

MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



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THE MAKING OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

Dec. 9, 1946
First meeting
of the
Constituent
Assembly



Dec. 11, 1946
Dr Rajendra
Prasad elected as
its President

Aug. 29, 1947
Drafting
Committee
appointed

Nov. 4, 1947
Draft
constitution
submitted

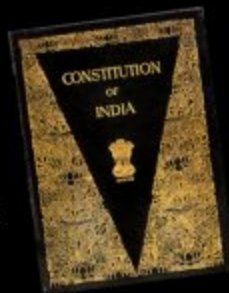
Nov. 26, 1949
Drafting
completed

Jan. 24, 1950
The handwritten
Constitution signed

**Jan. 26,
1950**
Constitution
legally
enforced

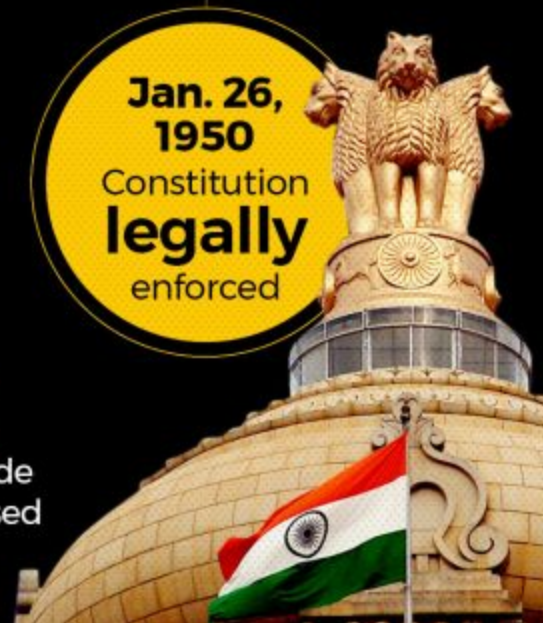
**2 YEARS,
11 MONTHS,
18 DAYS**

Time taken to prepare
the final draft



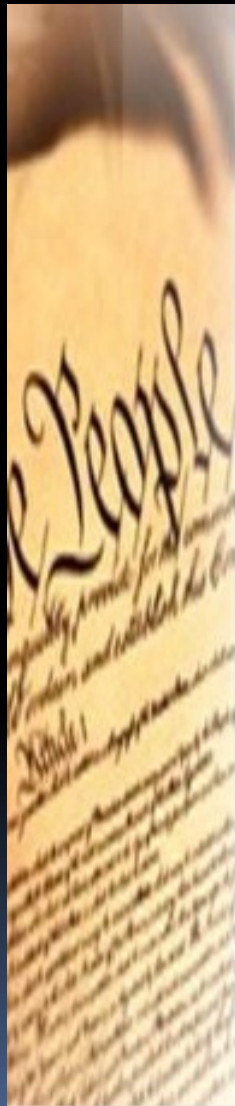
2000
Amendments made
before it was finalised

NEWS 18 creative



PREAMBLE

- ▶ Values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle formed the foundation of our Constitution.
- ▶ These values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- ▶ A short statement describing the basic values of the Constitution is called the Preamble.
- ▶ Taking inspiration from the American model , most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a Preamble.



Preamble of the Constitution

"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 all its citizens;

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."

INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

- A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy.
- a constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements.
- Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements.
- It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.
- Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society.
- They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.
- The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language.
- Like any Constitution, the Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.

It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions.

And it puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

THANK YOU