

1. Provisional President - Dr Sachidananda Sinha
Chairman of constituent Assembly
2. Permanent Chairman - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. Drafting committee chairman & Architect - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
4. Constitutional advisor - Birendra Narasingh Rau
5. Idea of Constitution first flashed - Mahatma Gandhi
6. First speaker of Lok Sabha - G. V. Mavalankar
7. Only Indian to become Governor General - C. Rajagopalachari

1. Freedom is my Birth right and I shall have it
Bal Gangadar Tilak
2. Partition of India would take place on my dead body
Mahatma Gandhi
3. India is an indestructible Union of destructible estates
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
4. The Supreme court of India has more powers than any other Supreme Court in any part of world - Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar.
5. Democracy is ^{of} the people, ^{by} the people and ^{for} the people - Abraham Lincoln

1. First meeting of Constituent Assembly - 9 Dec 1946
2. Constitution adopted on - 26 Nov 1949
3. Constitution of India came into force on - 26 Jan 1950
4. Cabinet Mission came to India - 23 March 1946
5. National Flag adopted on - 22 July 1947
6. Indian Independence Act - 5 July 1947

1. Original Constitution - 1950 - 395 Articles (11)
2. Schedules - 12 (12)
3. Parts - 22 (13)
4. Initial members of Constituent Assembly → draft constitution → 389 (16)
5. Political units existed in India at the time of Independence - Two (19)
6. East India Company - 1600 (21)
7. No. of members representing constituent assembly
Princely Indian states - 70 (33)
8. Branches - 3 (45) → Executive, legislature, Judiciary (46)
9. Chambers - 02 (47)
10. Judiciary → Courts - 03 (48)
11. Members signed Constitution when adopted - 284 (54)
12. Fundamental duties - 11 (60)
13. Max members in Lok Sabha - 552 (79)
14. Preamble → How many times amended - Once (99)
15. Sessions held in Assembly before adopting the Constitution - 11 Sessions - (53)

1. Constitution of India published - Dehradun (55)
2. Original Constitution preserved - New Delhi (49)

→ Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (89)
→ 2 years, 11 months and 18 days (126)

Biggest Source of Constitution - (138)

Fundamental Governing Document (28)

1. Government of India act - 1935 → Residuary Power to Governor General (145) → Federal features (29)
2. Government of India act 1919 → Legislature (25) Bicameral - Double Government (26)
3. Indian Councils Act, 1861 → first time Indian given opportunity to enter sphere of legislature. (23)
4. Indian Councils Act, 1892 - Electoral System (24)
5. Morley - Minto Reforms - Separate Electorate (34)
 - ↳ Indian Councils Act, 1909 (35)

1. Ideal of Justice → inspiration - Russian Revolution (91)
2. Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity - French Revolution (92)
3. Single citizenship influenced - United Kingdom (56)
4. USA - Judicial Review (67), Federal form (72)
 - ↳ First to begin Preamble (90), Post of Vice President (127)
5. Supreme Court advisory Jurisdiction - Canada (125)
6. Directive Principles of State Policy - Ireland (57)
7. The suspension of Fundamental Rights - Emergency - Germany (127)
8. No written Constitution - Saudi Arabia (58)
9. Trade and Commerce Provision - Australia (59)

- (18) → Ambulance 108 - (18)
- Emergency Provision - XVIII - (136)
- Relations between Union of States - XI (11) (137)
- Amendment of Constitution - XX (135) (20)

1976 (102) (43)

→ 42nd Amendment → Mini Constitution (62)

↳ Preamble was amended (84) added to Preamble

↳ Socialist, Secular, Integrity (95) & 4

↳ Unity of Nation by Unity and Integrity (131)

↳ Fundamental duties incorporated (139)

→ Cabinet Mission Plan

↳ Constituent Assembly was constituted as per recommendation
↳ Plan of setting up constituent assembly to draw
Constitution in future (27)

↳ 1946 - A.V Alexander, Lord Pethick, Sir Stafford Griffis

↳ Plan rejected the demand for Independent Pakistan (38)

→ Mount Batten Plan

↳ Partition of India (36) (37)

→ Objective Resolution

↳ Jawaharlal Nehru - presented (51), (81)

↳ Resolution became Preamble (65)

→ Judicial Review

↳ Rule of Law (121)

↳ Not amendable under article 368 (109)

↳ Adopted from USA (67)

- Constitution - English and Hindi (42)
 - ↳ Bharatiya Samvidhana (44)
- Soul of Constitution - Preamble (180) → 42nd Amendment (84)
 - ↳ Objective Resolution, We = People of India (82)
 - ↳ Basic Aims and Objectives (100) ↳ Secular state (134)
- Economic Justice - Preamble + Directive Principles (188)
- Economic Liberty - not mentioned in Preamble (133)
- House of People - Lok Sabha
- Constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible (70)
- The Constitution → Supreme in Indian Polity (69)
- English Crown - Nominal Executive (75)
- Official Announcement (the Crown of England - Queen's Proclamation (22))
- Demand for Pakistan - Mohammad Ali Jinnah, 1940
- Sovereignty - most important element
 - ↳ most essential feature of Parliamentary Form (112)
 - ↳ Ram Raj (Pure) (111)
 - ↳ belongs to People of India
- National Flag - Spirit of Renunciation - Saffron (150)
 - ↳ Wheel - Navy Blue - (149)
- Right to privacy - Right to personal liberty (140)
- Right to information - Fundamental Right
- Article One - Union of states
- Right to enforce a fundamental right - Fundamental Right (96)

- oaths and secrecy of minister of Parliament - President
- Presidential Government - Separation of Powers (115)
 - ↳ Single Executive (114)
- Unitary System - Strong state (116)
- Union of Trinity - Equality, Fraternity, Liberty (105)
- Executive is subordinate of legislature (74)
- Official documents - White Paper (73)
- Republic - Head of state is elected for a fixed period (68)
- India i.e. Bharat → Indian Union (14)
- Members of Constituent Assembly were elected by Provincial legislature.
- Gipps Mission - To seek help for IInd world war
- Army not an element of state (78)
- Indian Constitution ensures all Economic, Social, Political Justice (83)
- Preamble - Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of nation (103)
- Citizenship → Ministry of Home Affairs (118)
- Necessary Evil → Protection against arrest and detention in certain case (117)
- Secular - There is no religion in the state of India (132)