Kheda Satyagrah  $\Rightarrow$  11 March, 1918.

\* Vallabh Bhai Patel  
 \* Mohanlal Pandya

organiser

No-Revenue Campaign

Mohanlal Pandya

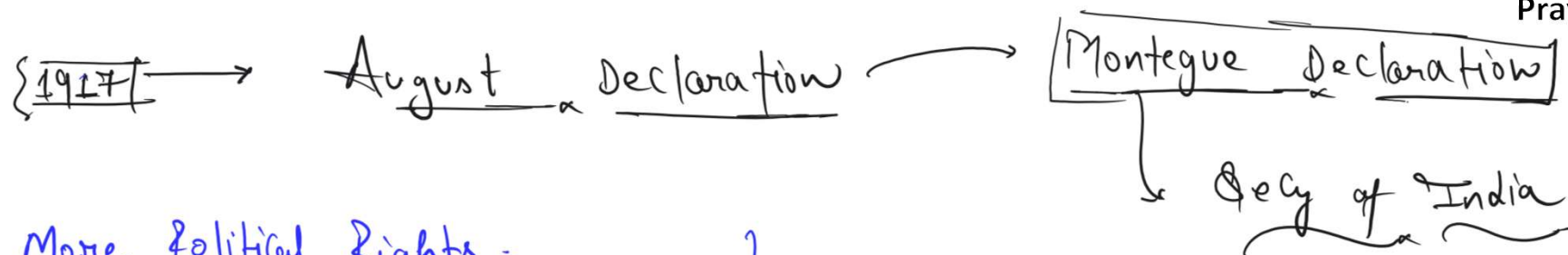
Peasants Satyagrah Movement of Kheda

Reasons

- ① 23% tax hike
- ② Drought.
- ③ "Due to plague there is hike in prices of commodities."

Called Gandhi ji

Britishers ordered to not confiscate land of Peasants if they fail to pay taxes."



⇒ More Political Rights.

⇒ More Representation in rule

→ "Liberals called it Magna Carta of Rights to India."

Rowlatt Act

Background

Sydney Rowlatt

⇒ Came to India on 10th Sept, 1917.

Rowlatt Commission

→ Check revolutionary Activities in India

Rowlatt Act → 18 March, 1919 (enacted this Act)

→ Terrorist offence Act / Black law.

→ बिना अपील, बिना वकील, बिना हकीम ⇒ Arrest.

# Revolt against Rowlatt Act :-

Portals's Nation wide → 6 April, 1919.

→ Gandhiji arrested in Palwal. (8 April, 1919)

→ Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Chifuddin Kitchlew was arrested in Punjab.

House arrest in Dharmshala.

Amritsar

Jalliwala Bagh

13 April, 1919. (Baisakhi).

Small unarmed assembly.

General Dyer ⇒ orders.

↓

open fire

→ official  
\* 379 (Dead) ----> 1500 (Dead)

Pandit Jalla

↓  
Established this place.

→ Hansraj one of the traitor who furnishes information to Dyer.

Impacts ⇒

① Rabindranath Tagore → Jim Night hood.

② Sarojini Naidu → Kaiser-E-Hind.

Renounce the title.

Shankaran Nair  
↓  
India Council  
↓  
Resign

Conclusion :- Udham Singh <sup>after 21 yrs.</sup> → 13 March, 1940

→ Carson Hall, London

↓  
Shot dead General Dyer

Nationwide Movements

Nationwide Movements① Khilafat MovementAll India Khilafat Committee -  
Bombay March, 1919.Initiative"All India Khilafat  
Day ⇒ 17 Oct, 1919."All India Khilafat Conference;12-13 Nov, 1919

Started Khilafat Movement.

\* Rise from Turkey.

India:- Moh. Ali &amp; Saikat Ali

"leader ⇒ Mahatma Gandhi"

Conclude1924

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

⇒ "Abolished Caliphate in  
Turkey."Non-Co-operation Movement  
+  
Khilafat Movement

31 August, 1920

Primary Cause"Dismemberment of  
the Ottoman Empire  
and the removal  
of Caliph after  
World War - I."Treaty of Sevres  
[1920].

② Non-Co-operation Movement → 1920 (1 August) ✓

↳ First Nation wide Movement of Gandhi ji.

"Do not co-operate with britishers".

↳ Special Session of Congress ⇒ Sept - 1920 (Calcutta)

↳ Lala Lajpat Rai (Preside).

### Reasons

- \* Rowlatt Act
- \* Jallianwala Bagh.
- \* Martial law in Punjab.
- \* "Revolutionary activities rising after ww-I."

Launch Date → Lakshmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

"Died at age of 64"

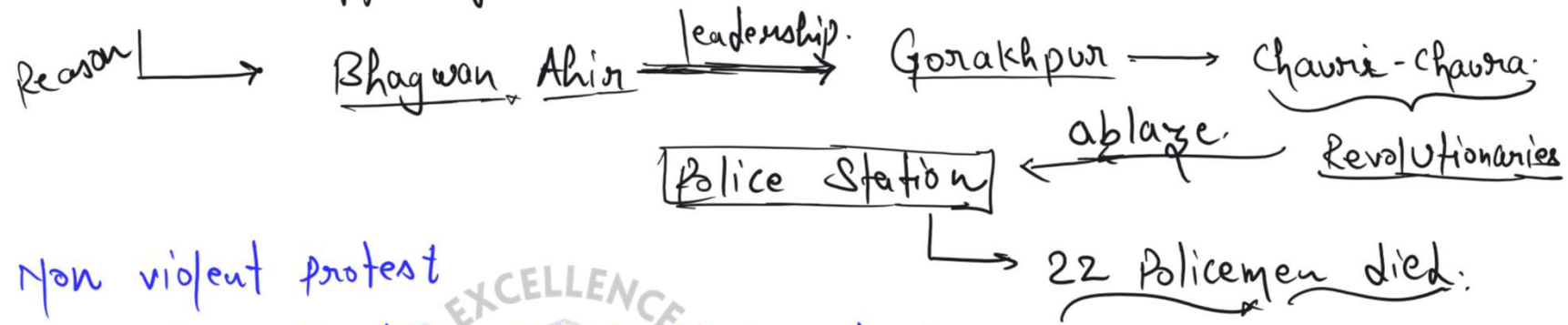
↳ 1 August, 1920

\* Tilak Swaraj Fund ⇒ 1 August 1921

↳ "To raise 1 Crore Rs."

"about Tilak Ji" { Gandhi Ji :- Maker of Modern India.  
J. L. Nehru :- Father of Indian Revolution

\* Movement called off by Mahatma Gandhi on 11<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1922



- Actions ⇒
- ① Non violent protest
  - ② Surrender the titles. (Gandhi ji surrendered the titles)
  - ③ Boycott foreign goods.
  - ④ Refusal to serve in British Army.
  - ⑤ Resignation from gov. posts.
  - ⑥ Swaraj (Complete Independence) ⇒ Aim.

- Other Actions ⇒
- ① Jail Bhro Andolan.
  - ② Promotion of Charkha & Khadi
  - ③ Tilak Swaraj Fund → 1 August, 1921 [Aim ⇒ Aek Muthi Araj]

(Conclusion)

① Movement called off.

② Gandhi ji arrested & imprisoned for 6 yrs, but due to health issues released in 1924.

10 March, 1922

③ Revolutionary Activities started.Swaraj Party → 1923.

↳ Motilal Nehru (Secy).

↳ Chitranjan Das. ---→ 1925  
Died.} to fight  
elections.Gandhi - Das Pact - 1924.

↳ to bridge gap between Swarajists and INC.

[ INC - Belgaon Session  
- 1924 ]

↳ To end internal conflict

\* Role of Swarajists

\* Hand Spinning of khadi.Sabarmati Ashram :- Gandhi came to India. →

Shifted to Ahmedabad

near Sabarmati river { Kochharab, Guj → 1915.  
"Ashram."  
(1917)financially  
Support Ambalal Sarabai

Home [1917 - 1930]

Simon Commission → 8 Nov, 1927 [2 times]

↓  
7 membered Body ⇒ John Simon, Clement Attlee,  
George van Fox.  
↓  
White Commission

[10 yrs]

Survey.

1909 - 1919

1929

1935

Dec, 1927 ⇒ Congress session of Madras (M. A. Ansari).  
President.

INC is completely against Simon Commission.

\* Muslim league is also against Simon Commission.

Simon Commission landed in Mumbai.

[3 Feb, 1928]

- \* Hartals
- \* Black flags
- \* Simon go back.

\* Lucknow ⇒ J L M & Govind Ballabh Pant

\* Lala Lajpat Rai ⇒ Lahore. [PNB, Punjab Kesari].

Jawn Saunders → lathi ⇒ Head.  
[30 Oct, 1928] → Died in Hospital.

Orderes [James Scott]

Simon Commission  $\Rightarrow$  Against Protest.

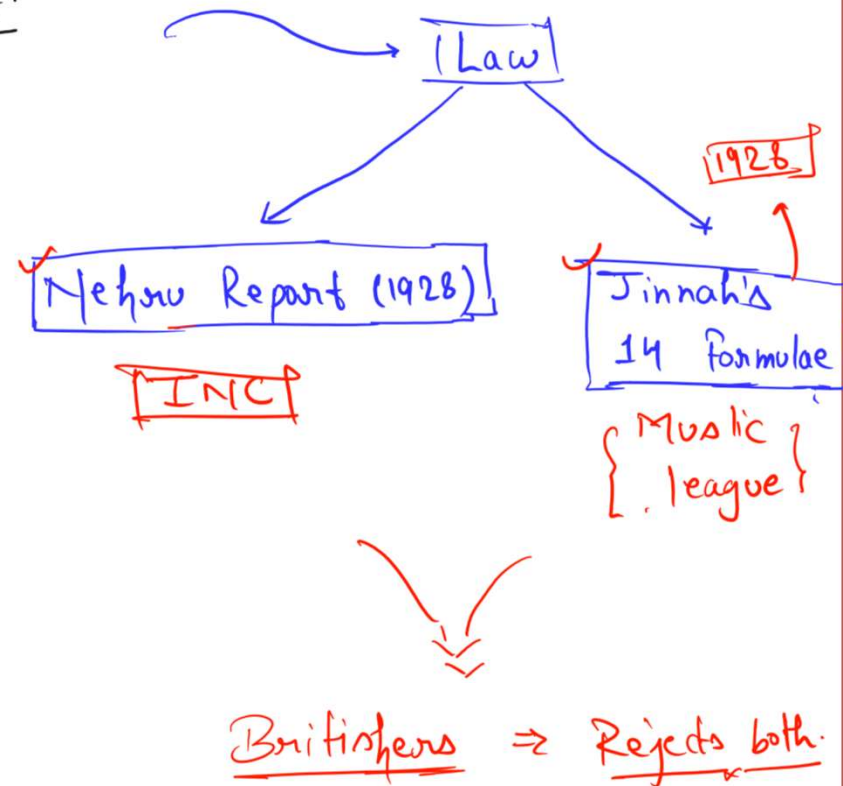
Report  $\Rightarrow$  27 May, 1930

- \* Dyarchy Abolished.
- \* Federal Nature Constitution.
- \* Burma should be separated.
- \* Interests of Minorities.

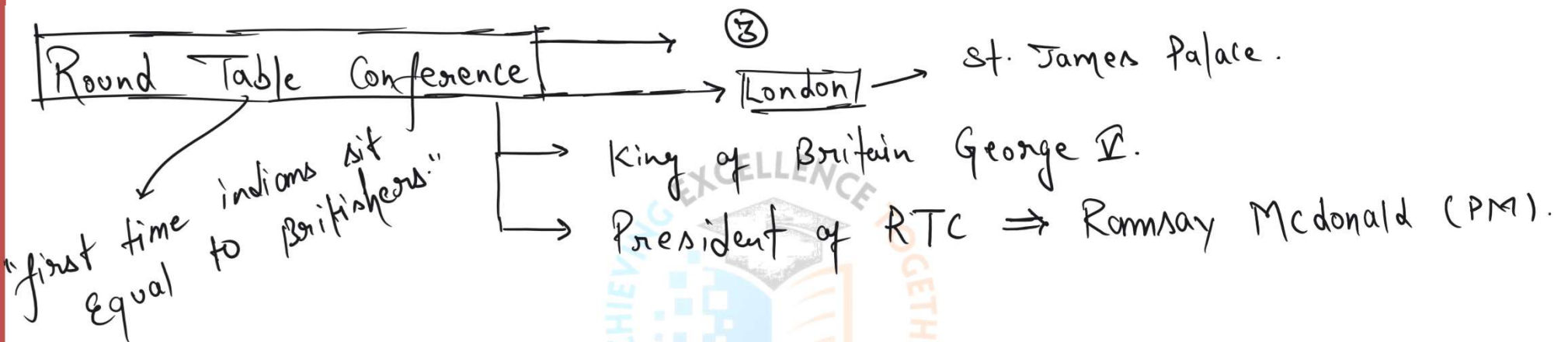
1933  $\Rightarrow$  white paper issued  $\Rightarrow$  Law making.

Gov. of India Act - 1935

70% of our Constitution



To Discuss Simon Commission Report :- Round Table Conference  
Scheduled in London.



1st RTC → 12 Nov, 1930 - 19 Jan, 1930.

⇒ Congress not participated.

Main Leaders

- ① Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- ② M.R. Jaykar (Hindu Mahasabha)
- ③ Aga Khan, Moh. Ali Jinnah (Muslim League)

\* Note: failed due to no participation of Congress.

④ Sikhs + Anglo Indians  
+ 16 Kings of  
Princely States.

Nehru Report → 1928

→ formed by INC

→ 9 membered Body (Motilal Nehru)

\* C.C. Bose \* M.R. Jaykar.

28 August, 1928

- ① Dominion Status.
- ② Abolition of Separate Electorates.
- ③ Fundamental Rights.
- ④ 21 yrs voting Age.
- ⑤ Princely States should be under Centre.
- ⑥ Supreme Court in India (Privy Council) → England.

↓

Rejected by Muslim League.

14 Formulae of Jinnah - 1929

→ 14 Points (28 March, 1929)

- ① Federal Govt. → Centre state.
- ②  $\frac{1}{3}$  reservation for Muslims.
- ③ Communities have rights of worship and Education.
- ④ Muslims should have personal law for Education, Religion, etc.
- ⑤ Separate Electorates for different Communities.

\* Dandi March :- Salt Satyagrah

Reason  $\Rightarrow$  Heavy taxes on Salt.

\* Gabarmati Ashram  $\xrightarrow{24 \text{ Days}}$  Dandi, Navsari, Gujarat.

12 March, 1930

5 April, 1930

$\rightarrow$  240 miles (388 kms).

$\rightarrow$  "Breaks Salt law"

$\rightarrow$  followers  $\Rightarrow$  78 + Sarojini Naidu + MK Gandhi.

$\rightarrow$  Rivers  $\Rightarrow$  Gabarmati River  $\rightarrow$  Mahi  $\rightarrow$  Narmada  
 $\downarrow$   
Tapi

$\rightarrow$  "Civil Disobedience Movement".

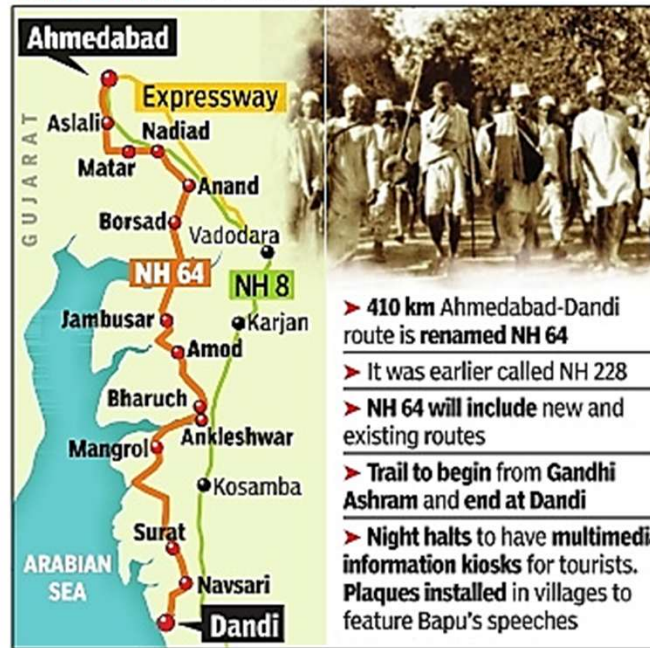
\* Chakraborty Rajagopalachari :- Tiruchirapalli  $\Rightarrow$  Tanjore coast (TN).  $\rightarrow$  13 April, 1930

$\downarrow$   
100-150 Congress volunteers  
 $\rightarrow$  vedaranyam March.  
240 kms. Town

Note ① Paris March of Napoleon.  
② Rome March of Mussolini

Comparing  
Sc. Bose

## THE DRIVE TO DANDI



6 April, 1930

# Civil Disobedience Movement → 6 April, 1930

Started after breaking salt law.

Note:- 15 May, 1930 ⇒ Arrested Gandhi.

## Cause

→ "Salt Monopoly and Tax"

## Lead

\* Tamil Nadu → Rajaji

\* Bengal → S.C. Bose.

\* Peshawar → Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

↓

Khudai Khidmatgar (Red Shirts)

\* Dhanuana → Surojini Naidu

\* U.P. → J.L. Nehru.

Irwin → Viceroy

\* Irwin's Declaration  $\Rightarrow$  Oct, 1929

- ① Round Table Conference  $\Rightarrow$  London.
- ② Dominion Status proposed by Irwin.

$\rightarrow$  "Poorna Swaraj"

## Demands of Gandhi (11)

- ① Eliminate salt tax and Gov. Monopoly on salt
- ② Release political prisoners (Non-violence)
- ③ Prohibition of intoxicants
- ④ Reduce military expenditure.

Gandhi - Irwin Pact

15 March, 1931

$\rightarrow$  Delhi Pact

\* Gandhi agree for RTC-2

### Key Events That Led to Hanging

**The Timeline**  
 1928 — Lala Lajpat Rai lathi-charged during Simon Commission protests — died  
 Dec 1928 — Bhagat Singh & Rajguru shot British officer J.P. Saunders to avenge Lala Ji  
 8 April 1929 — Bombed Central Legislative Assembly, Delhi  
 — No intent to kill | Goal: "Make the deaf hear"  
 — Courted arrest willingly | Shouted slogans in court  
 Prison — Hunger strike for 116 days  
 23 March 1931 — Hanged at Lahore Central Jail.



Karachi Session of Congress I - 1931

Special Session

→ President ⇒ Sardar Patel.

\* Congress agree to RTC-2.

\* Passed resolution for fundamental Rights [formed by J.L. Nehru].

2<sup>nd</sup> RTC → [7<sup>th</sup> Sept 1931 - 1<sup>st</sup> Dec 1931]

\* Gandhi ji arrived on 29<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1931 by SS Rajputana ship.

\* Anie Besant ⇒ Female Representative.

\* Ghanashyam Das Birla ⇒ FICCI [Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce]

\* Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

→ Fails due to Communal Centric Discussion → { Communal Award  
Macdonald Award.

⇓  
"Separate electorates for SCs/ST"

Gandhi ji left 2nd RTC is b/w and came to India.

↳ Re-started Civil Disobedience Movement ⇒ Jan, 1932

↓  
\* Gandhi ji Arrested → locked up in Yerwada, Pune.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded in India with separate electorates for S.C's / S.T's.

↓  
\* Gandhi ji started fast-on-death against separate electorates. → S.C's / S.T's.  
↳ 20 Sept, 1932

Poona Pact (1932) – Gandhi vs Ambedkar



\* Dr. Rajendra Prasad and C. Rajagopalachari

↓  
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi ji

Poona Pact ⇒ 24th Sept, 1932

3<sup>rd</sup> RTC

14<sup>th</sup> Nov, 1932 — 24<sup>th</sup> Dec, 1932

Dr. Ambedkar participated.

White paper issued (1933) → GOI Act - 1935 framed.

Failed because Congress not participated.

Provincial Elections - 1937 [State Assembly Elections]

Gov. formed by Congress ⇒ UP, Madras, MP, Odisha, Banar, Bihar.

WW-II

1 Sept, 1939 — 2 Sept, 1945

Linlithgo

① "Linlithgo announced participation of India in WW-2." → Congress leaders  
resign from all  
State assemblies  
⇓  
"15 Nov, 1939"

② Emergency in India ⇒ Proclaim.

\* Muslim league ministers also resigned  $\Rightarrow$  22 Dec. 1939.

Mukti Diwas

## Individual Satyagrah. - 1940

- ① Acharya Vinoba Bhave  $\rightarrow$  Purnar (Maha.)
- ② J. L. Nehru  $\rightarrow$  Allahabad (Delhi Chalo Andolan).

\* After huge set back Linlithgo proposed :-

① August proposal  $\rightarrow$  8 Aug. 1940 ✓

- \* Indians can make their Constitution by forming Constituent Assembly.
- \* Dominion Status. after war.
- \* War Advisory Council  $\Rightarrow$  participation of Indians.
- \* viceroy's Executive Council  $\Rightarrow$  Expanded with India.

## Demand of Pakistan i- Lahore session.

"officially demanded"

→ 23 March, 1940 ⇒ "Jinnah demanded separate nation for Muslims."

"Poet Iqbal → 1930 ⇒ rises demand for separate nation for Muslims."

"Ch. Rehmat Ali used Pakistan word for 1st time in 1933."

## Cripps Mission → 23 March, 1942 ⇒ Landed in Delhi.

Stafford Cripps

→ 11 March, 1942 ⇒ Announced by Winston Churchill.  
→ Proposed ⇒ 30 March, 1942

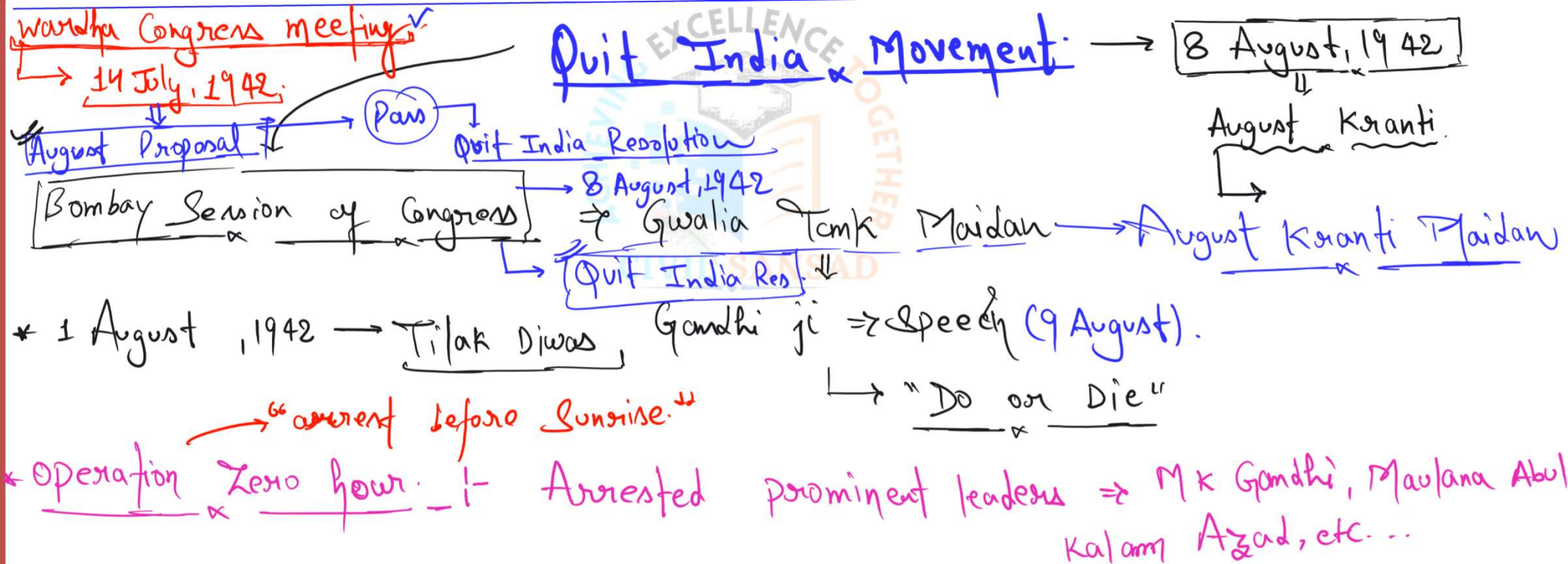
→ "Post Dated cheque"  
By Gandhi ji  
of falling Bank  
J.L. Nehru.

- ① Dominion Status → Commonwealth Nation.
- ② Constituent Assembly → Indians.
- ③ Federal of India ⇒ Princely state have right to secede.  
→ One Nation

④ viceroy will be head of defence till war.

Conclusion

- ① Congress working Committee rejected Cripps Mission (4th April, 1942)
- ② Muslim league also rejected Cripps Mission.
- ③ Hindu Maha Sabha Rejected it.



all  
house  
arrested.

\* Gandhi and Jawahri Naidu → Aga Khan Palace, Pune.  
 + wife. → K.G. → Malaria. } Death.  
 + Mahadev Desai (P.A.).

"fast unto death"

\* M K Gandhi set free by britishers ⇒ 6 May, 1944

Underground

① Usha Mehta → AIR (Bombay)

→ Congress radio.

② Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani.

Notes

① Angrejo Bant

Jhodo (Quit India)

→ Yusuf Makers  
Ali

# Quit India Movement & 11<sup>th</sup> Government

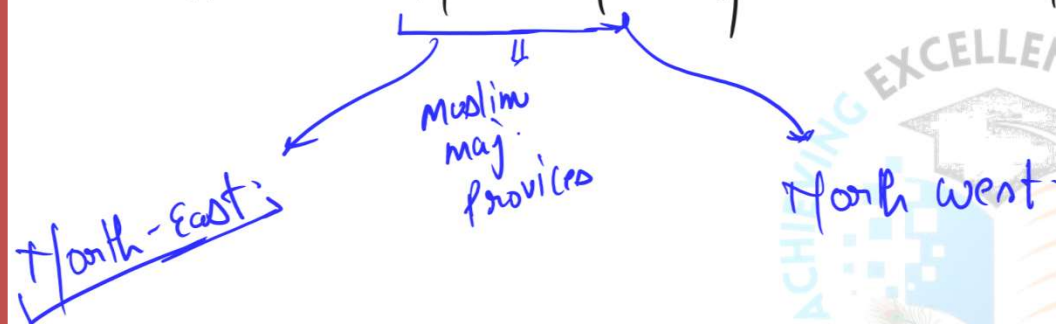
- ① Chitta Pandey (Balua, UP.) → Aug, 1942  
 ↳ formed gov. ↳ formed government and released many leaders of Congress
- ② Y. B. Chavan (Satara, Mah.) → Aug, 1942  
 ↳ formed gov. and released many leaders of Congress.

Note:- Tilleshwari Barua → 12 yrs old.  
 ↳ Quit India Movement ⇒ Flag Hurl → Shot Dead.  
 + Assam  
 + Kanaklata Barua → 17 yrs (Martyu Bahini)

\* C.R. Formula → 1944. → IMK Gandhi { INC and Muslim League }

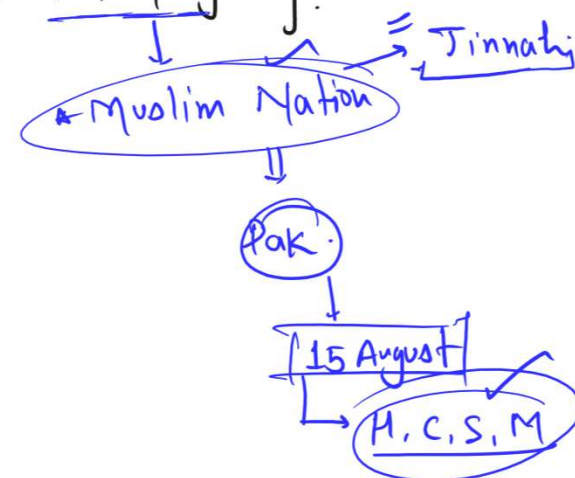
\* Complete Independence from britishers.

\* Held Plebiscite after Independence.



\* Formulation of Interim Government.

\* Voting on Adult Suffrage.



[1946] → 1st  
[1947] → 2nd.

Conclusion → "failed due to rejection by muslim league"

Wavell Plan → 14 June, 1945

- \* Viceroy's Council will have members from every party.
- \* viceroy and head of army posts with britishers other than all hind Indians
- \* All Congress leaders will set-off from jails.
- \* Shimla ⇒ All party meet for further discussion

AN Party Meet

Shimla Conference - 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1945

- \* Muslim League ⇒ for viceroy's Council all muslims candidates should be appointed by Muslim League.

↳ Adherent

→ "failed due to Adherent approach of Muslim League."

Cabinet Mission → 24 March, 1946 → Delhi [Clement Attlee - PM].

↳ Stafford Cripps, Patrick Lawrence, A. V. Alexander.

↳ Report (14 May, 1946) \* Federation of India (Princely states + British provinces)

\* Constituent assembly for making Constitution.  
↳ All Indians.

\* Demand of Pakistan rejected.

✓ Naval Mutiny. → 18<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1946 → MS Khan (Leading).

↳ Discrimination b/w Indian & British Sepoys. → Food. Abusive language.

↳ Talwar Ship → Bombay Hindustan Zindabad.

\* Sardar Patel & JLN clam the situation on 23<sup>rd</sup> Feb, 1946



# MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

UPSC QUICK NOTES



Constituent Assembly

Prayag Mishra Sir  
-----> Cabinet Mission  
    -> Const. Assembly.  
    -> Interim Gov.  
        without Elections

389 → Elected

## 1. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY



- Formed in 1946
- 389 members (299 after Partition)
- Met for 11 sessions

Cabinet Mission

## 2. IMPORTANT DATES

- 9 Dec 1946 – First meeting
- 13 Dec 1946 – Objectives Resolution by Nehru
- 26 Nov 1949 – Constitution adopted
- 26 Jan 1950 – Constitution came into force

Dr. Sachidanand Sinha  
11 Dec → Rajendra Prasad  
22 Jan, 1947

Agreed on objective Reso.

## 3. DRAFTING COMMITTEE



- Formed on 29 Aug 1947
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman
- Prepared the final draft of the Constitution

Draft

## 4. SIGNIFICANCE



- Established India as a Sovereign, Democratic Republic
- Guarantees Fundamental Rights
- Provides federal structure & separation of powers

### QUICK FACT

The Constitution is the supreme law of India.

### WORKING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

#### CURRENT CONTEXT

- Often quoted in polity debates.
- First meeting: 9 December 1946.
- Reflects democratic constitutional origin.
- Marks start of Constitution framing.

#### PRELIMS RELATED FACTS

- Permanent President: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Vice Presidents: Mukherjee, Krishnamachari
- Office-bearers elected by Assembly
- First step toward sovereign governance

#### BACKGROUND

- Muslim League boycotted session.
- 211 members attended first meeting.
- S.Sinha chosen Temporary President.
- Followed French Convention precedent.

#### PRELIMS NUGGETS

- Dr. Sinha: oldest member present.
- Temporary post, not constitutionally fixed.
- Preceded adoption of Objectives Resolution.
- Reflected India's unity amid partition.

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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

ACCORDING TO NCERT - FULL DETAILS

The Constituent Assembly was set up to frame the Constitution of Independent India. It played a very important role in giving India a democratic and just Constitution.

## 1. BACKGROUND

- The idea of a Constituent Assembly was first put forward by M. N. Roy in 1934.
- The Indian National Congress demanded a Constituent Assembly in its Lahore Session in 1934.
- The demand was renewed in the Congress Session at Faizpur in 1936.
- The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 accepted the demand for a Constituent Assembly.

## 2. FORMATION

- The Constituent Assembly was formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.
- The election to the Assembly was held in July-August, 1946.
- The total strength of the Assembly was 389 members.
- 292 members were from British Indian Provinces.
- 93 members were from Princely States.
- 4 members were from Chief Commissioners' Provinces.



## 3. FIRST MEETING

- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December, 1946 in the Constitution Hall, New Delhi.
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President.
- On 11th December, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the Permanent President of the Assembly.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
President

## 4. MEMBERSHIP

- The members were elected indirectly by the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
- The Princely States nominated their representatives.
- The Assembly was neither universal nor fully representative as women and minorities were not adequately represented.



## 5. IMPORTANT LEADERS



- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution.
- Sardar Patel played a key role in bringing the Princely States into the Indian Union.
- Maulana Azad, K. M. Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar and others also made valuable contributions.

## 6. MAJOR COMMITTEES

The Assembly set up several committees to deal with different subjects.

- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal Areas - Sardar Patel
- Drafting Committee - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar



2 years, 11 months, 18 days

## 7. OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

- On 13th December, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution.
- It laid down the philosophy and guiding principles for the future Constitution.
- It envisaged India as a Sovereign, Democratic Republic.
- It guaranteed Justice - Social, Economic and Political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and opportunity; and promoted Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.

## 8. WORKING OF THE ASSEMBLY

- The Assembly held 11 sessions over a period of nearly 3 years.
- It discussed and debated every provision of the Constitution in detail.
- It adopted a democratic procedure, allowing free discussion and expression of different views.
- The Draft Constitution was published for public opinion.



## 9. ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

- The Draft Constitution was completed and presented on 4th November, 1948.
- After detailed discussions and amendments, the Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad signed the Constitution.
- It came into effect on 26th January, 1950.



## 10. SIGNIFICANCE

- The Constituent Assembly framed a Constitution which is democratic, just and ideal for India.
- It reflected the aspirations of the people for a free and independent India.
- The Constitution provides for a balance between individual rights and social welfare.
- It has proved to be a strong foundation for the unity and integrity of India.



## KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE

|                                     |                      |                      |                            |                                           |                                                        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| First Meeting<br>9th December, 1946 | Total Members<br>389 | Total Sessions<br>11 | Time Period<br>1946 - 1949 | Constitution Adopted on<br>26th Nov, 1949 | Constitution Came into Effect on<br>26th January, 1950 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

"The Constituent Assembly has given us a Constitution which is a vehicle of Life, and its spirit is always the spirit of Age." - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Interim Government [1946] → 24 Aug, 1946 (Declaration).  
 → 2 Sept, 1946 (formation ⇒ 12 members).

- \* President ⇒ Wavell (Governor).
- \* J L Nehru ⇒ PM + Foreign Minister + Minister to affairs of Commonwealth.
- \* Sardar Patel ⇒ Home + Communication + Princely State Minister.
- \* Baldev Singh ⇒ Defence Minister.
- \* Liaqat Ali ⇒ Finance Minister. (Muslim League).

First Council of Ministers after Independence [1950 - 1952] {Non-elected}.

- \* J L Nehru ⇒ PM + FM.
- \* Patel Ji ⇒ HM + Communication.
- \* Rajkumari Amrit Kaur ⇒ Health Minister.

Atlee Declaration :- 20 Feb. 1947

→ PM Clement Atlee declared in house of Commons (Labour Party)

⇒ British will leave Britain before June. 1948.

Dicky Bind Plan → 1947 { 24 March, 1947 }.

→ 34th viceroy  
⇓  
Mountbatten

- India will give to princely states separately.
- Also known as Balkan Plan.
- J.L. Nehru rejected it.

 Mountbatten Plan / 3rd June Plan → Declared by Mountbatten on 3rd June.

- \* 2 Dominion States  $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{India} \\ \rightarrow \text{Pakistan} \end{matrix}$  { each will have their own Const. Assembly }
- \* India & Pakistan can have right to get independent from Commonwealth Nations.
- \* Members of Constituent assembly will work as Government & GOI Act - 1935 will be implemented as law until elections & Constitution formation.
- \* Both Countries will have their own Governor-General:-
  - \* India (C. Rajagopalachari)
  - \* Pakistan (Moh. Ali Jinnah)

Conclusion :- Mountbatten plan accepted & further preparations for formation of 2 new states started.

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Indian Independence Act - 1947 → Tabled on 4 July, 1947

→ 18 July, 1947 ⇒ Passed ✓

Note:- we got independence at midnight hour.

\* J.L. Nehru ⇒ Red fort  
Delhi

\* Mahatma Gandhi ⇒ Noakhali,  
West-Bengal

Note:- ① 1st TriColour flag of India Independence ⇒ Australia-  
Herbert-Baker (Architect).

② Parliament → Edwin Lutyens and  
[1921 - 1929]

↙  
Raisina Hills

\* Mughal Garden  
↓

Amrit udhyan



# Commonwealth

PMF IAS

## Established

Established in **1949** through the **London Declaration** to unite **former British colonies** as free and equal members.

## Genesis

Originated from the **1926 Balfour Declaration** at the Imperial Conference, forming the **British Commonwealth of Nations**.

## Organisational Structure

**Secretariat HQ**  
Marlborough House, London, UK.

**Board of Governors**  
Member governments are represented on the Commonwealth Secretariat Board by High Commissioners.

The Board of Governors **meets annually** to approve the Secretariat's plans, programmes, and budgets.

## Membership

Any country can join the modern Commonwealth.

It currently has **56 members** across Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific, with **India** as a **founding member**.

**Gabon and Togo** were the last countries to join the Commonwealth in 2022.

**Nauru** is the **smallest**, and **India** is the most populous Commonwealth member country.

**Head**

## Key Achievements of the Commonwealth

- In 1986, **economic sanctions** were imposed on apartheid-era **South Africa**.
- The **Economic Development Programme** helps member states leverage growth opportunities.

The **Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)** provides technical assistance.

## Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)

Leaders meet biennially at CHOGM to set Commonwealth policies and activities.

The 2024 CHOGM was held in Apia, the capital of **Samoa**.

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## Head

The British Monarch (currently King Charles III) holds a symbolic position.

## Commonwealth Games

- Held every **4 years**
- 2022 Commonwealth Games were held in **Birmingham (UK)**.
- 2026 Commonwealth Games will be held in **Glasgow (Scotland)**.

Commonwealth Day is celebrated annually on the **2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of March**.

**Theme for 2025**  
**'Together We Thrive'**

assistance.

- The Commonwealth Secretariat's **Countering Violent Extremism CVE Unit** works to prevent extremism and counter terrorism.
- The **Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub** helps vulnerable states secure climate change funding.