

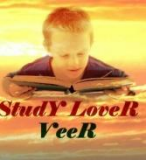
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26th June International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

- ✓ Is a United Nations International Day against
- ✓ 1)- Drug abuse and
- ✓ 2)- Illegal drug trade.
- ✓ It is observed annually on 26 June, since 1988, a date chosen to commemorate Lin Zexu's dismantling of the opium trade in Humen, Guangdong, just before the First Opium War in China.
- ✓ The UN's 2007 World Drug Report puts the value of the illegal drug trade at US\$322 billion a year.

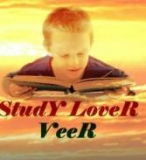


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- ❑ 1934- Idea of Constitution Assembly- M N Ray
- ❑ 1935- Indian Nation Congress First Time Officially demanded Constituent Assembly(CA)
- ❑ 1938- Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf- INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference- CA elected on the basis of adult franchise.
- ❑ Demand was finally accepted- British Government - 'August Offer' of 1940.
- ❑ 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps- Came to India - draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after the World War II.
- ❑ Cripps Proposals were rejected by many parties- MK Gandhi- Post dated cheque
- ❑ Muslim League- divided into two states with two separate CA.
- ❑ Finally, a Cabinet Mission was sent to India- While it rejected the idea of two CA.

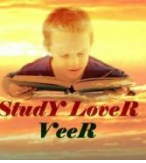
COMPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY(CA)



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- ❑ CA was constituted in November 1946 under scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- ❑ Features
 - ❑ Total strength CA - 389.
 - ❑ a)- 296 seats were- allotted to British India 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces 2 and four from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.
 - ❑ b)- 93 seats to the Princely States.
 - ❑ Each province and princely state- Allotted seats in proportion to their population
 - ❑ British province were to be decided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and general in proportion to their population.
 - ❑ Members Elected by own community in the provincial legislative assembly and
 - ❑ Voting- method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
 - ❑ Representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states
 - ❑ CA was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body.
 - ❑ Members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies.



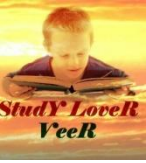
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- ❑ Elections to CA held in July- August- 1946.
- ❑ Indian National Congress won 208 seats, Muslim League 73 seats, and independents got the remaining 15 seats.
- ❑ 93 seats allotted to the princely states were not filled as they decided to stay away from CA.
- ❑ Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of Indian Society- Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, STs including women of all these sections.
- ❑ Assembly included all important personalities of India at that time, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah



Working of the CA

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- ❑ CA- 1st meeting on Dec 9, 1946- Attended by only 211 members
- ❑ Muslim League boycotted the meeting on a separate state of Pakistan.
- ❑ *Dr Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.*
- ❑ On December 11, 1946,
 - 1)- Dr Rajendra Prasad - President
 - 2)- H C Mukherjee - Vice-President of the Assembly
 - 3)- Sir B N Rau was appointed as the Constitutional advisor to the Assembly.

Objectives Resolution



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- ❑ Dec 13, 1946, J L Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly.
- ❑ It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution
- Territories- Indian States, other parts of India as are outside India and the States as well as other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all.
- All power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India are derived from the people.
- Guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political.
- Adequate safeguards for minorities, tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes.
- Maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic
- Its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations.
- Ancient land attains its rightful and honoured place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

Changes by the Independence Act



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- ❑ Princely states, who had stayed away from the Constituent Assembly, gradually joined it.
- ❑ On April 28, 1947, representatives of the six states 5 were part of the Assembly.
- ❑ Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947- partition of the country, the representatives of most of the other princely states took their seats in the Assembly.
- ❑ The members of the Muslim League from the Indian Dominion also entered the Assembly.
- ❑ Indian Independence Act of 1947 made- three changes in the position of the Assembly.
 - Assembly- made a fully sovereign body- Which could frame any Constitution.
 - Act empowered the Assembly to alter any law made by British Parliament in relation to India.
 - Assembly also became a legislative body- Two separate functions were
 - a)- Making of a constitution for free India- Chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - b)- Enacting of ordinary laws for the country- Chaired by G V Mavlankar
 - Two functions continued till Nov 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over
- ❑ Muslim League members withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India.
- ❑ Consequently, the total strength of the Assembly came down to 299 as against 389 originally fixed in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan.

29 June: National Statistics Day



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- ❑ To create public awareness among people about the importance of statistics in daily life and in the process of planning and development.
- ❑ Birth anniversary of India's eminent statistician Late Prof Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis.
- ❑ Union Ministry of Statistics Programme Implementation had organised main function for the celebration day at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- ❑ He was also a member of the Planning Commission from 1955 to 1967.
- ❑ 2nd Five-Year Plan- Encouraged the development of heavy industry- Mahalanobis model
- ❑ 11th Statistics Day celebrated - Theme-2017- 'Administrative Statistics'
- ❑ 2016 Theme: "Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare".



Other Functions Performed- V V Imp.



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- ❑ Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions:
 - ✓ 1. It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
 - ✓ 2. It adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947.
 - ✓ 3. It adopted the national anthem on January 24, 1950.
 - ✓ 4. It adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.
 - ✓ 5. It elected Dr Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.
- In all, the Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over two years, 11 months and 18 days.
- Constitution- Makers had gone through the constitutions of about 60 countries.
- Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days.
- Expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to 64 lakh.
- On Jan 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly held its final session.
- Did not end, and continued as the provisional parliament of India from January 26, 1950 till the formation of new Parliament after the first general elections in 1951-52.

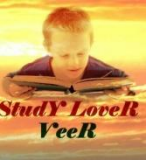
COMMITTEES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY



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- ❑ CA- appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution making.
- ❑ Eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.
- ✓ 1. Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- ✓ 2. Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- ✓ 3. Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel
- ✓ 4. Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- ✓ 5. Advisory Committee on FTs, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel.
- ✓ This committee had the following sub-committees:
 - (a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
 - (b) Minorities Sub-Committee – H.C. Mukherjee
 - (c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas SubCommittee – Gopinath Bardoloi
 - (d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee – A.V. Thakkar



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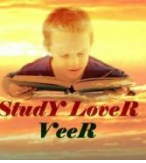
- ✓ 6. Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ✓ 7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru
- ✓ 8. Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

❑ Drafting Committee

Most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947.

❑ It consisted of seven members.

1. Dr B R Ambedkar (*Chairman*)- ‘Father of the Constitution of India’.
2. N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr K M Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N Madhava Rau (He replaced B L Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
7. T T Krishnamachari (He replaced D P Khaitan who died in 1948)



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- ❑ first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published- Feb 1948.
- ❑ Second draft, which was published- Oct 1948.
- ❑ Constitution as adopted Nov 26, 1949- a **Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules**.
- ❑ **Preamble** was enacted **after the entire Constitution** was already enacted.
- ❑ Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on Nov 26, 1949
- ❑ **Remaining provisions** (the major part) of the Constitution came **into force on January 26, 1950**.
- ❑ **Republic Day**- Day in 1930 that **Purna Swaraj** day was celebrated, following the **resolution of the Lahore Session** (December 1929) of the INC.
- ❑ **With the commencement of the Constitution**,
 - Indian Independence Act of 1947
 - Government of India Act of 1935- were repealed.
 - The **Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act (1949)** was however continued.

Criticism of the Constituent Assembly



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- ❖ ***Not a Representative Body***-Members were not directly elected by the people
- ❖ ***Not a Sovereign Body***- Created by the proposals of the British Government
- ❖ ***Time Consuming***- American Constitution took only four months
- ❖ ***Dominated by Congress***- One-party body
- ❖ ***Lawyer–Politician Domination***- Sections of the society were not sufficiently represented
- ❖ ***Dominated by Hindus***- Lord Viscount Simon called it ‘a body of Hindus’.
- ✓ **Winston Churchill**- Constituent Assembly represented ‘only one major community in India’.



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- ✓ 1857 revolt as a war of Independence - V D Savarkar
- ✓ The Board of Control - Political Affairs
- ✓ Court of Directors- Commercial Affairs
- ✓ Power to make Ordinance
- ✓ President – Art 123
- ✓ Governor - Art 213
- ✓ 2nd Round Table Conference Sep 1931 - Dec 1931 was attended by Mahatma Gandhiji
- ✓ 20 June world refugee day
- ✓ 21 June international yoga day
- ✓ 23 June United nations public service day
- ✓ 26 June International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

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🧘 "Learning is priceless" 🧘



🧘 "A candle loses nothing by lighting another candle" 🧘

